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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 358—81st Congress

Chapter 694—1st Session

H. R. 6008

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SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1950. Includes the following items, among others: Farm-housing program, this Department, \$25,000,000 borrowing authority for loans, \$2,000,000 for grants and loans, and \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses; emergency reconstruction and repair of facilities in national forests, \$325,000; the rural-telephone loan program, REA, \$25,000,000 borrowing authority for loans, and \$250,000 for salaries and expenses housing census, Commerce Department, \$8,000,000; President's management-improvement fund, \$1,000,000, to be derived from savings; national industrial reserve, \$1,600,000; various amounts for the Housing and Home Finance Agency; National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, \$3,000,000; various amounts for the Virgin Islands Corporation; U. S. participation in the Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Exposition, \$170,000; international information and educational activities, State Department, \$11,500,000; and various amounts for judgments and claims.



Index and Summary of History on H. R. 6008

July 12, 1949 Documents: The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 259, 261, 266, 272, 273, 274, 281, 283, 288, 289, 290, 291, 298, 299 and 301.

July 29, 1949 Hearings: House, H. R. 6008.

August 16, 1949 House Committee reported H. R. 6008. House Report 1266. Print of the bill as reported.

August 19, 1949 House debated and passed H. R. 6008 with amendments. Rejected Rep. Andersen's amendment to reduce from \$3,000,000 to \$2,000,000 the amount included for administrative expenses of the Farmers' Home Administration for farm housing, by a vote of 80-91 (pp. 12091-3). Agreed to Rep. Wheeler's amendment to delete the \$3,000,000 for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, by a vote of 150-129 (pp. 12087-94).

August 22, 1949 Print of H. R. 6008 as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

August 31, 1949 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6008.

September 20, 1949 Senate Committee reported H. R. 6008 with amendments. Senate Report 1092. Print of the bill as reported.

Prints of amendments as proposed to H. R. 6008 by Senators Young, Thomas, Hill, and Maybank.

September 21, 1949 Print of an amendment to H. R. 6008 proposed by Senator Hill.

September 26, 1949 Senate debated and passed H. R. 6008 with amendments. Agreed to amendment by Sens. Hill and Thomas to provide \$25,000,000 for loans and \$250,000 (of which \$35,000 may be transferred to the Solicitor) for salaries and expenses for the rural-telephone program, REA; both amounts to be dependent upon the enactment into law, during the 1st session of the 81st Congress, of H. R. 2960, the rural-telephone loan bill (p. 13498). Sustained a point of order on Sen. Hayden's amendment to exclude fruit and vegetable packing house workers from the provisions of law which preclude use of NLRB appropriations in organizing agricultural laborers (pp. 13501-4). Senate conferees appointed.

Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

September 27, 1949 House conferees appointed.

October 7, 1949 Conference Report. House Report 1387.

October 10, 1949 House received the conference report.

October 11, 1949 Both houses agreed to the conference report.

October 14, 1949 Approved. Public Law 358.









SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION  
TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN PROPOSED PROVISIONS  
PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1950 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS IN THE AMOUNT OF  
\$194,514,857.38, AND PROPOSED RESCISSIONS IN THE AMOUNT  
OF \$31,300,000, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN PROPOSED PROVI-  
SIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

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JULY 12, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 12, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 and prior fiscal years in the amount of \$194,514,857.38, and proposed rescissions in the amount of \$31,300,000, together with certain proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachment thereto, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

## BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

*Washington 25, D. C., July 12, 1949.*

The PRESIDENT,

*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 and prior fiscal years in the amount of \$194,514,857.38 and proposed rescissions of appropriations in the amount of \$31,300,000.

In addition, there are submitted certain proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations.

Drafts of proposed appropriation language and the details of the various estimates, together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

These estimates have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,

*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

## ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

## THE JUDICIARY

Other Federal courts: Miscellaneous items of expense: Fees of jurors, 1949-----	Language
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## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Assistance to Korea-----	\$125, 000, 000. 00
Special fund for management improvement-----	1, 000, 000. 00

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Columbia Institution for the Deaf:

Salaries and expenses:

1950-----	31, 300. 00
1949-----	28, 100. 00

Howard University: Salaries and expenses, 1949-----	200, 000. 00
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## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration:

Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia-----	10, 000, 000. 00
Sites and planning, public buildings outside the District of Columbia-----	12, 000, 000. 00
National industrial reserve-----	1, 600, 000. 00
Improvement of post office facilities, Los Angeles, Calif.-----	800, 000. 00

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal service: Collector's office, 1949-----	41, 116. 66
Regulatory agencies:	
Board of Parole-----	3, 125. 00
Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets-----	12, 000. 00
License Bureau-----	5, 000. 00
Public schools: Capital outlay-----	225, 000. 00
Public Library: Operating expenses-----	3, 474. 00



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Courts: United States Courts, 1948-----	\$122, 186. 73
Health Department: Medical charities, 1948-----	103, 065. 95
Public Welfare:	
St Elizabeths Hospital, 1948-----	23, 266. 95
Day-care centers-----	100, 000. 00
Public Works:	
Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, 1949-----	32, 700. 00
Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund)-----	19, 500. 00
Pay increases, 1949-----	4, 205, 850. 00
Settlement of claims and suits, 1949-----	3, 200. 00
Audited claims, 1949-----	1, 550. 17

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service: Emergency reconstruction and repair-----	450, 000. 00
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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Administration: Claims, Federal Airport Act--	300, 421. 92
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: Departmental salaries and expenses-----	50, 000. 00

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service: Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks, 1949-----	12, 400. 00
Government in the Territories: Territory of Alaska, 1949----	1, 600. 00
Virgin Islands Corporation:	
Revolving fund-----	1, 250, 000. 00
Grants-----	1, 026, 000. 00
Administrative expenses-----	Language

## NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Department of the Air Force:	
Acquisition and construction of real property-----	5, 000, 000. 00

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

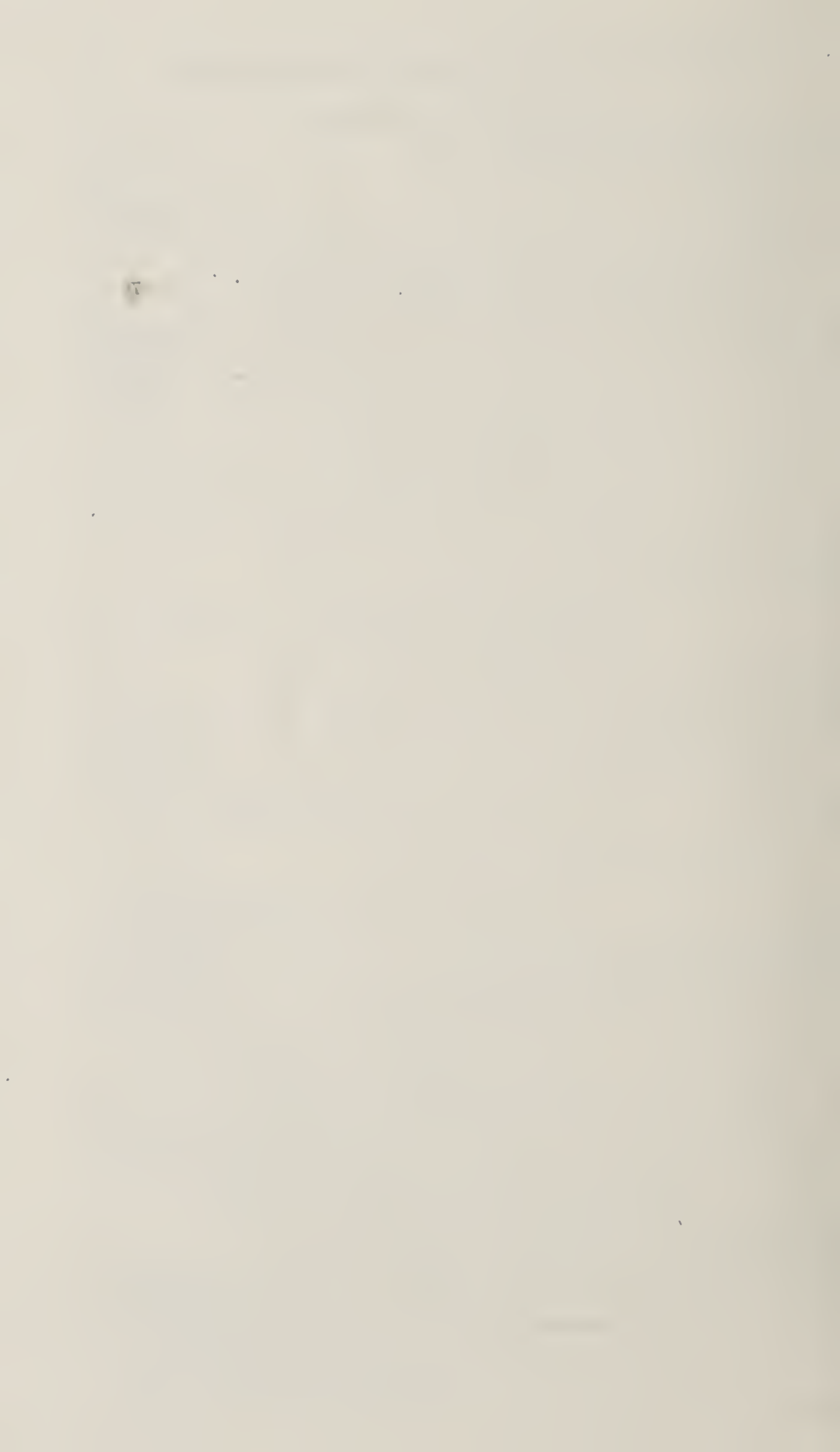
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 070, 000. 00
Foreign Service: Salaries and expenses, 1949-----	900, 000. 00
International Claims Commission-----	200, 000. 00
Swiss War Damage Claims-----	14, 800, 000. 00
International information and educational activities-----	12, 830, 000. 00

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Secret Service Division:	
Salaries and expenses, White House Police:	
1950-----	35, 000. 00
1949-----	29, 000. 00
Total, supplemental estimates-----	194, 514, 857. 38

## TITLE II—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Working fund, United States Maritime Commission (Navy and War Departments)-----	30, 500, 000. 00
Working fund, United States Maritime Commission (War Shipping Administration functions, Dec. 31, 1946)-----	800, 000. 00
Total reductions in appropriations-----	31, 300, 000. 00



## DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1950 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS

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*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, namely:*

### THE JUDICIARY

#### OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

##### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

##### Fees of Jurors

*For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Fees of jurors," \$40,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of criers" for said fiscal year.*

Public Law 779, approved June 25, 1948, increased the per diem and expenses paid to jurors in the United States courts. To meet these increased payments the Administrative Office of the United States Courts estimates in January 1949 that an additional amount of \$400,000 would be required for the fiscal year 1949. In forwarding that estimate (H. Doc. 44) the Bureau of the Budget observed that experience during the first 6 months of the fiscal year was inconclusive as an indicator of ultimate requirements for the year, and recommended that not in excess of \$300,000 be appropriated at that time. This amount was appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts now estimates, on the basis of reports as yet incomplete, that an additional amount of \$40,000 will be necessary to complete payments to jurors for services through June 30, 1949.

The estimate for "Assistance to the Republic of Korea" contained in my letter dated June 29, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 247, 81st Cong.), should be amended by substituting the following therefor:

### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

*For expenses necessary to provide assistance, as now or hereafter authorized by law, to the Republic of Korea, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; printing and binding; payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rents in the District of Columbia; transportation of privately owned automobiles; exchange of funds without regard to section 3651 of the Revised Statutes; and loss by exchange; \$150,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,700,000, shall be available for administrative expenses; Provided, That not to exceed \$25,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the period July 1 to August 31, 1949, for providing assistance to the Republic of Korea at the same rate and under the same terms and conditions as in the fiscal year 1949, unless H. R.*

*5330 or similar legislation authorizing assistance to the Republic of Korea shall be enacted into law prior to the end of said period; and the balance of \$125,000,000 appropriated by this paragraph shall become available only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 5330 or similar legislation authorizing assistance to the Republic of Korea.*

To enable the continuation of this program in fiscal year 1950, you requested in your message of June 7, 1949, to the Congress (H. Doe. No. 212, 81st Cong.), that legislation authorizing continued assistance to the Republic of Korea be speedily enacted by the Congress. Pending the enactment of such legislation, you transmitted to the Congress an estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$25,000,000 (H. Doe. No. 247, June 29, 1949), to provide assistance to Korea during the months of July and August 1949. The passage of Public Law 154, approved June 30, 1949, in effect appropriated to the President the sum of \$12,500,000 for continued aid to Korea during the month of July 1949. Funds made available pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 154 will be chargeable to any appropriation which may be made for assistance to Korea in fiscal year 1950.

This revised estimate of appropriation is an increase of \$125,000,000 above the \$25,000,000 previously requested. It would provide \$25,000,000 for the continuation of the aid program during July and August, 1949, upon the same basis as the fiscal year 1949 program, as was contemplated by the estimate previously transmitted. Upon enactment of legislation authorizing a program of assistance to Korea in fiscal year 1950, this estimate would make available the balance of \$125,000,000 of the funds requested.

#### SPECIAL FUND FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

*To enable the President, by allocation to any department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, to provide for expenses necessary for carrying out, by contract or otherwise, activities of primary importance in improving the effectiveness of Government management and operations, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; travel; and printing and binding; \$1,000,000.*

The special fund for management improvement, to be used at your discretion, in fiscal year 1950 is requested to meet three primary needs: (1) In your budget message and in your special message of January 17, 1949, you stressed the need for department and agency heads to give the highest degree of attention to management problems as a major part of their responsibility; (2) the recommendations of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government require special action on the part of the agencies to work out and install desirable improvements; and (3) the reorganization authority will cause an increased work load on agency staffs in planning and carrying through desirable changes in organization. To carry through a vigorous program to improve Government administration and take full advantage of the work of the Commission on Organization special nonrecurring activities must be undertaken which the agencies could not adequately foresee at the time their budget estimates for fiscal year 1950 were prepared. Provision was made, however, for this special item as an anticipated supplemental appropriation.



tion in the budget for the fiscal year 1950. The movement for reorganization of governmental agencies and activities cannot achieve economies unless it is accompanied by a vigorous and broad effort to improve agency operations. Allotments from the special fund will be made at the discretion of the President to finance special management improvement activities in the various departments and agencies for which regular appropriations are not available or adequate. They will also be used to finance the special investigations and analyses necessary to support Presidential recommendations and directives for changes in the organization and operating practices of the executive branch. It will provide a tangible basis for exercise of Presidential leadership and initiative in achieving efficiency and economy in Government operations.

### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

#### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," for pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), \$31,300.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses," for retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), \$28,100.

Public Law 160, signed July 6, 1949, extends the provisions of Public Law 900 for pay increases to public-school employees of the District of Columbia, retroactive to the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948. It has been customary to keep the salary schedules at this institution nearly equal to those prevailing in the local schools. Appropriations of \$31,300 for fiscal year 1950 and \$28,100 for fiscal year 1949 are required to provide increases comparable to those in Public Law 900 to the employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf, retroactive to the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948.

### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses," for retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), \$200,000.

Public Law 160, signed July 6, 1949, extends the provisions of Public Law 900 for pay increases to public-school employees of the District of Columbia, retroactive to July 1, 1948. Employees of Howard University are not classified and did not benefit last year by the enactment of Public Law 900. These employees face the same increased living costs as classified and school employees residing in the District and in previous years an attempt has been made to keep the salary schedules at the university equal to those prevailing in the local schools. We therefore recommend appropriation of \$200,000 for fiscal year 1949 to provide increases comparable to those in Public Law 900 to the employees of Howard University, retroactive to July 1, 1948. Recommendations for supplemental appropriation for fiscal

year 1950 are deferred until after September 15, when the enrollment and employment for that year can be more accurately ascertained.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

### FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

#### Renovation and Improvement of Federally Owned Buildings Outside the District of Columbia

*For expenses necessary for the renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise available, including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that are under the control of the Public Buildings Administration for repair and preservation, as authorized by Title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

Title III, Public Law 105, authorizes the appropriation of \$30,000,000 for the repair, renovation, and improvement of public buildings outside the District of Columbia.

The urgent need for immediate expansion of this program is attributable to many factors among which are (a) the funds provided in recent years permitted only a minimum of repair and preservation work. (b) the expanding requirements of Government agencies necessitate considerable remodeling and alteration work, and (c) an extensive program of alterations is necessary to adapt hospital facilities to meet present-day requirements resulting from recent rapid advancements in the medical field.

It is contemplated that this program will be accomplished over a period of 3 years and the estimated cost for operations during 1950 is \$10,000,000.

#### • Sites and Planning, Public Buildings Outside the District of Columbia

*For expenses necessary for the acquisition of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal public building projects outside the District of Columbia, as authorized and provided for by Title I of the Act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), and by the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

Title I, Public Law 105, authorizes the appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the acquisition of sites and the preparation of plans and specifications for public buildings projects outside the District of Columbia.

Provision is made for preconstruction activities only with the intent of accumulating a shelf of projects which could be placed under construction at such time as the Congress may deem appropriate. Additional legislation will be required before any of the projects can be placed under construction.

It is contemplated that the \$40,000,000 authorized will cover acquisition of sites and preparation of plans for approximately 375 new projects and will complete site acquisition and preparation of plans for approximately 200 previously authorized building projects which were deferred in 1940 in the interest of national defense.

The initial work on the program during 1950 will require an estimated \$12,000,000 of which approximately three-fourths will be required for site purchase.

## National Industrial Reserve

For an additional amount for "National industrial reserve," \$1,600,000, for payment of obligations incurred under authority granted under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

The National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (Public Law 883) authorized a comprehensive and continuous program whereby a nucleus of Government-owned plants and a reserve of machine tools and industrial manufacturing equipment would be available to assist the supply of essential needs in time of national emergency. The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948 provided a cash appropriation of \$5,000,000 and contract authorization of \$5,000,000 for this purpose for fiscal year 1949.

Operations during 1949 fiscal year indicate that the agency will require an additional \$1,600,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under the contract authorization provided in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1948.

## Improvement of Post Office Facilities, Los Angeles, California

For an additional amount for "Improvement of post office facilities, Los Angeles, California," as authorized by the Act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 832), as amended, \$800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, of H. R. 1154.

H. R. 1154, which passed the House on June 20, 1949, authorizes an increase from \$1,000,000 to \$1,800,000 to complete this construction project. The \$1,000,000 appropriated for this project in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, has proved insufficient to complete the construction of the fourth floor and the extension and remodeling work originally authorized in Public Law 832.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## FISCAL SERVICE

## COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Collector's Office," \$41,116.66.

## REGULATORY AGENCIES

## BOARD OF PAROLE

For an additional amount for "Board of Parole," \$3,125.

## DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

For an additional amount for "Department of Weights, Measures and Markets," \$12,000.

## LICENSE BUREAU

For an additional amount for "License Bureau," \$5,000.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## CAPITAL OUTLAY

For alterations and additions at the Bell Vocational High School building, \$225,000, to remain available until expended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital outlay, construction, public schools, District of Columbia."



## PUBLIC LIBRARY

## OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating Expenses," \$3,474.

## COURTS

## UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "United States Courts," \$122,186.73.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## MEDICAL CHARITIES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Medical Charities" for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions as follows: *Children's Hospital*, \$1,227; *Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital*, \$50,582.35; *Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital*, \$51,256.60; in all, \$103,065.95.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

## SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital," \$23,266.95.

## DAY-CARE CENTERS

*For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950, including personal services, \$100,000.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

## OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Operating Expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings," \$32,700.

## DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

(Payable from highway fund)

For an additional amount for "Department of Vehicles and Traffic" payable from highway fund, \$19,500.

## PAY INCREASES

*For retroactive pay increases, fiscal year 1949, pursuant to the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June 30, 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said District for said fiscal year to which such increases are properly chargeable, \$4,205,850, of which \$142,060 shall be payable from the Highway Fund and \$83,245 shall be payable from the Water Fund.*

*The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June 30, 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law.*



SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$3,200.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of audited claims certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document—, \$1,550.17.

Metropolitan Police, salaries, D. C., 1942, Pay and allowances, officers and members-----	\$86. 66
Policemen and Firemen's Relief, D. C., 1944-----	23. 33
Public Schools, repairs and maintenance of buildings, salaries and expenses, D. C., 1944-----	1, 073. 93
Salaries and expenses, Gallinger Municipal and Tuberculosis Hospitals, D. C., 1945-46-----	343. 00
Salaries and expenses, Gallinger Municipal and Tuberculosis Hospitals, D. C., 1946-----	23. 25
	<hr/>
	1, 550. 17

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

Inasmuch as the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal years involved appear to be sufficient to provide for the expenditures proposed, these supplemental and deficiency estimates are transmitted for the consideration of Congress without comment.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

For an additional amount for "Emergency reconstruction and repair," \$450,000, *to be merged with and made a part of the appropriation under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.*

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds in the amount of \$450,000 for repair, reconstruction, and replacement of national forest roads, bridges, public camp grounds, trails, and telephone lines; for debris removal; and for work on stream channel changes caused by the floods of June 15 to 18, 1949, in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$300,421.92, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: *Lubbock Municipal Airport, Lubbock, Texas, \$187,493; Del Norte County Airport, County of Del Norte, California, \$754,92; Memphis Municipal Airport, Memphis, Tennessee, \$112,174.*

Section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended by Public Law 840, Eightieth Congress, provides that the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized on behalf of the United States to consider, ascertain and determine the actual or estimated cost of the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damage to airports caused by Federal agencies. The certifications of the Administrator to Congress as to the amounts found due are to be deemed contractual obligations of the United States. Three groups of claims totaling \$1,928,331 are included in earlier deficiency bills this year. The Administrator has now adjusted a fourth group covering the three public airports named above and has submitted certifications for the amounts found due to the Congress. The amounts of these certifications total \$300,421.92, and this estimate is submitted in that amount in order to make funds available for the rehabilitation and repair work covered by these certifications.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

##### DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Departmental salaries and expenses," \$50,000.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce has been conducting a tin and tin products allocation program under the authority of the Second Decontrol Act of 1947, as amended by Public Law 606, Eightieth Congress. The act of June 30, 1949 (Public Law 153), extends this program through June 30, 1950, and this estimate is to provide funds necessary for the Department to carry out its responsibilities under that act.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks," \$12,400.

The purpose of this estimate is to pay the additional compensation authorized by Public Law 151, approved June 30, 1949, for certain park police paid from this appropriation, retroactive to the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948.

#### GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

##### TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for expenses of the offices of Governor and the Secretary, \$1,600.

This estimate is to provide the additional funds necessary to pay the Territorial cost-of-living allowance for the Governor and the Secretary of Alaska, provided for under sections 350.2 and 350.3, as amended, and 350.11 of subchapter C, Civil Service Commission Rules and Regulations, which became effective in the fiscal year 1949.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

*Revolving fund: For establishing a revolving fund for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized by section 6 of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (Public Law 149, approved June 30, 1949), \$1,250,000.*

*Grants: For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, \$1,026,000, of which amount \$276,000 shall be for estimated losses to be sustained during the fiscal year 1950, as authorized by section 8 (a) of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act, in the conduct of activities budgeted as predominantly revenue producing, and \$750,000 shall be for repayment to the Secretary of the Treasury of loans outstanding.*

*Administrative expenses: The limitation contained in Title II of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950, on the amount to be expended for administrative expenses of the Virgin Islands Corporation during the fiscal year 1950, is hereby increased by \$23,600.*

These items are to provide funds to carry out the provisions of the act approved June 30, 1949 (Public Law 149). This act is designed to promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands of the United States through the economic development of the islands. Section 6 (a) of the act authorizes the appropriation of not to exceed a total of \$2,750,000 "under any authority contained in this act for the period ending June 30, 1951, comprising the fiscal years 1950 and 1951."

The first of the above items will provide the initial installment of a \$9,000,000 revolving fund authorized by section 6 (a). Under the second item \$750,000 will be devoted to the liquidation of loans made to the Virgin Islands Company (predecessor of the new corporation). The remainder of the amount in this item is required to meet losses estimated to accrue for the 1950 operating year.

An increase of \$23,600 in the limitation for administrative expenses over that provided for the predecessor company is required because of the expanded activities authorized for the new corporation and to provide for the classification of certain additional items as administrative expenses as recommended by the Comptroller General.

## NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

## ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

*For an additional amount for "Acquisition and Construction of Real Property", for military installations and facilities authorized by the Act of May 11, 1949 (Public Law 60), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

This supplemental estimate is to provide funds for the first phase of the construction of the Joint Long Range Proving Ground facilities authorized by the act of May 11, 1949 (Public Law 60).

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$2,070,000; and funds appropriated under this head shall be available for retroactive salary increases for the fiscal year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), to the extent that appropriations for said fiscal year are insufficient therefor.*

The estimate includes \$1,810,000 which is necessary to cover costs of salary increases authorized under the act of July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160).



In addition, \$260,000 is included to enable the Department to pay the salary differentials to Foreign Service staff officers and employees serving at posts "at which extraordinarily difficult living conditions or excessive physical hardships prevail or at which notably unhealthy conditions exist" as provided in section 443 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Reclassification of posts for such salary differentials and extension of the differential to all Government agencies having personnel at such posts, was completed in January 1949, under authority of Executive Order 10,000 (sec. 207 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1949, as amended, Public Law 862, 80th Cong.). Since the 1950 budget estimates were presented by the Department prior to the issuance of the new regulations governing salary differentials at hardship posts, it was unable at that time to reflect accurately the cost of such differentials.

Authority is needed to permit the use of 1950 appropriated funds to insure the availability of sufficient funds for the payment of salary increases granted retroactively for 1949. Should it be revealed after the closing of 1949 accounts that smaller balances than originally anticipated are available for application to salary increases, it will be necessary to meet the resulting deficit from the 1950 appropriation.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service," \$1,150,000, of which \$250,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service," for said fiscal year.

These funds are required in order to pay salary increases for the fiscal year 1949 as authorized by the act of July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), which provides for the retroactive payment of salary increases beginning with the first pay period after June 30, 1948.

#### INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

*For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments as authorized by either H. R. 4406 or S. 1074, Eighty-first Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); payment of rent abroad in advance; employment of aliens; and ice and drinking water for use abroad; \$200,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State for administrative services: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of either H. R. 4406 or S. 1074.*

This supplemental estimate is necessary in order to provide funds for administrative and related expenses of the International Claims Commission in connection with the settlement of claims of the United States Government and American nationals against foreign governments as authorized by H. R. 4406 and S. 1074. Claims to be adjudicated by the Commission involve property which has been nationalized or otherwise expropriated by foreign governments.

## SWISS WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

*For payment of compensation, including interest thereon at such rate as may be agreed upon with the Government of Switzerland, for losses and damages inflicted on persons and property in Switzerland during World War II, as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1949 (Public Law 136), \$14,800,000.*

This estimate of appropriation is necessary in order to provide funds for the settlement of war damage claims of the Swiss Government in accordance with provisions of the act of June 28, 1949 (Public Law 136).

## INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

*For an additional amount for "International information and educational activities," \$12,830,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1950, on the amount available for transfer to other appropriations of the Department of State is increased by \$100,000: Provided, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for retroactive salary increases for the fiscal year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), to the extent that appropriations for said fiscal year are insufficient therefor: Provided further, That \$11,680,000 of this appropriation shall be available until expended, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise: Provided further, That land may be acquired outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State.*

The sum of \$12,650,000 is required for the construction and improvement of facilities for international radio broadcasting and for necessary expenses related thereto.

In addition, \$180,000 is included to cover costs of salary increases authorized under the act of July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160).

To insure the availability of sufficient funds, authority is needed to permit the use of 1950 appropriated funds for the payment of salary increases granted retroactively for 1949. Should it be revealed after the closing of 1949 accounts that smaller balances than originally anticipated are available for application to salary increases, it will be necessary to meet the resulting deficit from the 1950 appropriation.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police," \$35,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police," \$29,000.

These supplemental estimates are required to pay the increase in compensation provided by Public Law 151, Eighty-first Congress. The estimate for the fiscal year 1949 covers increases retroactive to the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948.

## TITLE II—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

## UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

*Funds available under the title "Working Fund, United States Maritime Commission (Navy and War Departments)" are hereby reduced in the amount of \$30,500,000, and funds available under the title "Working Fund, United States Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration Functions, December 31, 1946" are hereby reduced in the amount of \$800,000, such amounts to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon approval of this Act: Provided, That the United States Maritime Commission, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Army shall not be required to effect further inter-agency or intra-agency transfers of funds on account of obligations for ship construction, acquisition, conversion, reconversion, repair, or similar work ordered and performed under said titles prior to the fiscal year 1949: Provided further, That balances remaining under said titles shall be available until June 30, 1950, for payments to other than governmental agencies on account of obligations properly incurred under said titles, without regard for limitations in the orders under which such obligations were incurred.*

These working funds were established from no-year funds for the construction, acquisition, conversion, reconversion, repair, and arming of vessels as requested by the Departments of the Navy and the Army.

The programs were physically completed during the war, for the most part. Payments to the public have been completed except for certain unsettled claims. It is estimated that approximately \$10,-300,000 of these working funds would, without this action, eventually revert to the Department of the Navy as a windfall, since the budgetary requirements of the Department of the Navy were calculated without reference to this possible return; approximately \$21,000,000 would be paid as a reimbursement to the former construction revolving fund of the Maritime Commission which, under terms of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, would mean payment to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. However, the working funds are set up in some 69 separate limitation accounts and complete settlements can only be made after all audits have been completed and all claims, both for and against the Government, disposed of. It is estimated that this settlement would require 2 or 3 years for its completion. It is also generally agreed that it represents voluminous work of very little value to the Government since the money has already been spent and since such expenditures are subject to review by the General Accounting Office. This rescission is therefore proposed to eliminate the necessity for a large amount of unnecessary billing and accounting, and to facilitate the return of these funds to the Treasury. After rescission, small balances of \$107,254.29 and \$34,855.01 would remain available under the respective titles "Working Fund, United States Maritime Commission (Navy and War Departments)" and "Working Fund, United States Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration Functions, December 31, 1946." These balances would be available for settlement of obligations with private contractors until June 30, 1950, when unexpended amounts would be carried to the Treasury without the necessity for further action.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AND LOAN  
AUTHORIZATION, HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY,  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND DEPARTMENT OF COM-  
MERCE

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## COMMUNICATION

FROM

# THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1950 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$33,650,000, AND A LOAN AUTHOR-  
IZATION OF \$25,000,000, FOR THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE  
AGENCY, THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND THE  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, TOGETHER WITH A PROPOSED  
PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE  
EXPENSE AUTHORIZATION

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JULY 18, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 15, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$33,650,000, and a loan authorization of \$25,000,000, for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce, together with a proposed provision pertaining to an existing administrative expense authorization.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington 25, D. C., July 15, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$33,650,000, and a loan authorization of \$25,000,000, for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce, together with a proposed provision pertaining to an existing administrative expense authorization, as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$3,400,000; and appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles (including the one provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950), and for permanent improvements to property owned by State or local public agencies or instrumentalities, educational institutions or non-profit agencies or organizations when necessary for tests as authorized by title III of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended: Provided, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by said title.

The Housing Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949, as it affects the Office of the Administrator, initiates (title I) a Federal aid program to assist slum-clearance projects and (title IV) amends the Housing Act of 1948 to provide for a broader program of housing research.

The slum-clearance and community development and redevelopment program provides for loans of not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 and grants of not to exceed \$500,000,000 over a 5-year period to eligible local agencies to assist them in carrying out the program objectives.

Title IV of the act authorizes an augmented housing-research program involving technical research and studies concerned with the development, demonstration, and promotion of the acceptance and application of new and improved techniques, materials, and methods which will permit progressive reductions in housing construction and maintenance costs and stimulate an increased and sustained production of housing, and also is concerned with housing economics and other housing-market data. A considerable amount of research work will be performed on a contract or reimbursable basis by existing research facilities of Federal agencies, educational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations. The act provides that the Administrator shall disseminate the results of such research and studies in such form as may be most useful to the industry and to the general public.

To initiate these programs during fiscal year 1950, an additional appropriation for administrative expenses will be necessary in the amount of \$3,400,000.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

*The amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, is increased by \$2,700,000; and the sources of funds for such administrative ex-*



*penses shall include the Military Housing Insurance Fund created by S. 1184 if said bill is enacted into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress: Provided, That \$1,790,000 of the increase provided in this paragraph shall become available only upon the enactment of said bill into law during said session.*

The Housing Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949, amends the National Housing Act with the following effects upon operations of the Federal Housing Administration: (1) Authority to insure home-improvement loans under title I is extended from July 1 to September 1, 1949; (2) the amount of the insurance authorization under title II, covering mortgages on one- to four-family rental and cooperative housing, is increased by \$500,000,000; and (3) section 608, rental-housing mortgage insurance, is extended from June 30 through August 31, 1949. The extensions of title I and section 608 will result in additional work load not provided for in the amount made available for administrative expenses by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, from the income of the Federal Housing Administration's various insurance funds. The additional amount required for these administrative expenses is estimated at \$910,000.

S. 1184, which has been passed by the Senate and reported to the House by its Banking and Currency Committee, will establish a new insurance fund to be known as the Military Housing Insurance Fund and initiate a program of mortgage insurance to encourage privately financed construction of rental housing on or near military installations for occupancy by military and civilian personnel. In the event S. 1184 is enacted, the work load of the Federal Housing Administration will be further increased over that provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950. The additional administrative expense requirements for this work load are estimated at \$1,790,000, necessitating an increase in the 1950 administrative expense limitation of the Federal Housing Administration by this further amount contingent upon the enactment during the present session of S. 1184.

#### MILITARY HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

*For payment to the Military Housing Insurance Fund, as provided in S. 1184, Eighty-first Congress, \$10,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, of S. 1184.*

Enactment of S. 1184 will create a new insurance fund in the Federal Housing Administration to be known as the Military Housing Insurance Fund and authorize an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to provide the initial capital of the fund.

#### PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

*For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$4,750,000, to be merged with funds made available for such expenses by title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950; and such merged funds shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed sixteen passenger motor vehicles (including those provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950), and for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration.*

Title III of the Housing Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949, amends the United States Housing Act of 1937 and authorizes a low-rent public-housing program involving the construction by local housing authorities of an additional 810,000 dwelling units over a 6-year period. The act provides for loans to local housing authorities to aid in financing the construction of these units and increases the present loan authorization from \$800,000,000 to not to exceed \$1,500,000,000 outstanding at any one time. In addition, maximum annual contribu-

tions of \$308,000,000 are authorized for a period of not to exceed 40 years, as an aid to local housing authorities in maintaining rents at a level which families of low income can afford to pay.

An appropriation of \$4,750,000 is necessary for administrative expenses to initiate this program.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### FARM HOUSING

*To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as follows:*

*Loans: For loans, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 511 of said Act, \$25,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1953.*

*Grants and loans: For grants and loans, in accordance with the provisions of Section 513 of said Act, for the purposes of subsections 504 (a) and 504 (b), \$2,000,000.*

*Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$4,000,000, which shall be available for allocation by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several agencies of the Department of Agriculture, to local public agencies, and to State agencies through the Agricultural Extension Service.*

This estimate is necessary to carry out the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949. This act provides for a loan and grant program; authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish to any person technical services, advice, and information; and authorizes a program of research and technical studies, all in regard to farm dwellings, other farm buildings, and the enlargement and development of farms.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

#### SEVENTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

*For an additional amount for "Seventeenth decennial census," to remain available until December 31, 1952, \$2,500,000; and appropriations under this head shall be available for carrying out those provisions of the Housing Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949, requiring a census of housing.*

Section 607 of the Housing Act of 1949 provides for a census of housing to be taken in conjunction with the seventeenth decennial census. The cost of this program is estimated to be 18.5 million dollars, of which 9.5 million dollars in obligational authority is required in fiscal year 1950. The inclusion of the housing census will bring the total estimated cost of the decennial census to 88.5 million dollars.

The funds requested provide for the collecting, processing, and publication of data on the number, distribution, and characteristics of dwelling units; and for a sample survey of residential mortgage financing. These data will provide to the public housing and lending agencies and private business institutions the basic information necessary for planning and carrying out housing and housing finance programs.

I recommend that the foregoing estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,  
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1950 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$98,500 FOR THE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE INTERIOR

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JULY 21, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 20, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$98,500 for the Department of the Interior.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

*Washington 25, D. C., July 19, 1949.*

The PRESIDENT,

*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$98,500 for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## ROADS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Roads," \$98,500, to remain available until expended.

This estimate is required to provide funds for repairing two roads on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, Idaho, which were damaged in the disastrous floods in the Columbia River Basin in the spring of 1948. From funds provided in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, for repair of flood damage in the Columbia Basin, \$170,000 was allocated for repairing damages to roads on the Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce, and Kootenai Reservations, under the jurisdiction of the Northern Idaho Agency. This allocation was insufficient to permit repair of these two roads. These roads serve an area of rich wheat-lands and are urgently needed to transport wheat crops in the area to the rail head at Tekoa, Wash.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, JR.,

*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR 1950, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$15,410, FOR THE DIS-  
TRICT OF COLUMBIA

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JULY 25, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 22, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$15,410, for the District of Columbia.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., July 22, 1949.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$15,410, for the District of Columbia, as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the corporation counsel," \$11,660.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$3,750.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1950.

Inasmuch as the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1950 appear to be sufficient to provide for the expenditures proposed, these supplemental estimates are transmitted for the consideration of Congress without comment.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget:*

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1950, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$726,000, FOR THE FEDERAL  
SECURITY AGENCY

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JULY 25, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 22, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$726,000, for the Federal Security Agency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., July 22, 1949.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$726,000, for the Federal Security Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR SEAMEN

For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$726,000.

Under section 1302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, legislation providing unemployment-compensation benefits for merchant seamen employed on Government-owned vessels expired June 30, 1949. Public Law 174, approved by the President July 16, 1949, extended such legislation to June 30, 1950, and this estimate is required to provide funds for such benefits under the legislation as extended.

Since the beginning of this program, difficulty has been experienced in estimating with any precise degree of accuracy the amount of money necessary to cover benefits paid seamen covered by the law and paid by the State employment-security agencies. The estimate submitted herewith is based on the number of beneficiaries having Federal wage credits available for benefit determination during the fiscal year 1950.

It is recommended that the supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1950, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$55,400 FOR THE DEPARTMENT  
OF LABOR

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JULY 25, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be  
printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 22, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$55,400, for the Department of Labor.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., July 22, 1949.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$55,400, for the Department of Labor, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards," \$55,400; and not to exceed \$68,400 of appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (Public Law 162).

Appropriations for servicing the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week are authorized by Public Law 162, Eighty-first Congress, which became law on July 11, 1949, and under which you have directed the Department of Labor to provide the necessary services. The estimate will enable the Department to comply with your request and is submitted at this time to facilitate the committee's work under Public Law 176, Seventy-ninth Congress, by which the first week in October of each year was designated as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN  
EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF  
JUSTICE

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING  
APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1950 FOR THE DEPART-  
MENT OF JUSTICE

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JULY 28, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 27, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 for the Department of Justice.

The details of this proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., July 27, 1949.*

The PRESIDENT.

*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1950, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to Public Law 93, approved June 10, 1949.

Public Law 93 authorizes the Attorney General to pay claims of persons employed in Federal penal and correctional institutions for damage to or loss or destruction of personal property incident to such employment, not in excess of \$1,000 in any case. The proposed provision is required to permit payment of such claims from funds appropriated for maintenance and operation of the Federal prisons.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed provision be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR  
DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE  
UNITED STATES

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES  
AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES,  
AS PROVIDED BY VARIOUS LAWS, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$568,054.44

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AUGUST 1, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 29, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress an estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$568,054.44, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$568,054.44, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency, as follows:

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 283, Eighty-first Congress, \$568,054.44, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The details of the estimate covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

In accordance with the provisions of law providing for this submission, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

## SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED ESTIMATE TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

## DAMAGE CLAIMS

General Services Administration: Bureau of Public Roads (p. 3)----	\$94, 610. 04
National Military Establishment: Department of the Army (p. 5)---	111, 423. 72
Total, damage claims-----	206, 033. 76

## JUDGMENTS

Court of Claims (Public Law 274, approved October 16, 1941, to be paid from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds) (p. 7)----	2, 547. 00
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## Court of Claims:

Department of Commerce (p. 9)-----	4, 581. 91
Department of Justice (p. 9)-----	671. 87
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army (p. 9)-----	56, 484. 50
Department of the Navy (p. 9)-----	74, 819. 41
Treasury Department (p. 9)-----	1, 411. 33
Total-----	137, 969. 02

## United States district courts:

## Independent offices:

United States Maritime Commission (p. 10)-----	6, 000. 00
Veterans' Administration (p. 10)-----	3, 350. 00
Federal Security Agency (p. 10)-----	230. 70
General Services Administration (p. 10)-----	5, 486. 56
Department of Justice (p. 11)-----	130. 00
National Military Establishment:	
Department of the Army (p. 11)-----	188, 891. 85
Department of the Navy (p. 12)-----	16, 856. 48
Treasury Department (p. 12)-----	559. 07

Total----- 221, 504. 66

Total, judgments----- 362, 020. 68

Grand total----- 568, 054. 44

## DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, TO BE PAID OUT OF THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

## DAMAGE CLAIMS

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,  
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington 25, July 14, 1949.

HON. FRANK PACE, Jr.,

Director, Bureau of the Budget,

Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PACE: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55

Stat. 765), as amended by Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the Kentucky Department of Highways submitted for the cost of repairs to 9.3 miles of old United States Route 31W, between Elizabethtown and Radcliff in Hardin County, damaged by the action of Army track type vehicles on maneuvers out of Fort Knox, Ky.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Bureau of Public Roads within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages began late in 1940 and extended through 1947; however, the claim is limited to the cost of repairs of those damages accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads disclose substantial damage to 9.3 miles of old United States Route 31W by reason of movement of Army track type vehicles.
3. A claim was submitted by the Kentucky Department of Highways in the amount of \$73,513.66 and said claim is recommended for payment in the amount of \$73,513.66.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,  
*Commissioner of Public Roads.*

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BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,  
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington 25, July 6, 1949.

HON. FRANK PACE, Jr.,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. PACE: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the California Division of Highways submitted for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 12.12 miles of State Route X-SJ-75-B between Farmington and Stockton in San Joaquin County, damaged by contract hauling of materials used in construction of the Stockton Annex to the Oakland naval supply base west of Stockton.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Bureau of Public Roads within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages occurred between December 10, 1944, and January 4, 1945.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads disclose substantial damage to 12.12 miles of State Route X-SJ-75-B in San Joaquin County by reason of the contract hauling of materials.
3. A claim was submitted by the California Division of Highways in the amount of \$22,801.01 of which \$1,704.63 is considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. The claim is recommended for payment in the amount of \$21,096.38.



I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,  
*Commissioner of Public Roads.*

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C., July 8, 1949.*

Hon. FRANK PACE, JR.,  
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. PACE: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in amounts in excess of \$1,000 each, claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury as hereinafter specified. Each of the claims arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amounts found due the several claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their respective claims, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported are as follows:

1. Mrs. Margaretha K. Bishop, 3123 Boudinot Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Between September 30 and October 23, 1948, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, lost, damaged, or destroyed claimant's personal property which had been bailed to the Government, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,754.15.

Amount claimed, \$1,966.85; amount reported, \$1,754.15.

2. County Court of Polk County, Dallas, Ore. During the years 1942 to 1948, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the Army, as a result of use and occupancy, caused damage to roads, bridges, and culverts within the Camp Adair area, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$104,060.

Amount claimed, \$150,000; amount reported, \$104,060.

3. Mrs. Beatrice M. King, 315 Highland Lane, Edgeworth, Sewickley, Pa. On February 2, 1948, in Japan, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, caused the destruction of claimant's personal property by fire through negligence, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$2,343.90.

Amount claimed, \$3,144.50; amount reported, \$2,343.90.

4. Mrs. Mary E. Pitchford, 106 Kingsbury Road, Garden City, N. Y. Between October 7 and 25, 1947, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, lost, damaged, or

destroyed claimant's personal property which had been bailed to the Government, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,424.10.

Amount claimed, \$1,744.50; amount reported, \$1,424.10.

5. Mrs. V. Maxine J. Staugaard, Box 1364, Orcutt, Calif. On February 2, 1948, in Japan, military personnel or civilian employees of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, caused the destruction of claimant's personal property by fire through negligence, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,841.57.

Amount claimed, \$2,860.40; amount reported, \$1,841.57.

*(Summary 5 claims)*

Amount claimed.....	\$159, 716. 25
Amount reported.....	111, 423. 72

Sincerely yours,

GORDON GRAY,  
*Secretary of the Army.*

### JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington 25, July 22, 1949.*

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: The District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered a judgment in favor of Howard Henry (Mae Henry and Jack Henry, substituted parties), under date of May 23, 1949, in the amount of \$2,530, with interest, and costs amounting to \$17.

This judgment resulted from a suit in connection with the requisition of tractors and scrap metals under the provisions of Public Law 274 approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742). Regarding this matter, there is on file a letter from the general counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation dated August 29, 1945, in which the Attorney General was advised that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will interpose no objection to its designation as the agency against which appropriations for the payment of judgments against the United States shall be charged in cases where such judgments are for amounts found by the court to constitute fair and just compensation for property which has been requisitioned by the Government and has been placed in the hands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its former subsidiaries for disposition.

In view of the above, it is requested that the following authorization to pay the judgment in question be transmitted to Congress for inclusion in the deficiency bill now under consideration:

For the payment of judgment No. 5882, rendered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, in favor of Howard Henry (Mae Henry and Jack Henry, substituted parties), \$2,530, with interest as provided by law, and costs of \$17, to be paid out of funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as shown on schedule A-1.

Very truly yours,

REESE V. BEAN,  
*Acting Budget Officer, Treasury.*

SCHEDULE A-1

Judgment rendered by District Court of the United States, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
Civil 5882, Kansas-----	Howard Henry (Mae Henry and Jack Henry, substituted parties).	1 \$2,530 17	} May 23, 1949	July 1, 1949	Aug. 23, 1949	Requisition by Office of Materials Distribution, successor to War Production Board.
		2,547				

1 With interest as provided by law.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington 25, July 22, 1949.*

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET. .

SIR: An appropriation will be required for the payment of judgments presented to this Department which have been rendered by the Court of Claims and the United States district courts, in an aggregate amount of \$359,473.68, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs, as follows:

Court of Claims (schedule A)-----	\$137, 969. 02
United States district courts (schedule B)-----	221, 504. 66
Total-----	359, 473. 68

These totals are itemized, by departments, in the appended schedules. However, the total may be included in one appropriation to be established under Treasury Department. It is, of course, understood that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

REESE V. BEAN,  
*Acting Budget Officer, Treasury.*



## SCHEDULE A

*Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS					
	COMMERCE					
48746	George G. Mead.....	\$4,581.91	July 11, 1949	July 13, 1949	Oct. 11, 1949	Salary for period unlawfully separated from service.
48205	Jesse E. Walker.....	671.87	do	July 18, 1949	do	Immigration officer—overtime.
	JUSTICE					
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
47562	Peter Kiewit Sons' Co., a corporation, MacDougald Construction Co., a corporation, and Western Contracting Corp., acting as joint contractors and co-adventurers under Contract No. W-41-242-eng-55.	56,484.50	do	July 15, 1949	do	Construction of airfield runways.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
46547	Central Engineering & Contracting Corp.....	74,819.41	do	do	do	Equipment rental.
	TREASURY					
46842	Harold J. Brown.....	536.36	do	July 13, 1949	do	Customs inspector—overtime.
46795	Royal B. Ebert.....	484.52	do	do	do	Do.
46798	John F. Higley.....	274.93	do	do	do	Do.
46621	Leroy J. Pike.....	115.52	do	do	do	Do.
	Total.....	1,411.33				
	Total, executive departments.....	137,969.02				

## SCHEDULE B

*Judgments rendered by United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants*

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amount awarded in decree and interest as authorized		Date of judgment	Transmittal by Justice for appropriation	Act, and nature of claim
		Principal	Costs			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY					
Civil 2144, Connecticut.....	William L. Beers, of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, administrator of the estate of Frederick C. Perkins, late of Waterbury in the State of Connecticut.	\$230.70	-----	Mar. 6, 1949	June 30, 1949	Tucker Act. Reimbursement for uncashed checks.
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ( <i>War Assets</i> )					
Civil 1409, Utah.....	Nick Maragakis.....	3,812.02	\$262.24	June 13, 1949	July 21, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries and property damage.
Civil 1410, Utah.....	Alexandra Maragakis.....	1,347.30	65.00	do.....	do.....	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
	Total.....	5,456.56	-----			
	MARITIME COMMISSION					
Admiralty 1403, Massachusetts.....	James B. Rendle Co.....	6,000.00	-----	June 8, 1949	do.....	Public Vessels Act. Charter hire.
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
Civil 7643, eastern district, Pennsylvania.	Francis H. Tweed et al.....	3,350.00	-----	June 29, 1949	July 12, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries and property damage.
	Total, independent offices.....	15,067.26	-----			

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS		130.00	Apr. 11, 1949	June 30, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
JUSTICE					
Nathan Chasen.....					
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT					
Department of the Army					
Civil 10395, New Jersey.....	Pearl Brown.....	10, 108.84	May 6, 1949	July 15, 1949	Do.
Admiralty 142-272, southern district, New York.	Connors Marine Co., Inc., as owner of the scow <i>Everett Fowler</i> .	375.00	June 8, 1949	July 18, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Damages to chartered scow.
Admiralty 18668, eastern district, New York.	Anthony J. Deasaro.....	443.25	June 14, 1949	July 13, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 9309, New Jersey.....	Benjamin H. Garb.....	10, 522.50	Mar. 7, 1949	July 6, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Admiralty 147-169, southern district, New York.	Newark Terminal & Transportation Co., as owner of barge <i>Inverness</i> .	5, 000.00	July 12, 1949	July 21, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Collision damage.
Civil 793, southern district, Ohio.....	Verne L. Roehm, administrator of the estate of Wesley B. Roehm, deceased.	36, 000.00	Apr. 20, 1949	June 30, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Wrongful death.
Civil 794, southern district, Ohio.....	Edward E. Eyre, administrator of the estate of Kathleen Eyre, deceased.	13, 500.00	do	do	Do.
Civil 795, southern district, Ohio.....	Grace L. Roehm, guardian of the person and estate of Nina Lee Roehm, a minor.	7, 000.00	do	do	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 796, southern district, Ohio.....	Verne L. Roehm, executor of the estate of Susan R. Roehm, deceased.	10, 000.00	do	do	Federal Tort Claims Act. Wrongful death.
Civil 797, southern district, Ohio.....	Vernie L. Roehm, administrator of the estate of Donna Irene Roehm, deceased.	3, 500.00	do	do	Do.
Civil 1939, eastern district, South Carolina.	Roy L. Smith, Mary A. Baker, and T. L. Baker.	800.00	July 6, 1949	July 12, 1949	Tucker Act. Damages to land leased to Government.
Admiralty 1216, Massachusetts.....	(Mildred Snow, administratrix, et al	25, 000.00	July 11, 1949	July 19, 1949	Public Vessels Act. Loss of life of crewmen on trawler <i>Medford</i> .
Civil 536, eastern district, Louisiana.....	(Mary R. Muise.....	30, 000.00	July 7, 1949	July 18, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Damages to Louisiana State Highways bridge.
1532 civil-T, southern district, Florida.	State of Louisiana and the Department of Highways.	15, 000.00			Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 40-531, southern district, New York.	Vernon F. Thomas.....	10, 000.00	June 6, 1949	July 14, 1949	Tucker Act. Alleged breach of contract of employment.
Civil 6567, Massachusetts.....	Joseph P. Valley.....	500.00	June 3, 1949	July 20, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Wrongful death.
	Mildred M. Wickman, administratrix of the estate of Norman Wickman.	10, 856.15	Jan. 18, 1949	July 18, 1949	
	Total.....	188, 891.85			

## SCHEDULE B—Continued

*Judgments rendered by United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—Continued*

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amount awarded in decree and interest as authorized		Date of judgment	Transmittal by Justice for appropriation	Act, and nature of claim
		Principal	Costs			
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued					
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—CON.					
	<i>Department of the Navy</i>					
Civil 878, eastern district, Virginia.....	Ellen Quarnstrom.....	\$16,000.00	\$32.34	May 27, 1949	July 12, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 2454, western district, Louisiana.....	(Dalcourte W. Thompson..... (Kathryn F. Thompson.....	324.14 } 500.00 }	-----	June 3, 1949	July 7, 1949	Federal Tort Claims Act. Property damage and personal injuries.
	Total.....	16,856.48	-----			
	TREASURY					
Civil 6930, eastern district, Michigan....	Theodore Pines.....	559.07	-----	Jan. 31, 1949	July 11, 1949	Sec. 3770-b, Internal Revenue Code. Recovery of sum realized by collector of internal revenue by distraint upon and sale of personal property.
	Total, executive departments.....	206,437.40	-----			
	SUMMARY					
	Total, independent offices.....	15,067.26	-----			
	Total, executive departments.....	206,437.40	-----			
	Grand total.....	221,504.66	-----			



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE  
NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1950, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$3,000,000 FOR THE NATIONAL  
CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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AUGUST 2, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, August 1, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$3,000,000 for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., July 29, 1949.*

THE PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$3,000,000 for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission for the fiscal year 1950, as follows:

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

##### NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203) and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; travel expenses of employees; travel, hotel, and other necessary expenses of the Commissioners; printing, binding, and other related work to be done by contract or otherwise at establishments other than the Government Printing Office; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now or hereafter be authorized by law; \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and any other funds received by the Commission as authorized by law, are hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain available during the existence of the Commission: *Provided further*, That said fund shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred between July 1, 1949, and the date of approval of this Act.

This no-year appropriation request is a resubmission of previous estimates transmitted to the Congress for the purpose of commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia as authorized by the acts of Congress of July 18, 1947, and May 31, 1949, cited in the foregoing language. The amount proposed for appropriation will be supplemented by earnings of the Commission and/or contributions of individuals or organizations. Surplus funds from any source will be covered back into the Treasury of the United States.

I recommend that this estimate of appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1950 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$715,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE INTERIOR

---

AUGUST 3, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, August 3, 1949.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$715,000 for the Department of the Interior.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reason for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

## BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

*Washington 25, D. C., August 2, 1949.*

The PRESIDENT,

*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$715,000 for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions," \$115,000.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Government of Guam, including expenses in connection with the impending transfer of Guam from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and utilities necessary in the operation of the Governor's house; \$600,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

These items are to provide funds to effect the transfer of governmental responsibility for Guam from the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Interior and for preparing plans for a similar transfer at a later date of American Samoa and the trust territories. The Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy have recently agreed that responsibility for the government of Guam should be transferred to the Department of the Interior on July 1, 1950, pursuant to instructions contained in your letters of May 14, 1949.

The estimate of \$115,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions" includes \$90,000 to provide staff requirements for initial planning and preparations relating to the transfer of Guam and for subsequent general policy, guidance, supervision, and representation of the government of Guam in Washington. The balance of \$25,000 in this item is to provide for necessary plans and special surveys incidental to the prospective transfer at some future date of American Samoa and the trust territories.

The estimate of \$600,000 for the government of Guam is primarily to provide funds for the appointment of a civilian governor and his staff and to provide for the replacement of the military personnel with civilian employees at as early a date as possible in advance of the formal transfer of responsibility. The estimate also provides for other necessary expenses.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,

*Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*



ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IN CONNECTION WITH SUPPLEMENTAL  
ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR  
THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

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## COMMUNICATION

FROM

# THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IN CONNECTION WITH SUPPLEMENTAL  
ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR  
THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY WHICH WERE  
TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS ON JULY 15, 1949 (H. DOC.  
NO. 261), NEW OR AMENDED BUDGET PROGRAMS, IN THE FORM  
OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
1950, REFLECTING THE EFFECTS OF ENACTMENT OF THE HOUS-  
ING ACT OF 1949 AND ALSO THE EFFECTS OF THE MILITARY-  
HOUSING MORTGAGE-INSURANCE PROGRAM TO BE INITIATED  
BY THE ENACTMENT INTO LAW OF S. 1184

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AUGUST 3, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, August 3, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in connection with supplemental estimates of appropriations and authorizations for the Housing and Home Finance Agency which I transmitted on July 15, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 261), new or amended budget programs, in the form of amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1950, reflecting the effects of enactment of the Housing Act of 1949 and also the effects of the military-housing mortgage-insurance program to be initiated by enactment into law of S. 1184, which was recently passed by the Congress.

The details of these budget programs and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., August 2, 1949.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: On July 15, 1949, I submitted for your consideration supplemental estimates for the Housing and Home Finance Agency representing the additional appropriations and authorizations which either were made necessary by enactment of the Housing Act of 1949, or would be required by enactment into law of S. 1184, recently passed by the Congress, providing for a new program of military housing mortgage insurance. These estimates were transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the same day and are included in House Document No. 261.

To supplement that document, I now have the honor to submit for your consideration, in the form of amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1950, new or amended budget programs for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, as follows: (1) A budget program for the Federal-aid program to assist slum-clearance projects, initiated by title I of the Housing Act of 1949 for administration by the Office of the Administrator; (2) an amended budget program for the United States Housing Act program of the Public Housing Administration reflecting the effects of title III of the Housing Act of 1949 which authorizes a low-rent public-housing program involving construction by local housing authorities of an additional 810,000 dwelling units over a 6-year period; and (3) an amended budget program for the Federal Housing Administration reflecting the additional income to be received and other financial effects (a) of the temporary extensions of title I and section 608 of the National Housing Act, provided for by the Housing Act of 1949; and (b) of the new program of military housing mortgage insurance to be initiated by enactment into law of S. 1184.

I recommend that the above-mentioned new or amended budget programs submitted herewith be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,  
*Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

## NEW AND AMENDED BUDGET PROGRAMS

### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

#### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

#### *Slum clearance and urban development and redevelopment program*

Title I of Public Law 171 authorizes a program of Federal financial aid to local communities for slum clearance and urban development and redevelopment. In accordance with section 106 (2), a business-type budget program will be presented annually for this program. Statements A, B, and C present a summary of projected financial results and position as of June 30, 1950. Since there has been no experience on which to base these projections, and since many fundamental policies remain to be determined, the estimates are necessarily more tentative than in the case of established operations.

*Financial organization*

The Administrator is authorized to borrow \$25,000,000 from the Treasury before July 1, 1950, and all or part of an additional \$250,000,000 upon authorization by the President after advice from the Council of Economic Advisers. The funds so obtained may be loaned or advanced to eligible local public agencies, or a loan commitment may be pledged by the local agency as collateral for a loan from private sources where such loans can be obtained at less than the established Federal rate.

Funds borrowed from the Treasury will carry an interest rate determined on each issue by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consideration of the current average rate on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States. The Administrator may establish the rate on each loan or loan commitment to local public agencies, but not below the rate on the most recently issued Federal bonds of 10 or more years' maturity. Without prejudice to future interest-rate decisions, the rates assumed in these projections are approximately 1.875 and 2.5 percent, respectively, leaving a spread of five-eighths of 1 percent in favor of the Administrator. Interest income, as well as other receipts and assets under title I, are available for all of the purposes of the title except the payment of capital grants.

Public Law, 171 also authorizes appropriations for grants to defray up to two-thirds of new project costs, and for administrative expenses.

*Budget program*

Section 102 (d) authorizes advances to eligible local public agencies for surveys and plans in preparation for projects. These advances would be employed for such essential steps as selection and detailed study and surveys of project areas to determine priority for redevelopment, preparation of land use, street and utility plans for project areas, preparation of housing and relocation plans, and for appraisal of cost and reuse values. Based on presently available information, some 50 to 70 cities may apply for such advances in the 1950 fiscal year, and \$5,000,000 is shown in exhibit A, as the estimated total of advances to be made during the period.

Several of the larger cities have had redevelopment programs under local authorization for some time, and consequently are prepared to begin operations relatively quickly and on a substantial scale. For this reason it now appears that it may be necessary to request the approval of the President for loan commitments during the current year in excess of the \$25,000,000 limitation. The total loans involved in negotiations with 10 or more cities which may apply for loan and grant contracts may reach \$100,000,000; and it is estimated that contracts will be concluded during the year calling for \$60,000,000 in loans. Schedule C-1 shows at the fiscal year end the status of loans and grants in relation to the authorization.

There is no basis as yet for estimating the proportion of loan commitments that will, in practice, be disbursed. Until the market for this type of private short-term loans (backed by Federal loan commitments) has been tested, 50 percent private participation is being used as a working assumption. A firm Federal loan commitment—i. e. a Federal loan pledged but not disbursed—is the only acceptable security for these private short-term loans and, accordingly, such



commitments are as much a part of the loan program as the direct loan disbursements appearing on statements A and C.

It is also estimated that 60 percent of the total project loan will be required in the first year (since this is the period when most of the land acquisition will occur), followed by 20 percent in each of the two succeeding years when the demolition and redevelopment stages will be reached. Exhibit A, therefore, shows the disbursement of \$18,000,000 in temporary loans (60 percent of one-half of \$60,000,000).

Planning advances will be repaid with interest when funds become available from Federal or private sources under loan and grant contracts. In view of the fact that such advances will be used primarily by cities less advanced in their preparations than those which may reach the contract stage this year, present estimates assume that only \$300,000 out of the total \$5,000,000 in planning advances will be repaid by June 30, 1950.

In considering the 1950 budget program, no effect is shown for three other types of loans. Due either to the necessity of State perfecting legislation or to the fact that they relate to a stage of project development which will probably not be reached this year, the following loan transactions are not reflected in the financial statements: (1) Loans for development of unplatted urban or suburban land not eligible for grants (see. 103 (a)); (2) up to 10-year loans (see. 102 (b)) to assist in provision of schools, utilities, and other public facilities in connection with open or predominantly open land; or (3) definitive 40-year loans to finance redeveloped land leased by the local public agency. It is possible that some cases of these types of loans will occur, however. The last type of loans, as well as appropriations for capital grants, will not be used until projects begin to reach the stage of final sale or lease some 2 or 3 years hence.

#### *Operating results*

The \$20,000,000 advanced or loaned to local redevelopment agencies during the year will bear an estimated 2½ percent interest rate. The \$5,000,000 in planning advances will be outstanding, on the average, slightly under 5 months, and an estimated \$60,000 in interest will accrue as shown on the Statement of Income and Expenses. Similarly, the \$18,000,000 in direct Federal temporary loans will be outstanding, on the average, less than 3 months, and \$100,000 interest will accrue.

As noted above, a rate of 1½ percent interest to the Treasury has been assumed. Interest expense of \$120,000 shown on statement B includes \$38,000 attributable to borrowings to permit planning advances and \$82,000 to temporary loans.

#### *Financial condition*

After repayment of \$300,000 in planning advances (at the time local redevelopment agencies enter temporary financing under loan and grant contracts), \$22,700,000 in loans will be outstanding as of June 30, 1950 (statement C). On that date the \$300,000 repayment is represented by \$184,000 in cash with the United States Treasurer available for further advances or loans, and \$116,000 in net cash interest payments (as distinguished from net accrued interest received). The remaining \$4,000 of actual interest payments totaling



\$120,000 represents interest collected on retirement of planning advances.

### Net effect on Government budget

Excluding expenditures from appropriated funds for administrative expenses, the effect on the Government budget through June 30 shows as budget expenditures of \$22,696,000, representing net disbursements on Federal loans after repayments of principal and interest.

### STATEMENT A.—*Slum clearance and urban redevelopment program: Sources and application of funds (fiscal year ending June 30, 1950)*

#### Funds applied—

		1950 estimate	
To acquisition of assets:			
Advance planning loans	-----	\$5, 000, 000	
Temporary loans	-----	18, 000, 000	
			\$23, 000, 000
To expenses:			
Administrative expenses	-----	981, 000	
Interest paid to U. S. Treasury	-----	120, 000	
			1, 101, 000
To increase in working capital:			
Cash with Treasurer of United States	-----	184, 000	
Other working capital items	-----	156, 000	
			340, 000
Total funds applied	-----		24, 441, 000

#### Funds provided—

By realization of assets: Repayment of principal on loans: Advance planning loans		-----	300, 000
By income:			
Interest on advance planning loans	-----	\$60, 000	
Interest on temporary loans	-----	100, 000	
			160, 000
By borrowings and appropriations:			
Borrowings: U. S. Treasury	-----	23, 000, 000	
Office of the Administrator—appropriation available for administrative expenses	-----	981, 000	
			23, 981, 000
Total funds provided	-----		24, 441, 000

### STATEMENT B.—*Loan and grant funds: Statement of income and expenses*<sup>1</sup> (fiscal year ending June 30, 1950)

#### Income:

		1950 estimate	
Interest:			
Advance planning loans	-----	\$60, 000	
Temporary loans	-----	100, 000	
Total income	-----		160, 000

#### Expenses:

Interest expense, U. S. Treasury notes	-----	120, 000	
Total expenses	-----	120, 000	
Net income (or loss (—))	-----		40, 000

<sup>1</sup> Excludes administrative expenses from appropriated funds.

# 6 AUTHORIZATIONS FOR HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (OR DEFICIT (—))

Undivided profits (or loss (—)):

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....	
Net income (or loss (—)) for period excluding capital grants for slum clearance.....	\$40,000
Balance at end of period.....	40,000
Total unreserved surplus (or deficit (—)) at end of fiscal year.....	40,000

STATEMENT C.—*Loan and grant funds: Statement of financial conditions,<sup>1</sup> (fiscal year ending June 30, 1950)*

Assets:	1950 estimate
Cash: With U. S. Treasury.....	\$184,000
Loans receivable:	
Advance planning loans.....	\$4,700,000
Temporary loans.....	18,000,000
	22,700,000
Accrued assets:	
Interest receivable:	
Advance planning loans.....	56,000
Temporary loans.....	100,000
	156,000
Total assets.....	23,040,000
Liabilities and surplus:	
Bonds, debentures and notes payable: U. S. Treasury notes....	23,000,000
Surplus.....	40,000
Total liabilities and capital.....	23,040,000

<sup>1</sup> Excludes appropriations for administrative expenses estimated at \$981,000 through June 30, 1950.

SCHEDULE C-1.—*Position with respect to authority to make loan and grant commitments, as of June 30, 1950*

	Loans	Grants
Stated authorization under Public Law 171.....	\$25,000,000	\$100,000,000
Estimated additional authorization to be granted by the President.....	40,000,000	
	\$65,000,000	\$100,000,000
Less:		
Disbursed commitments.....	22,700,000	
Undisbursed commitments.....	42,000,000	36,000,000
	64,700,000	36,000,000
Balance of authority.....	300,000	64,000,000

## FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The budget program for the 1950 fiscal year has been revised to reflect the increases in income, expense, and asset items resulting from Public Law 171, which was approved July 15, 1949, and S. 1184, which has been approved by both Houses of Congress and now awaits signature by the President. This legislation affects two existing insurance programs and establishes a new insurance fund and program:

1. The title I provisions for insurance of home repair and improvement loans, and of certain type of mortgages, are extended to August 31, 1949.

2. Section 608 insurance on multifamily rental projects is extended to August 31, 1949.

3. A new title VIII insurance fund and program is established by S. 1184 to encourage construction of multifamily rental projects to relieve the acute housing shortages existing at military installations. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 to establish the military housing insurance fund is authorized by the bill.

#### *Budget program*

The estimated amount of net additional insurance activity is shown in the following table:

	Extension of title I to Aug. 31, 1949	Extension of sec. 608 to Aug. 31, 1949	Title VIII military housing	Total re- vision
Mortgage-insurance applications in terms of units	-----	33,000	65,000	98,000
Inspection, average number of units under construction	-----	19,600	17,000	36,600
Mortgage insurance written, in terms of units	-----	22,980	42,750	65,730
Improvement loans insured, number	200,000	-----	-----	200,000

#### *Financial program and operating results*

The total amount of appropriated funds reflected in the capital accounts is increased by \$10,000,000 as the result of the appropriation of that sum to establish the military housing insurance fund (statement C).

The result of additional income from new and expanded insurance operations, an increase in reserves available for contingent losses, expenses, and other charges is projected in the amount of \$3,433,508.

No significant changes result in the volume of outstanding debentures, interest, income, and expense, and related financial operations.

STATEMENT A.—Federal Housing Administration: Amended statement of sources and application of funds (fiscal year ending June 30, 1950)

	1950 budget	1950 budget as amended	Change <sup>1</sup>
<b>FUNDS APPLIED</b>			
To acquisition of assets:			
Investment in U. S. Government securities.....	\$27, 500, 000	\$35, 500, 000	\$8, 000, 000
Investment in stock of rental housing corporations.....	74, 400	74, 400	-----
Furniture and equipment.....	105, 000	120, 320	15, 320
Acquired security or collateral.....	22, 944, 600	22, 944, 600	-----
Total acquisition of assets.....	\$50, 624, 000	\$58, 639, 320	\$8, 015, 320
To expenses (statement B):			
Interest on debentures charged insurance funds.....	509, 502	509, 502	-----
Administrative expenses—operating costs.....	22, 395, 000	25, 440, 430	3, 045, 430
Total applied to expenses.....	22, 904, 502	25, 949, 932	3, 045, 430
To retirement of borrowings and capital and distribution of surplus:			
Debentures retired.....	11, 496, 750	11, 496, 750	-----
Repayment of expended appropriations to U. S. Treasury.....	105, 300	105, 300	-----
Participation dividends declared.....	5, 818, 419	5, 818, 419	-----
Total applied to retirement of borrowings and capital and distribution of surplus.....	17, 420, 469	17, 420, 469	-----
To increase in working capital: Items other than cash in Treasury checking accounts.....	12, 471	20, 471	8, 000
Total funds applied.....	90, 961, 442	102, 030, 192	11, 068, 750
<b>FUNDS PROVIDED</b>			
By realization of assets:			
Amortization of purchase premiums on United States securities.....	14, 060	14, 060	-----
Stock in rental housing corporations redeemed.....	4, 600	4, 600	-----
Sale of acquired security.....	1, 535, 570	1, 535, 570	-----
Recoveries on acquired security.....	5, 491, 520	5, 491, 520	-----
Sale of furniture and equipment.....	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Total realization of assets.....	7, 055, 750	7, 055, 750	-----
By income (statement B):			
Interest from U. S. Government securities.....	4, 446, 790	4, 596, 790	150, 000
Other interest and dividends.....	1, 162, 216	1, 162, 216	-----
Fees and premiums.....	59, 981, 634	66, 325, 892	6, 344, 258
Miscellaneous income.....	32, 000	32, 000	-----
Total provided by income.....	65, 622, 640	72, 116, 898	6, 494, 258



By borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations:

Debtentures issued (including authorized and in audit) -----

Allocation from appropriation for Military Housing Insurance Fund -----

Total provided by borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, and appropriations -----

By decrease in working capital: Cash in Treasury checking accounts -----

Total funds provided -----

11, 472, 000	11, 472, 000	10, 000, 000
-----	-----	-----
11, 472, 000	21, 472, 000	10, 000, 000
6, 811, 052	1, 385, 544	-5, 425, 508
90, 961, 442	102, 030, 192	11, 068, 750
-----	-----	-----

EFFECT ON THE GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Checking account expenditures:			
Increase (-) or decrease of cash in Treasury checking accounts -----			
Net funds borrowed from or repaid to the public -----	\$6, 811, 052	\$1, 385, 544	-\$5, 425, 508
	-24, 750	-24, 750	-----
General and special account expenditures: Allocation to Federal Housing Administration from appropriation for Military Housing Insurance Fund -----	\$6, 786, 302	\$1, 360, 794	-\$5, 425, 508
	-----	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Total expenditure (or credit (-)) in budget accounts -----	6, 786, 302	11, 360, 794	4, 574, 492
Deduct: General and special account receipts: Payments to U. S. Treasury -----	105, 300	105, 300	-----
Net effect on Government budget -----	6, 681, 002	11, 255, 494	4, 574, 492
	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Due to the Housing Act of 1949 and enactment of the military housing bill (S. 1184).

<sup>2</sup> Furniture and equipment included in limitation but capitalized, appears above under funds applied to acquisition of assets.

STATEMENT B.—Federal Housing Administration: Amended statement of income and expense (fiscal year ending June 30, 1950)

	1950 budget	1950 budget as amended	Change <sup>1</sup>
<i>Income:</i>			
Interest income on U. S. Government securities.....	\$4,446,790	\$4,596,790	\$150,000
Other interest and dividends.....	1,162,216	1,162,216	-----
Fees and premiums:			
Fees.....	\$11,328,950	\$13,588,250	\$2,259,300
Premiums.....	48,652,684	52,737,042	4,084,958
Total fees and premiums.....	59,981,634	66,325,892	6,344,258
Miscellaneous income.....	32,000	32,000	-----
Total income (statement A).....	65,622,640	72,116,898	6,494,258
<i>Expenses:</i>			
Interest expense: Interest on debentures charged insurance funds.....	509,502	509,502	-----
Administrative expenses—operating costs.....	22,395,000	25,440,430	3,045,430
Total expense before depreciation, losses and charge-offs, and adjustment of valuation and operating reserves (statement A).....	107,000	107,000	-----
Depreciation on furniture and equipment.....	461,391	461,391	-----
Losses and charge-offs:			
Loss on sale of acquired properties.....	1,000	1,000	-----
Loss (or profit—) on equipment.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----
Loss on defaulted title I notes.....			-----
Total depreciation, losses and charge-offs.....	2,069,391	2,069,391	-----
Total expenses before adjustment of valuation and operating reserves.....	24,973,893	28,019,323	3,045,430
<i>Net income before adjustment of valuation and operating reserves.....</i>	<i>40,648,747</i>	<i>44,097,575</i>	<i>3,448,828</i>
<i>Increase (—) or decrease (+) in valuation and operating reserves:</i>			
Valuation reserves:			
Mortgage notes.....	—76,618	—76,618	-----
Real properties.....	—396,569	—396,569	-----
Defaulted title I notes.....	—3,923,200	—3,923,200	-----
Operating reserves:			
Credit balance of group accounts distributed as participation dividends.....	—5,818,419	—5,818,419	-----
Contingent losses, expenses, and other charges.....	—25,555,640	—28,989,148	—3,433,508
Net adjustment of reserves.....	—35,770,446	—39,203,954	—3,433,508
Net income for the year.....	4,878,301	4,893,621	15,320

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (OR DEFICIT) —

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....	-\$19,143,161	-\$19,143,161	-----
Net income for the year (above).....	4,878,301	4,893,621	\$15,320
Balance before adjustment.....	-\$14,264,860	-\$14,249,540	\$15,320
Adjustment of surplus reserves: General reinsurance account.....	-4,951,371	-4,951,371	-----
Balance at end of fiscal year.....	-19,216,231	-19,200,911	15,320

Due to Housing Act of 1949 and enactment of military housing bill (S. 1184).

# 12 AUTHORIZATIONS FOR HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## STATEMENT C.—Federal Housing Administration: Amended statement of financial condition (fiscal year ending June 30, 1950)

	1950 budget	1950 budget as amended	Change <sup>1</sup>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash: Checking accounts with U. S. Treasury .....	\$32,695,345	\$38,120,853	\$5,425,508
Investments:			
U. S. Government securities (amortized) .....	191,605,254	199,605,254	8,000,000
Other securities (stock in rental housing corporations) .....	268,900	268,900	
Total investments .....	191,874,154	199,874,154	8,000,000
Loans receivable:			
Mortgage notes and sales contracts .....	29,901,500	29,901,500	
Less reserve for losses .....	505,868	505,868	
Net loans receivable .....	29,395,632	29,395,632	
Accounts and notes receivable:			
Accounts receivable from Government agencies .....	20,000	20,000	
Accounts receivable—other .....	100	100	
Total accounts receivable .....	20,100	20,100	
Accrued assets:			
Interest on U. S. Government securities .....	660,000	668,000	8,000
Interest on mortgage notes and sales contracts .....	99,100	99,100	
Total accrued assets .....	759,100	767,100	8,000
Commodities, supplies and materials: Supplies held for use .....	108,193	108,193	
Land, structures, and equipment:			
Furniture and equipment .....	1,730,000	1,745,320	15,320
Less reserve for depreciation .....	968,000	968,000	
Net furniture and equipment .....	762,000	777,320	15,320
Acquired security or collateral:			
Real estate (at cost plus expenses to date) .....	10,533,300	10,533,300	
Less reserve for losses .....	1,818,450	1,818,450	
Net real estate .....	8,714,850	8,714,850	
Defaulted title I notes .....	35,209,300	35,209,300	
Less reserve for losses .....	19,429,300	19,429,300	
Net defaulted title I notes .....	15,780,000	15,780,000	
Net acquired security or collateral .....	24,494,850	24,494,850	
Deferred charges: Prepaid expenses .....	24,000	24,000	
Total assets .....	280,133,374	293,582,202	13,448,828
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable:			
Accounts payable to Government agencies .....	15,000	15,000	
Vendors' bills payable .....	1,663,800	1,663,800	
Participation dividends payable .....	1,750,000	1,750,000	
Total accounts payable .....	3,428,800	3,428,800	
Accrued liabilities: Interest on debentures .....	285,000	285,000	
Trust and deposit liabilities:			
Excess proceeds of sale—Government agencies .....	81,400	81,400	
Excess proceeds of sale—other .....	1,020,600	1,020,600	
Deposits held for mortgagors and lessees .....	568,500	568,500	
Undistributed receipts .....	11,000	11,000	
General fund receipts in process of deposit .....	103,500	103,500	
Employees' pay-roll deductions for taxes, bonds, etc. ....	750,000	750,000	
Total trust and deposit liabilities .....	2,535,000	2,535,000	

<sup>1</sup> Due to the Housing Act of 1949 and enactment of the military housing bill (S. 1184).



STATEMENT C.—*Federal Housing Administration: Amended statement of financial condition (fiscal year ending June 30, 1950)*—Continued

	1950 budget	1950 budget as amended	Change <sup>1</sup>
<b>LIABILITIES—continued</b>			
Bonds, debentures and notes payable:			
Debentures payable (issued and outstanding).....	\$24, 277, 436	\$24, 277, 436	-----
Debentures payable (authorized and in audit).....	552, 000	552, 000	-----
Total bonds, debentures, and notes payable.....	24, 829, 436	24, 829, 436	-----
Deferred and undistributed credits.....	106, 500	106, 500	-----
Other liabilities: Reserves for contingent losses, expenses, and other charges <sup>2</sup> .....	195, 376, 187	198, 809, 695	\$3, 433, 508
Total liabilities.....	226, 560, 923	229, 994, 431	3, 433, 508
<b>CAPITAL</b>			
Paid-in surplus (allocations from RFC).....	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
Appropriations: Expended appropriations (gross).....	84, 696, 487	94, 696, 487	10, 000, 000
Less repayments to U. S. Treasury.....	19, 191, 487	19, 191, 487	-----
Total appropriations.....	65, 505, 000	75, 505, 000	10, 000, 000
Earned surplus (or deficit —):			
Reserved: General reinsurance account.....	—7, 716, 318	—7, 716, 318	-----
Unreserved.....	—19, 216, 231	—19, 200, 911	15, 320
Total earned surplus (or deficit —).....	—26, 932, 549	—26, 917, 229	15, 320
Total capital.....	53, 572, 451	63, 587, 771	10, 015, 320
Total liabilities and capital.....	280, 133, 374	293, 582, 202	13, 448, 828

<sup>1</sup> Due to the Housing Act of 1949 and enactment of the military housing bill (S. 1184).<sup>2</sup> In the absence of sufficient experience to permit accurate estimation of insurance losses, the amount shown represents accumulations available for losses, expenses, and other charges.

## PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT PROGRAM, AMENDED BUDGET PROGRAM,  
FISCAL YEAR 1950

The budget program for the United States Housing Act program for the fiscal year 1950 is modified to give effect to the new legislative provisions contained in title III of the Housing Act of 1949 (Public Law 171, 81st Cong.).

*Housing Act of 1949*

Title III of the Housing Act of 1949 authorizes an extension of the public-housing program whereby the Government assists local public housing agencies in the provision of low-rent housing. This assistance takes the form of loans to aid in the financing of these projects, and annual contributions to local public-housing agencies necessary to maintain their low-rent character. The legislation authorizes a program of 810,000 units, increases the borrowing power of the Public Housing Administration to \$1,500,000,000 outstanding at any one time, and authorizes it to enter into contracts for the payment of annual contributions to local public-housing agencies up to \$308,000,000 for periods up to 40 years. The annual contribution authorization is made available in increments of \$85,000,000 in the first year, \$55,000,000 in each of the next 3 years, and \$58,000,000 in the fifth year, a total of \$308,000,000. The act further authorizes starting

construction of 810,000 units spread over a 6-year period, starting with 135,000 units in the first year and increasing by a like number in each of the next 5 years.

*Budgetary goals for development activity*

In the fiscal year 1950 the first year of operation of this enlarged low-rent housing program, it is anticipated that 625 projects consisting of 175,000 units will be initiated by the execution of preliminary loan contracts. Of these, 300 projects with 100,000 units are scheduled for execution of financial assistance contracts. Of this number 100 projects with 50,000 units are expected to start construction by June 30, 1950.

*Financial aspects of development goals*

This activity will involve entering into preliminary loan contracts for approximately \$74,375,000, and issuing advance loan notes during fiscal year 1950 in this amount. Additional loan commitments in the amount of \$297,500,000 will be incurred by the execution of financial assistance contracts. However, it is anticipated that only half of this amount or \$148,750,000 will involve issuance of advance loan notes and the balance will be obtained by local housing authorities through the sale of temporary loan notes to private investors. Permanent financing on 40,000 new units is expected to take place in the latter part of the fiscal year 1950 and it is anticipated that the initial sale of bonds for these projects will all be subscribed by private capital and will result in a decrease of the loan commitments by \$136,000,000 and the repayment to PHA of advance loan notes in the amount of \$89,250,000.

The execution of financial assistance contracts will involve annual contribution commitments in the amount of \$38,250,000. However, it is not expected that any of the projects will progress to a point where annual contribution payments will be required in fiscal year 1950.

*Payment in lieu of taxes*

In addition to the initiation and development of new projects, the revised budgetary plans for fiscal year 1950 take into account certain of the legislative provisos of the Housing Act of 1949 which affect projects initiated prior to the enactment of the legislation. One of these provisos is contained in section 305 (h) which authorizes the revision of existing contracts so as to provide for payments in lieu of taxes of up to 10 percent of shelter rent. This provision is applicable to all projects in the existing program. For directly operated projects this will result in an increase in expense in the amount of \$5,600. For federally owned leased projects this will result in a decrease in net income in the amount of \$391,000. For locally owned projects the increased payments in lieu of taxes is reflected as an increase in annual contributions in the amount of \$1,800,000. This latter figure is a preliminary estimate of additional annual contribution requirements but because of the many variables which must be taken into account in developing the estimate it is not being submitted at this time as an appropriation request but will be submitted early in calendar year 1950, at which time a more accurate and dependable estimate can be prepared. This same section of the legislation dealing with payments



in lieu of taxes provides for retroactive payments in lieu of taxes for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 in amounts up to 5 percent of shelter rent. These additional costs are not reflected in the revised financial projection, inasmuch as a final estimate of the amounts involved is not yet available and preliminary estimates indicate that existing appropriations for these years will suffice to cover these expenses.

#### *Financing of present program*

The new legislation will permit the financing of low-rent projects at more favorable interest rates and with greater private capital participation. This will facilitate the permanent financing of the low-rent projects developed under the wartime amendment (Public Law 671) which are now in temporary financing and will facilitate refinancing the projects which are presently permanently financed. The budgetary plans provide for permanent financing of \$150,000,000 covering projects now in temporary financing, and \$50,000,000 of refinancing. It is anticipated that these bonds will be all subscribed to by private investors. This activity is reflected in the financial statements as a decrease of \$40,000,000 of PHA holdings of local housing authority "B" bonds and corresponding decrease in Treasury borrowings and resulting adjustments in interest income and expense.

#### *Sale of federally owned projects*

The legislation would also facilitate sale of federally owned projects to local housing authorities. It is not anticipated that this will be accomplished in fiscal year 1950. There are, however, a number of Ohio projects in Federal ownership as the result of a State supreme court decision with regard to tax exemption. Recent enactments of the Ohio State Legislature were designed to overcome the court objections; however, since this statute will probably involve litigation, transfer of the projects back to the Ohio localities has not been projected in the budget estimates for fiscal year 1950.

#### *Administrative expenses*

Administrative expenses necessary to carry out the provision of title III of the Housing Act of 1949 for fiscal year 1950 are estimated at \$4,750,000.

#### *Government bonds*

One item taken into account in the revised financial statements which does not result from the new legislation has to do with the sale of United States Government bonds held by PHA. The proceeds from the sale of these bonds has the effect of decreasing Treasury borrowings which would otherwise be necessary.

#### *Effect on Government budget*

An excess of expenditures over receipts in the amount of \$91,253,191 is estimated for fiscal year 1950. This is due principally to the additional borrowings of \$83,000,000, and the increase in annual contribution requirements and administrative expenses.

STATEMENT A.—Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, United States Housing Act program: Comparative statement of sources and application of funds, as of June 30, 1950

	1950 estimate, existing program	Transactions, new program		1950 revised estimate
		Increase	Decrease	
FUNDS APPLIED				
To acquisition of assets:				
Land, structures and equipment:				
Development costs	\$2,549,903			\$2,549,903
Purchase of local housing authority obligations:				
B bonds	6,860,000			6,860,000
Advance loan notes		\$220,125,000		220,125,000
				\$229,534,903
Total to acquisition of assets	\$9,409,903			
To expenses (statement B):				
Direct operating expenses:				
Pay increase, public law 900	678,550	5,600		684,150
Interest	31,350			31,350
Public Housing Administration administrative expenses	6,646,900	696,100		7,343,000
Pay increase, Public Law 900	2,454,000		\$224,440	2,229,560
Public Housing Administration administrative expenses—"New program"	110,000		10,010	99,990
Other expenses	23,400	4,750,000		4,773,400
Pay increase, Public Law 900	690	325,000		348,400
				600
Total to expenses	9,944,800		700,000	15,487,050
To grants, subsidies, and contributions—"Existing program"	5,700,000	1,800,000		5,000,000
To grants, subsidies, and contributions—"New program"				1,800,000
To retirement of borrowings and capital: Return of unexpended balance of annual contribution appropriation	568,754			568,754
Total to retirements of borrowings and capital	568,754			568,754
Total to increase in working capital:				
Cash in U. S. Treasury checking accounts	222,100		222,100	
Other working capital items		556,397		556,397
Total to increase in working capital		556,397		
Total funds applied	222,100		222,100	556,397
	25,845,557			252,947,104
FUNDS PROVIDED				
By realization of assets:				
Sale of investments:				
U. S. Government bonds		7,873,409		7,873,409
Repayment of principal on loans:				
B bonds	930,000	40,000,000		40,930,000
Advance loan notes		89,250,000		89,250,000



Mortgage loan notes, Public Works Administration limited dividend corporations.....	19,200		19,200
Sale of property.....	1,778,000		1,778,000
Total by realization of assets.....	2,727,200		139,850,609
By income:			
Rents.....	2,855,100	391,000	2,464,100
Interest.....	7,800,800	912,800	8,803,600
Other.....	9,300	325,000	334,300
Total by income (statement B).....	10,755,200		11,602,000
By borrowings and appropriations:			
Borrowings: U. S. Treasury notes.....	6,000,000	83,000,000	89,000,000
Appropriations, annual contributions—"Existing program".....	5,700,000	700,000	5,000,000
Appropriations, annual contributions—"New program".....		1,800,000	1,800,000
Appropriations, administrative expense—"New program".....		4,750,000	4,750,000
Total by borrowings and appropriations.....	11,700,000		100,550,000
By decrease in working capital:			
Cash in U. S. Treasury checking accounts.....	568,754	375,741	375,741
Appropriated funds.....	94,403	94,403	568,754
Other working capital items.....			
Total by decrease in working capital.....	663,157		944,495
Total funds provided.....	25,845,557		252,947,104

EFFECT ON THE GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Checking account expenditures:			
Increase (-) or decrease (+) of cash in Treasury checking account.....	-\$222,100	\$597,841	\$375,741
Less transfers to other programs.....	-2,364,000	234,450	-2,329,550
Net additional borrowings.....	6,000,000	83,000,000	89,000,000
Net expenditures (or credit) in checking accounts.....	\$3,213,900	83,832,291	\$87,046,191
General and special account expenditures:			
Expenditures under appropriation for annual contributions:			
"Existing program".....	5,700,000	1,800,000	5,000,000
"New program".....		4,750,000	1,800,000
Expenditures under appropriation for administrative expense, "New program".....			4,750,000
Total expenditure (or credit) in budget accounts.....	8,913,900	90,382,291	11,550,000
Deduct general and special account receipts: Payment of interest to U. S. Treasury.....	6,646,900	700,000	98,596,191
Total general and special account receipts.....	6,646,900	696,100	7,343,000
Net effect on the Government budget.....	2,267,000	700,000	7,343,000
			91,253,191

STATEMENT B.—Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, United States Housing Act program: Comparative statement of income and expenses, fiscal year 1950

	1950 estimate, existing program	Transactions, new program		1950 revised estimate
		Increase	Decrease	
Income:				
Rents:				
Projects:				
Directly operated:				
PWA.....	\$832, 100			\$832, 100
Leased (net):				
PWA.....	\$762, 600		\$102, 300	\$660, 300
Public Law 412.....	836, 000		288, 700	547, 300
Public Law 671.....	391, 100			391, 100
Total leased.....				
PWA.....	2, 009, 700			1, 618, 700
Other project rental:				
PWA.....	13, 300			13, 300
Total rents (statement A).....	2, 855, 100			2, 464, 100
Interest:				
U. S. Government bonds.....	195, 400		195, 400	
Obligations of local housing authorities.....	7, 638, 600	\$1, 108, 200		8, 746, 800
PWA limited dividend corporations.....	36, 800			36, 800
Total interest (statement A).....	7, 890, 800		500	8, 803, 600
Less amortization of premium on U. S. Government bonds.....	500			
Total.....	7, 890, 300			
Other income (statement A):				
Construction adviser's services charged to local housing authorities.....	9, 300	325, 000		8, 803, 600
Total income.....	10, 754, 700			334, 300
Expenses:				
Direct operating expenses:				
Directly operated projects:				
PWA.....	678, 550	5, 600		684, 150
Pay increase, Public Law 900.....	31, 350			31, 350
Total directly operated projects (statement A).....	709, 900			715, 500
Interest expense:				
U. S. Treasury notes:				
Applicable to projects for development costs.....	1, 734, 900			1, 734, 900

Other.....	4,912,000	696,100	5,608,100
Total interest expense (statement A).....	6,646,900		7,343,000
Public Housing Administration administrative expenses.....	2,454,000	224,440	1 2,229,560
Pay increase, Public Law 900.....	110,000	10,010	1 99,990
Administrative expense "New program".....		4,750,000	4,750,000
Total administrative expenses (statement A).....	2,564,000		7,079,550
Other expenses:			
Construction advisers.....	8,700		333,700
Pay increase, Public Law 900.....	600	325,000	600
Miscellaneous.....	14,700		14,700
Total other expenses (statement A).....	24,000		349,000
Total expenses before depreciation, losses and charge-offs and adjustment of operating reserves.....	9,944,800		15,487,050
Depreciation:			
Structures and equipment—projects:			
PWA.....	1,881,500		1,881,500
Public Law 412.....	871,000		871,000
Public Law 671.....	728,400		728,400
Total depreciation.....	3,480,900		3,480,900
Losses and charge-offs:			
Collection losses.....	2,000		2,000
Disposition of property:			
Costs.....	1,778,000		1,778,000
Proceeds.....	2-1,778,000		2-1,778,000
Net loss on disposition.....			
Total depreciation, losses and charge-offs.....	3,482,900		3,482,900
Total expenses before adjustment of operating reserves.....	13,427,700		18,969,950
Net income (or loss —) for the year before grants, subsidies, and contributions and appropriation for administrative expense.....	-2,673,000		-7,367,950
Less: Administrative expenses provided by appropriation.....			4,750,000
Net income (or loss —) for the year before grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	-2,673,000	4,750,000	-2,617,950

See footnotes at end of table, p. 20.

STATEMENT B.—Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, United States Housing Act program: Comparative statement of income and expenses, fiscal year 1950—Continued

	1950 estimate, existing program	Transactions, new program		1950 revised estimate
		Increase	Decrease	
Grants, subsidies, and contributions—annual contributions:				
“Existing program”	—\$5,700,000	\$1,800,000	\$700,000	<sup>1</sup> —\$5,000,000
“New program”				<sup>3</sup> —1,800,000
Net income (or loss —) for the year	—8,373,000			—\$6,800,000 —9,417,950
ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (OR DEFICIT —)				
Undivided profits (or loss —) (excluding grants, subsidies, and contributions):				
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	—\$864,932		\$55,050	—\$864,932
Net income (or loss —) for the year (above)	—2,673,000			—2,617,950
Balance at end of fiscal year	—3,637,932		55,050	—3,582,882
Cumulative grants, subsidies, and contributions:				
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	—63,942,857			—63,942,857
Grants, subsidies, and contributions for the period: Annual contributions:			700,000	—5,000,000
“Existing program”	—5,700,000	\$1,800,000		—1,800,000
“New program”				
Balance at end of fiscal year	—\$69,642,857	1,800,000	700,000	—\$70,742,857
Total unreserved surplus (or deficit —) at end of fiscal year	—73,280,789	1,800,000	755,050	—74,325,739

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted to reflect independent office appropriation bill of 1950 as passed by the House of Representatives and now under consideration by the Senate.

<sup>2</sup> Assumes sale of property at book value. Gain or loss cannot be projected at this time.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary estimate; see narrative.



AUTHORIZATIONS FOR HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY 21

STATEMENT C.—*Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, United States Housing Act program: Comparative statement of financial condition, as of June 30, 1950*

	1950 estimate, existing program	Transactions, new program		1950 revised estimate
		Increase	Decrease	
ASSETS				
Cash:				
On band and in banks.....	\$175, 000			\$175, 000
With U. S. Treasury.....	4, 870, 027		\$597, 841	4, 272, 186
Total cash.....	5, 045, 027		597, 841	4, 447, 186
Appropriated funds.....	540, 000			540, 000
Investments:				
U. S. Government bonds.....	7, 872, 909		7, 872, 909	
Stock in PWA limited-dividend corpora- tions.....	10			10
Total investments.....	7, 872, 919		7, 872, 909	10
Loans receivable:				
Local housing authority obligations:				
B bonds.....	287, 643, 000		40, 000, 000	247, 643, 000
Advance loan notes.....	4, 991, 447	\$130, 875, 000		135, 866, 447
Interim loan notes.....	119, 431			119, 431
Mortgage loan notes—PWA limited divi- dend corporatious.....	916, 400			916, 400
Total loans receivable.....	293, 670, 278	130, 875, 000	40, 000, 000	384, 545, 278
Accounts receivable:				
Due from local housing authorities:				
Rents.....	502, 578			502, 578
Reserves.....				
Other.....	45, 065			45, 065
Tenants' accounts:				
Tenants in possession.....	7, 408			7, 408
Vacated tenants.....	1, 176			1, 176
Miscellaneous accounts receivable.....	7, 198			7, 198
Advances.....	104, 531			104, 531
Total accounts receivable.....	667, 956			667, 956
Accrued assets:				
Interest receivable:				
U. S. Government bonds.....	27, 241			27, 241
Local housing authority obligations.....	3, 124, 342	650, 800		3, 775, 142
Mortgage loan notes—PWA limited- dividend corporations.....	18, 280			18, 280
Total accrued assets.....	3, 169, 863	650, 800		3, 820, 663
Commodities, supplies, and materials: Stores inventory, held for use.....	11, 159			11, 159
Land, structures, and equipment:				
Development costs (projects):				
PWA.....	127, 113, 389			127, 113, 389
Public Law 671.....	44, 055, 401			44, 055, 401
Public Law 412.....	58, 366, 744			58, 366, 744
Allowance for depreciation (projects):				
PWA.....	—22, 611, 708			—22, 611, 708
Public Law 671.....	—3, 259, 760			—3, 259, 760
Public Law 412.....	—6, 230, 127			—6, 230, 127
Net land, structures and equipment.....	197, 433, 939			197, 433, 939
Deferred and undistributed charges:				
Prepaid insurance.....	159, 718			159, 718
Undistributed charges.....	131, 933			131, 933
Total deferred and undistributed charges.....	291, 651			291, 651
Total assets.....	508, 702, 792	131, 525, 800	48, 470, 750	591, 757, 842

## 22 AUTHORIZATIONS FOR HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

*STATEMENT C.—Housing and Home Finance Agency, Public Housing Administration, United States Housing Act program: Comparative statement of financial condition, as of June 30, 1950—Continued*

	1950 estimate, existing program	Transactions, new program		1950 revised estimate
		Increase	Decrease	
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable:				
Management.....	\$61,389			\$61,389
Other.....	58,701			58,701
Total accounts payable.....	120,090			120,090
Trust and deposit liabilities:				
Tenant security deposits.....	2,330			2,330
Unclaimed refunds.....	118			118
Tax and insurance deposits.....	5,273			5,273
Total trust and deposit liabilities.....	7,721			7,721
Bonds, debentures and notes payable: U. S.				
Treasury notes.....	358,000,000	\$83,000,000		441,000,000
Deferred and undistributed credits:				
Prepaid rents.....	2,881			2,881
Undistributed credits.....	877,355			877,355
Total deferred and undistributed credits.....	880,236			880,236
Total liabilities.....	359,008,047	83,000,000		442,008,047
Operating reserves.....	5,882,416			5,882,416
Operating improvements.....	321,685			321,685
Total operating reserves.....	6,204,101			6,204,101
CAPITAL				
Capital stock and paid-in capital:				
Capital stock.....	1,000,000			1,000,000
Paid-in capital:				
Assets transferred from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.....	114,833,900			114,833,900
Total capital stock and paid-in capital.....	115,833,900			115,833,900
Appropriations:				
Expended (net):				
Expenditures.....	101,085,300	1,100,000		102,185,300
Assets transferred to other programs.....	-687,034			-687,034
Deposits of general fund receipts.....	-733			-733
Net expended appropriations.....	100,397,533	1,100,000		101,497,533
Unexpended.....	540,000			540,000
Total appropriations.....	100,937,533	1,100,000		102,037,533
Earned surplus (or deficit -):				
Unreserved:				
Undivided profits (or loss -) (excluding grants, subsidies, and contributions).....	-3,637,932	55,050		-3,582,882
Cumulative grants, subsidies, and con- tributions.....	-69,642,857		\$1,100,000	-70,742,857
Deficit.....	-73,280,789	55,050	1,100,000	-74,325,739
Total capital.....	143,493,644	1,155,050	1,100,000	143,545,694
Total liabilities, operating reserves and capital.....	508,702,792	84,155,050	1,100,000	591,757,842

SCHEDULE C-1.—*Position with respect to borrowing authority*

	1950 estimate, existing program	Transactions, new program		1950 revised estimate
		Increase	Decrease	
Authorized borrowings.....	\$800,000,000	\$700,000,000		\$1,500,000,000
Less repayments.....	76,741,000		<sup>1</sup> \$76,741,000	
Amount available.....	723,259,000			1,500,000,000
Bonds payable to U. S. Treasury.....	358,000,000	83,000,000		• 441,000,000
Balance of borrowing authority.....	365,259,000			1,059,000,000

<sup>1</sup> The Housing Act of 1949 provides that PHA "may issue and have outstanding at any one time notes and other obligations for purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$1,500,000,000." We have accordingly eliminated the item of repayment from this schedule since it is no longer applicable.







SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION, DEPARTMENT  
OF THE INTERIOR

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

MATERIAL IN CONNECTION WITH SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES  
OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WHICH WAS TRANSMITTED  
ON JULY 12, 1949 (H. DOC. NO. 259), A BUDGET PROGRAM RE-  
FLECTING THE EFFECTS OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE VIRGIN  
ISLANDS CORPORATION ACT, APPROVED JUNE 30, 1949 (PUBLIC  
LAW 149)

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AUGUST 5, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, August 4, 1949.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration  
of Congress, in connection with supplemental estimates of appro-  
priation for the Virgin Islands Corporation, Department of the  
Interior, which I transmitted on July 12, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 259), a  
budget program reflecting the effects of the enactment of the Virgin  
Islands Corporation Act, approved June 30, 1949 (Public Law 149).

The details of this budget program are set forth in the letter of the  
Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachment thereto,  
transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon  
I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington 25, D. C., Aug. 4, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: On July 12, 1949, I submitted for your consideration supplemental estimates for the Virgin Islands Corporation, Department of the Interior, representing the additional appropriations required because of the enactment of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act, approved June 30, 1949 (Public Law 149). These estimates were transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the same day and are included in House Document No. 259.

I now have the honor to submit for your consideration a budget program for the Virgin Islands Corporation, as reflected in the attachments, for consideration in connection with the supplemental estimates contained in that document and the estimate for administrative expenses of the Corporation contained in H. R. 3838, as amended in the Senate. The attached schedules reflect the latest figures for the 1949 fiscal year for the Virgin Islands Company, the predecessor of the new Corporation.

I recommend that the above-mentioned budget program submitted herewith be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,  
*Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

PROGRAM HIGH LIGHTS

	Actual, 1948	Estimate, 1949	Estimate, 1950
Sales of sugar:			
Number of tons.....	2,070	<sup>1</sup> 4,474	<sup>2</sup> 8,926
Amount.....	\$218,552	\$512,093	\$999,000
Sales of rum and alcohol.....	139,319	57,952	141,000
Sales of vegetables.....		6,481	14,400
Rural electrification program income.....	29,836	50,394	61,000
Net gain (or loss (-)) for the year.....	<sup>3</sup> -236,370	<sup>3</sup> -427,201	<sup>3</sup> -424,200

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2,394 tons of 1948 production.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 2,451 tons of 1949 production.

<sup>3</sup> Includes depreciation of actual, 1948, \$27,151; estimate, 1949, \$29,329; estimate, 1950, \$154,600.

PURPOSE AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

The Virgin Islands Corporation was created by the Congress (Public Law 149, 81st Cong., approved June 30, 1949) to promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands through their economic development. In order to carry out this responsibility the Corporation is authorized to engage in the following activities:

1. Research and experimentation in the marketing of Virgin Islands products.
2. Promotion of the investment of private capital in industrial, agricultural, and commercial enterprises.
3. Land-use planning and assistance to individuals and organizations to act in accordance with the results of such planning.

4. Encouragement and, if necessary, operation of necessary transportation facilities between the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Tortola.

5. Promotion of tourist trade.

6. Development of small farms.

7. Making loans for establishment, enlargement, or operation of any industrial, commercial, agricultural, or related enterprise whenever such loans are not available from private sources.

8. Establishment or operation of any appropriate enterprise for the development of the industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, livestock, fishery or forestry resources of the Virgin Islands.

Appropriations not in excess of \$9,000,000 are authorized to be made to a revolving fund in the Treasury Department for use in the performance of the powers and duties granted to the Corporation or imposed upon it by law. Advances to the Corporation from the revolving fund will be made upon request by the Corporation. The charter also provides for appropriations in the form of grants to cover losses sustained in the conduct of the Corporation's activities and such other amounts as may be necessary to meet expenses to be incurred for specific programs which are included in the annual budget as not predominantly of a revenue-producing character. Under the charter, not more than \$2,750,000 may be appropriated for the period ending June 30, 1951, comprising the fiscal years 1950 and 1951.

The Virgin Islands Corporation is the successor to the Virgin Islands Company which operated under a charter granted by the Colonial Council of St. Thomas and St. John on April 9, 1934. However, by the provisions of section 302 (b) of the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 602), the Company was required to cease activities on June 30, 1948, unless granted a Federal charter by that date. Although it was not rechartered by that date, Public Law 855, Eightieth Congress, second session, approved June 30, 1948, extended its life for 1 year, until June 30, 1949, on which date Public Law 149 creating the new Corporation was approved.

Sugarcane has been the chief crop and main source of employment on the island of St. Croix for almost 150 years. Other crops have been tried with poor results, and even sugarcane is a marginal crop because of light rainfall, high evaporation, and quick run-off. Average yields of sugarcane are only about one-third of those in nearby Puerto Rico and Cuba. The new programs authorized by the Corporation charter were granted with the expectation that new economic activities would eventually make it unnecessary to depend entirely on a sugar economy in St. Croix.

During the peak season the Virgin Islands Company has employed directly about 1,100 persons. In addition the Company's sugar mill has been the sole market for sugarcane produced by some 550 small farmers. Thus, about 1,650 people have received their income directly from the Company—almost 50 percent of the 3,429 employed population reported in the 1940 census. Subsistence levels have been raised; decent housing and subsistence plots furnished, and sanitary systems introduced. If the activities of the new Corporation, as successor to the Virgin Islands Company were to cease, the only alternative would be a direct and continuing governmental relief program.



## ANALYSIS OF BUDGET PROGRAMS

To accomplish the purposes for which it was established and acting under the authority contained in its charter, it is believed that the Corporation should carry out substantially the following program for the next 2 fiscal years:

1. Production and sale of sugar, including assistance to small farmers growing cane.
2. Sale of rum.
3. Growing and sales of vegetables and fruits and assistance to private growers.
4. Rural electrification.
5. Planning and limited development of other authorized activities.

*Summary of funds requested distributed between revolving fund and grants*

Revolving fund:	
Operating capital.....	\$875, 000
Agricultural equipment.....	189, 000
Sugar-mill equipment.....	186, 000
Total.....	1, 250, 000
Grants:	
Estimated loss.....	276, 000
Repayment, Treasury loans.....	750, 000
Total.....	1, 026, 000
Grand total.....	2, 276, 000

Depending on the relative desirability and need or availability of additional income, other activities authorized by the charter may be initiated as indicated on statement B and under the heading "Planning and limited development of other authorized activities" below.

*Production and sale of sugar, including assistance to small farmers growing cane.*—This will be the main activity of the corporation during fiscal year 1950. The agricultural equipment to be purchased with the \$189,000 provided in the estimate will be primarily for use in sugarcane production and will replace obsolete equipment. The \$186,000 for sugar-mill equipment is required for maintenance in operation of the sugar mill and improvement in its efficiency. Production of cane and the manufacture of sugar will account for most of the Company's employees. Since it will be necessary to provide employment until other economic activities are developed, operations will not be mechanized to the fullest extent possible.

The Corporation will continue to carry on the program and policy of the Company, giving assistance to hundreds of small growers and homesteaders to help themselves by renting them tractors and farm equipment, furnishing cane seed. Under this program, any governmental agency, private concern, or individual will be able to purchase the products of the Corporation, rent its equipment, or otherwise have access to its services upon approval of its duly authorized officers.

From the time the Virgin Islands Company was organized the sugar operations have shown a loss. The loss estimated for fiscal year 1950 is \$276,000 exclusive of depreciation. Since this program is responsible for most of the Corporation's pay roll and the income from sugar



sales is not received until the end of the fiscal year, it requires the major portion of the operating capital of \$900,000.

*Sale of rum.*—The glutted condition of the rum market in the continental United States has drastically curtailed sales and will probably continue to depress prices and limit sales for some time. The Virgin Islands Company owned 393,875.82 proof gallons of rum (approximately 190,830 cases of fifth 86 proof) as of April 30, 1949. Export sales are estimated at 20,000 cases in 1950, at the present selling price of \$5 per case f. o. b. St. Croix. The distillery has been closed since October 1948 and the new Corporation has been prohibited by Congress from engaging in the manufacture of rum or other alcoholic beverages.

*Growing and sales of vegetables and fruits and assistance to private growers.*—The Corporation will assist a new local industry and at the same time help to solve a labor problem on St. Croix by taking part in the growing of tomatoes and other vegetables and perhaps fruits for the New York winter market.

*Rural electrification.*—In 1941 the Rural Electrification Administration loaned the Virgin Islands Company \$150,000 to construct and operate a power system for rural St. Croix. In 1947 the original Rural Electrification Administration loan was modified and the total borrowing authority increased to extend the rural lines and increase plant capacity in order to serve more consumers and provide power for sale to the two towns of Christiansted and Frederiksted; \$364,000 had been advanced as of June 30, 1949.

*Planning and limited development of other authorized activities.*—In keeping with the primary purpose of the new Corporation which is to effect the economic rehabilitation of the islands, basic planning for the full program authorized is necessary. In connection with the development of tourism, the Corporation will assume the responsibility for operating the Marine Corps air facility and the naval submarine base in St. Thomas under a lease agreement. There is no income or expense estimated for this project for the budget year.

The new charter transfers to the Corporation all of the interest of the United States Government in Bluebird's Castle Hotel, which is presently leased to a private operator. The present 20-year renewable lease, effective 1949, provides for improvement and expansion of the hotel facilities to accommodate at least 100 additional guests in a minimum of 50 additional rooms, at the expense of the lessee. The lessee will pay \$18,000 as annual rent. However, he will be entitled to a credit against rent in an amount not to exceed \$36,000 for expenditures, such alterations and repair of existing structures and replacements of furniture, fixtures, and equipment as are reasonably required for proper maintenance and use of existing premises and facilities. A good deal of repair work is necessary, and except for about \$6,000 spent last year for refrigeration and conversion of direct current to alternating current, no major repairs have been made since the construction of the hotel. The credit would be taken as follows: Not to exceed \$15,000 in each of the first 2 years, and not to exceed \$6,000 for the third year. After the third year the income will be \$18,000 annually.

In addition to its planning responsibilities, the Corporation may also find it highly desirable to engage in other activities authorized

by the charter, such as making small loans, initiating work on water and soil conservation, constructing limited recreation facilities, etc., the total of such expenditures not to exceed \$100,000 during the fiscal year. No amounts have been specifically estimated for these items as their initiation will depend on the relative desirability and need for these activities or availability of additional income through sales of rum stocks or properties in excess of those anticipated in the budget estimates.

The operating capital required to carry out these programs will amount to \$900,000.

*Administrative expenses.*—The language proposed raises the limitation on administrative expenses from \$97,880 to \$121,480, an increase of \$23,600.

The Comptroller General in his audit report on the Company for the fiscal year 1948 has pointed out that certain items have been classified by the Company as "nonadministrative expenses" which might have been classified as "administrative expenses." The Comptroller General has recommended that the Company change the classification of these items to "administrative expenses." If the reclassification is to be made, it is estimated that an additional \$2,600 will be required for this purpose.

In view of the new charter, which confers authority on the new Corporation to conduct various programs and engage in various activities for the development of the Virgin Islands economy, several other administrative expense items should be added, totaling \$21,000. This will cover the salaries of a comptroller at \$8,000; an assistant to the President at \$6,000; \$2,000 for travel expenses of the officers of the Corporation; and \$5,000 for expenses of the Board of Directors. The Federal charter requires the board to meet at least four times annually, and one meeting, at least, is required to be held in the Virgin Islands.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW

Under its charter the new Corporation will take over the assets of the former Company, including all property, real, personal, and mixed that was operated by the Virgin Islands Company on behalf of the United States except that which was operated for the Department of the Interior under revocable permit from the Navy Department. The value of the property so transferred will be fixed at the depreciated cost as of June 30, 1947, shown in schedule 1 of the Comptroller General's report on the audit of the Virgin Islands Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, adjusted for all changes from that date to the date of transfer, including depreciation at rates set forth in said schedule 1. The liabilities of the former Company will be assumed.

Bluebeard's Castle Hotel will be transferred to the Corporation from the Department of the Interior, the value of the property to be fixed at a figure approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

An income of \$3,000 is estimated for the fiscal year 1950 in connection with the project.

The charter limits the amount to be appropriated for the period ending June 30, 1951, comprising the fiscal years 1950 and 1951, to \$2,750,000.



STATEMENT A.—*Virgin Islands Corporation: Comparative statement of sources and application of funds (fiscal years ending June 30, 1948, 1949, and 1950)*

	Actual, 1948	Estimate, 1949	Estimate, 1950
<b>FUNDS APPLIED</b>			
To acquisition of assets:			
Land and structures.....	\$31,964	\$88,777	\$1,250,799
Machinery and equipment.....	10,255	58,797	374,986
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,559	9,325	-----
Total acquisition.....	\$45,778	\$156,899	\$1,625,785
To expenses (statement B):			
General Operations Division:			
Cost of commodities sold.....	470,524	761,898	1,212,300
Maintenance of property and equipment rented.....	19,241	16,355	12,900
Administrative expenses prior to Public Law 900.....	19,242	88,852	112,220
Cost of Public Law 900.....	-----	8,910	9,260
Other general operation expenses.....	64,597	172,885	136,320
Total general operations.....	573,604	1,048,900	1,483,000
Rural Electric Division:			
Production and distribution of electric power.....	31,770	37,247	41,000
Other electric expenses.....	6,993	14,933	13,600
Total Rural Electric Division.....	38,763	52,180	54,600
Total expenses.....	612,367	1,101,080	1,537,600
To retirement of borrowings:			
U. S. Treasury.....	-----	-----	750,000
Other Government agencies.....	-----	-----	-----
Commercial banks.....	100,709	607,641	214,850
Total retirement of borrowings.....	100,709	607,641	964,850
To increase in working capital (net):			
Cash in Treasury checking account.....	-----	29,940	876,414
Accrued liability for interest payable to U. S. Treasury.....	-----	3,945	-----
Other working capital items.....	505,097	-----	-----
Total increase in working capital.....	505,097	33,885	876,414
Total funds applied.....	1,263,951	1,899,505	5,004,649
<b>FUNDS PROVIDED</b>			
By realization of assets:			
Livestock.....	1,391	885	-----
By income:			
Sales of commodities.....	378,303	626,396	1,183,400
Sales of electric power.....	28,947	48,769	60,000
Rental income.....	14,248	19,130	15,900
Other income.....	35,274	17,372	8,700
Total income.....	456,772	711,667	1,268,000
By borrowing:			
U. S. Treasury.....	250,000	500,000	-----
Other Government agencies.....	46,201	108,497	29,600
Commercial banks.....	351,200	422,000	-----
Advances from revolving fund.....	-----	-----	1,250,000
Total borrowings.....	647,401	1,030,497	1,279,600
By grants from Treasury.....	-----	-----	1,026,000
By investment of U. S. Government—property transferred.....	-----	-----	1,321,146
By decrease in working capital:			
Cash in Treasury checking account.....	152,407	-----	-----
Appropriated funds.....	2,035	-----	-----
Accrued liability for interest payable to U. S. Treasury.....	3,945	-----	-----
Other working capital items.....	158,387	156,456	109,903
Total funds provided.....	1,263,951	1,899,505	5,004,649

# 8 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

## STATEMENT A.—*Virgin Islands Corporation: Comparative statement of sources and application of funds (fiscal years ending June 30, 1948, 1949, and 1950)*—Con.

### EFFECT ON THE GOVERNMENT BUDGET

	Actual, 1948	Estimate, 1949	Estimate, 1950
Checking account expenditures:			
Increase (—) or decrease of cash in Treasury checking account.....	\$152,407	—\$29,940	—\$876,414
Adjustments to checks issued basis.....	—186	-----	-----
Total checking account expenditures.....	152,221	—29,940	—876,414
General and special account expenditures:			
Loan from U. S. Treasury.....	250,000	500,000	-----
Community facilities, Federal Works Agency (transfer).....	1,978	-----	-----
Advances from (or repayments to (—)) revolving fund.....	-----	-----	1,250,000
Grants.....	-----	-----	1,026,000
Total expenditures from budget accounts.....	404,199	470,000	1,399,586
Deduct: General and special account receipts: Interest paid U. S. Treasury.....	-----	—11,253	—45,600
Net effect on the Government budget.....	404,199	458,807	1,353,986

## STATEMENT B.—*Virgin Islands Corporation: Comparative statement of income and expenses (fiscal years ending June 30, 1948, 1949, and 1950)*

	Actual, 1948	Estimate, 1949	Estimate, 1950
GENERAL OPERATIONS DIVISION			
Income:			
Sales of commodities (schedule B-1).....	\$381,585	\$626,396	\$1,183,400
Rental income (schedule B-2).....	14,248	19,130	15,900
Other income (schedule B-3).....	31,103	15,747	7,700
Total income (statement A).....	\$426,936	\$661,273	\$1,207,000
Expenses:			
Cost of commodities sold (schedule B-1).....	470,524	761,898	1,212,300
Maintenance of property and equipment rented (schedule B-2).....	19,241	16,355	12,900
Administrative expenses prior to Public Law 900.....	19,242	88,852	112,220
Pay increase, comparable to Public Law 900.....	-----	8,910	9,260
General Accounting Office audit.....	19,242	97,762	121,480
Interest expense: U. S. Treasury.....	12,000	10,662	9,000
Other.....	3,945	11,253	45,600
Other.....	7,836	3,800	-----
Mark-down of sugar inventory.....	11,781	15,053	45,600
Mark-down on molasses inventory.....	40,249	95,420	-----
Inventory adjustments—materials and supplies.....	-----	12,391	-----
Employees compensation fund expenses.....	7,070	-----	-----
Civil service retirement fund expenses.....	-----	-----	12,600
Insurance on properties.....	-----	-----	20,350
Taxes.....	-----	-----	24,000
Other expenses (schedule B-3).....	-----	-----	12,270
Total expenses before depreciation, losses, and charge-offs.....	40,816	39,359	12,500
Depreciation.....	626,923	1,048,900	1,483,000
Depreciation.....	20,124	20,903	143,600



STATEMENT B.—*Virgin Islands Corporation: Comparative statement of income and expenses (fiscal years ending June 30, 1948, 1949, and 1950)*—Continued

	Actual, 1948	Estimate, 1949	Estimate, 1950
<b>GENERAL OPERATIONS DIVISION</b> —continued			
<b>Expenses—Continued</b>			
Charge-off of assets of St. Thomas, market and cold-storage plant.....		\$8,459	
Total expenses, General Operations Division.....	\$647,047	1,078,262	\$1,626,600
Net income (or loss (—)) from General Operations Division.....	—220,111	—416,989	—419,600
<b>RURAL ELECTRIC DIVISION</b>			
<b>Income:</b>			
Sales of electric power.....	\$28,947	\$48,769	\$60,000
Other income.....	889	1,625	1,000
Total income (statement A).....	29,836	50,394	61,000
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Production and distribution of electric power (schedule B-4).....	31,770	37,247	41,000
Interest expenses.....	4,769	6,507	7,300
Other.....	2,224	8,426	6,300
Total expenses before depreciation and adjustment of valuation reserves.....	38,763	52,180	54,600
Depreciation.....	7,027	8,426	11,000
Total expenses, Rural Electric Division.....	45,790	60,606	65,600
Increase (—) or decrease in valuation reserve: Reserve for losses on accounts receivable.....	—305		
Net income (or loss (—)) from Rural Electric Division.....	—16,259	—10,212	—4,600
Net income (or loss (—)) for the year.....	—236,370	—427,201	424,200

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (OR DEFICIT (—))

Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....	—\$118,752	—\$392,621	—\$819,822
Net income (or loss (—)) for the year (above):			
General Operations Division.....	—\$220,111	—\$416,989	—\$419,600
Rural Electric Division.....	—16,259	—10,212	—4,600
Total.....	—236,370	—427,201	—424,200
Balance before adjustment.....	—355,122	—819,822	—1,244,022
Accrual for annual leave.....	—37,499		
Cancellation of June 30, 1949, deficit—General Operations Division.....			734,346
Total.....	—37,499		734,346
Balance at end of fiscal year.....	—392,621	—819,822	—509,676

# 10 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

The Virgin Islands Corporation also operates the Marine Corps air facility and the naval submarine base at St. Thomas under a lease agreement. There is no income or expense estimated for the budget year.

The Corporation may also find it necessary to engage in other activities authorized by the charter such as making small loans, initiating work on water and soil conservation, constructing limited recreation facilities, etc., the total of which expenditures will not exceed \$100,000 during the fiscal year. No amounts have been specifically estimated for these items as their initiation will depend on the relative desirability and need for these activities as compared with the expenditures listed above or availability of additional income through sales of rum stocks or properties in excess of those anticipated in the budget estimates. Two examples of small loans which may be made are: (1) The St. Croix Fruit & Vegetable Co. may need a small loan to finance its operations through this year. If this project is successful it will mean a great deal to the economy of St. Croix. (2) A group of businessmen are interested in growing ornamental plants in the islands and shipping them to the States for sale. They have \$25,000 capital and they estimate that it will take approximately \$40,000 to carry out this operation; therefore, they have expressed their desire to borrow from \$10,000 to \$15,000 from the Virgin Islands Corporation.

STATEMENT C.—*Virgin Islands Corporation: Comparative statement of financial condition (fiscal years ending June 30, 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950)*

	Actual		Estimate	
	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash:				
U. S. Treasury.....	\$194,853	\$42,446	\$72,386	\$948,800
On hand and in banks.....	2,369	5,879	6,141	2,152
Total cash.....	197,222	48,325	78,527	950,952
Appropriated funds.....	2,035			
Accounts receivable:				
Government agencies.....	34,287	65,676	46,494	55,900
Other.....	52,023	215,291	10,716	8,000
Total accounts receivable.....	86,310	280,967	57,210	63,900
Less reserve for losses.....	-3,205	-3,510	-3,510	-3,510
Net accounts receivable.....	83,105	277,457	53,700	60,390
Commodities, supplies, and materials:				
Sugar.....		236,564	249,558	
Rum.....	420,830	415,324	404,130	358,800
Sugarcane in fields.....	129,996	164,618	183,868	192,800
Molasses.....	31,879	53,417	8,314	8,600
Materials and supplies.....	167,205	133,615	194,083	215,000
Total commodities, supplies, and materials.....	749,910	1,003,538	1,039,953	775,200
Land, structures, and equipment:				
Land and structures.....	237,178	269,142	357,919	1,608,718
Machinery and equipment.....	170,276	171,617	230,414	605,400
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,966	10,022	19,347	19,347
Total land, structures, and equipment.....	415,420	450,781	607,680	2,233,465
Less reserve for depreciation.....	-85,908	-104,145	-133,474	-288,074
Net land, structures, and equipment.....	329,512	346,636	474,206	1,945,391
Other assets: Livestock.....	15,169	15,633	14,748	14,748
Deferred and undistributed charges.....	1,666	3,852	12,817	1,000
Total assets.....	1,378,619	1,695,441	1,673,951	3,747,681

STATEMENT C.—*Virgin Islands Corporation: Comparative statement of financial condition (fiscal years ending June 30, 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950)*—Continued

	Actual		Estimate	
	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable:				
Government agencies.....	\$5,637	\$25,676	\$43,372	\$12,300
Other.....	122,811	79,489	110,783	20,000
Total accounts payable.....	128,448	105,165	154,355	32,300
Accrued liabilities:				
Interest payable U. S. Treasury.....		3,945	11,253	
Government agencies.....	40,803	77,189	33,202	6,700
Salaries and wages.....	38,410	31,676	7,850	1,000
Accrued liability for annual leave.....		37,499	45,954	52,000
Other.....	20,880	24,747	11,296	8,000
Total accrued liabilities.....	100,093	175,056	109,555	67,700
Trust and deposit liabilities:				
U. S. savings bonds pay roll deductions.....	140	80	74	100
Deposits for sales, rentals of equipment, etc.....	9,423	2,410	1,222	1,500
Total trust and deposit liabilities.....	9,563	2,490	1,296	1,600
Notes payable:				
U. S. Treasury.....		250,000	750,000	
Other Government agencies.....	209,302	255,503	364,000	393,600
Commercial banks.....	150,000	400,491	214,850	
Total notes payable.....	359,302	905,994	1,328,850	393,600
Deferred and undistributed credits.....	608		360	
Net income payable to U. S. Treasury.....	443,729	443,729	443,729	443,729
Total liabilities.....	1,041,743	1,632,434	2,038,145	938,929
<b>INVESTMENT OF U. S. GOVERNMENT</b>				
Interest-bearing investment:				
Advances from revolving fund.....				1,250,000
Paid-in capital.....				1,042,428
Total interest-bearing investment.....				2,292,428
Non-interest-bearing investment:				
Capital stock.....	30	30	30	
Paid-in surplus appropriated:				
Expended.....	897,292	899,327	899,327	
Unexpended.....	2,035			
Grants to the corporation (revenue-producing activities).....				1,026,000
Total non-interest-bearing investment.....	899,357	899,357	899,357	1,026,000
Earned surplus (or deficit (-)):¹				
General Operations Division.....	-503,476	-761,086	-1,178,075	-419,600
Rural Electric Division.....	-59,005	-75,264	-85,476	-90,076
Total earned surplus (or deficit (-)).....	-562,481	-836,350	-1,261,551	-509,67
Total investment of U. S. Government.....	336,876	63,007	-364,194	2,808,752
Total.....	1,378,619	1,695,441	1,673,951	3,747,681

¹ All assets, liabilities, and obligations of the Virgin Islands Company were transferred to the Virgin Islands Corporation on July 1, 1949, in accordance with Public Law 149, approved June 30, 1949. Consequently, cumulative results of operations of the Virgin Islands Company are shown only through June 30, 1949.

# 12 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

## Virgin Islands Corporation

	Total salary		
	Actual, 1948	Estimate, 1949	Estimate, 1950
<b>FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>			
Limitation or estimate.....	\$20,000	\$97,800	\$121,480
Unused balance or estimated savings.....	-758	-38	-----
Total administrative expenses.....	19,242	97,762	121,480
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES BY OBJECTS</b>			
Salaries and wages:			
At rates prior to Public Law 900.....	66,969	73,307	87,140
Cost of pay increase comparable to Public Law 900.....	-----	8,910	9,260
Adjustment for accrued annual leave.....	-----	-----	2,600
Office expenses.....	4,481	1,664	2,700
Repairs to furniture and fixtures.....	524	85	-----
Repairs to main office building.....	313	684	800
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,931	2,530	2,500
Traveling expenses.....	3,127	2,545	4,000
Executive automobile expenses.....	2,417	2,860	1,880
Professional services.....	30	-----	-----
Employees welfare and public relations.....	1,792	1,566	2,000
Postage.....	485	605	800
Dues and subscriptions.....	136	283	200
Maintenance of office buildings.....	1,127	1,082	800
Sidelity insurance.....	-----	330	400
Fundry expenses.....	380	188	400
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,319	1,123	1,000
Expenses Board of Directors.....	-----	-----	5,000
Total administrative expenses.....	85,031	97,762	121,480
Less amount distributed to operations.....	-65,789	-----	-----
Total administrative expenses subject to limitation..	19,242	97,762	121,480





TRANSFER OF FUNDS WITHIN THE NATIONAL MILITARY  
ESTABLISHMENT

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1950 PROVIDING FOR A TRANSFER OF FUNDS WITHIN THE  
NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

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AUGUST 10, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, August 9, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the fiscal year 1950 providing for a transfer of funds within the National Military Establishment.

The details of this provision, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time, are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

## 2 TRANSFER FUNDS WITHIN NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., August 8, 1949.*

The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the fiscal year 1950 providing for a transfer of funds within the National Military Establishment, as follows:

### NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

##### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

*Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of any appropriations available to the Department of the Air Force for the fiscal year 1950 may, upon request of the Secretary of Defense, be transferred to and merged with the appropriation under this head in the National Military Establishment Appropriation Act, 1950.*

The purpose of the above provision is to provide authority whereby not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the funds appropriated in any Air Force appropriation may be used for the procurement of equipment for the Joint Long Range Proving Ground and for the prosecution of a classified project.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed provision be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,  
*Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR  
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR 1950, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$79,800, FOR THE DEPARTMENT  
OF LABOR

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AUGUST 11, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, August 11, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration  
of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal  
year 1950, in the amount of \$79,800, for the Department of Labor.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the  
reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of  
the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in  
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
*Washington 25, D. C., August 10, 1949.*

THE PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration  
supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in  
the amount of \$79,800, for the Department of Labor, as follows:

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor," \$26,500.

## WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$53,300.

The Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, permits the establishment of minimum-wage rates in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands below the minimum rate of 40 cents an hour which is applicable on the United States mainland. The law provides for the creation of special industry committees which may recommend any rate up to 40 cents an hour which would not substantially curtail employment or give island industries a competitive advantage over industries on the mainland. On this basis, the Administrator is directed to establish by order the highest minimum rates practicable for the subject island industries. Established wage rates in Puerto Rico range from 40 cents down to as low as 15 cents.

The need for industry committee consideration of minimum-wage rates in Puerto Rico has been intensified by recent competitive developments. Protests from diverse quarters have been made against the relatively low Puerto Rican rates. In reports on bills to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, both the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare expressed the expectation that existing minimum-wage rates in the island possessions would be reconsidered as rapidly as possible in order to assure that the highest minimum-wage rates practicable will be established and that industries in the islands will not gain a competitive advantage over the comparable industries on the mainland. Industry committee consideration will be required for Puerto Rico regardless of whether the Congress completes the enactment of the proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act during this session.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation therefore are necessary for effective administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,  
*Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

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SUPPLEMENTAL AND DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF AP-  
PROPRIATION FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL AND DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIA-  
TION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1950 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS IN  
THE AMOUNT OF \$6,342,000 FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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AUGUST 12, 1949.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to  
be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, August 12, 1949.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 and prior fiscal years, in the amount of \$6,342,000, for the Post Office Department.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington 25, D. C., August 11, 1949.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 and prior fiscal years, in the total amount of \$6,342,000, for the Post Office Department, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

SALARIES

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General," \$50,000; and the amount made available under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1950, only for temporary personal services in the District of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in connection with rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, is increased from "\$160,000" to "\$210,000".

In the past year the Post Office Department has secured a large volume of information on railroad operations in connection with the rate hearings on railroad mail pay. It now proposes to analyze and use this information in preparation and presentation of its case to the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with the railroad mail pay rates. The additional amount of \$50,000 and the proposed change in the appropriation limitation are for the purpose of providing for temporary personnel in the Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General to perform this work.

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

STAR ROUTE SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Star route service," \$2,900,000.

An additional amount of \$2,570,534 is necessary to adjust 2,626 star route contracts under the provisions of the act of June 19, 1948 (Public Law 669, 80th Cong.), and to provide for a part of the fiscal year 1950 costs of adjustments previously approved. In addition, \$329,466 more is needed to provide star route service to post offices in areas presently served by branch-line railroad transportation which it is expected will be discontinued during the fiscal year 1950, and for the extension of some existing routes to meet service demands. Funds presently available for this service are insufficient for any additional adjustments in existing contracts or for the establishment of enough new routes to replace existing railroad service likely to be discontinued.

## FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign air mail transportation," \$1,392,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign air mail transportation," \$2,000,000, to be derived by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948."

Pursuant to the issuance of rate orders by the Civil Aeronautics Board which affect retroactively foreign air mail pay rates on routes FAM-5, 18, 24, and 27, an additional amount of \$1,242,000 is required for the fiscal year 1946 for mail pay on those routes and \$1,220,000 additional is needed in the fiscal year 1948 for route FAM-27. In addition, the amounts of \$150,000 and \$780,000 are required for fiscal years 1946 and 1948, respectively, to settle claims of foreign air carriers who transported United States air mail to foreign countries.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 are to provide for those items which are not directly related to the volume of postal business or attributable to other factors beyond the control of the Post Office Department or which cannot be postponed for later consideration. Additional requirements for items directly affected by these uncontrollable factors, and for those items held for later consideration, may be submitted when actual needs are more definitely known. The foregoing deficiency estimates for prior fiscal years are to provide for retroactive rate increases granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board to certain air lines, payment of which should not be unduly delayed. I recommend that these supplemental and deficiency estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,  
*Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*











81ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT  
1st Session } No. 1266

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## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

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AUGUST 16, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6008]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain supplemental and deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 259, 261, 266, 272, 273, 274, 281, 283, 288, 289, 290, 291, 298, 299 and 301.

The estimates total \$89,965,021.82, against which the committee recommends appropriations of \$75,790,521.87.

The committee had before it a number of estimates for the fiscal year 1950 representing the estimated cost of increases in compensation of certain classes of government employees pursuant to recently enacted legislation. No appropriations for this purpose are recommended as the committee desires that as much as possible of these costs be absorbed by the respective agencies and it will handle these items in the same manner as similar items have been handled in the past. Later in the fiscal year the matter will be reviewed and only such deficiency amounts allowed as are absolutely necessary after all possible efforts have been made to absorb the costs.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## SPECIAL FUND FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

The budget estimate of \$1,000,000 requested for use by the President during the fiscal year 1950 for the improvement of management activities in the executive branch of the Government is approved with the exception that this amount is to be derived by transfer from other appropriations from which savings are to be effected rather than by way of a direct appropriation. The purpose of the appropriation is to provide a basis for leadership and initiative in achieving efficiency and economy in Government operations recommended by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government and endorsed by the President.

The funds will be used for allocation to various agencies of the Government to conduct studies of internal operations with a view to revising procedures and improving organization to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government as well as any other organizational improvements which might tend toward efficiency and economy. The committee is informed that the bulk of management improvement activities will be financed out of regular appropriations to individual agencies, and that the special fund will be used only to finance activities considered urgent and which, because of their nature or cost, cannot be financed from regular appropriations. Furthermore, many of the problems to be resolved may involve several agencies or groups of agencies. Obviously, such studies must be financed from a central fund under the direction of a coordinating head. The fund also is to be used for certain basic studies involving other phases of activities applicable to Government as a whole.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

*Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.*—For these payments, the bill includes \$300,000 additional appropriation and language authorizing use of the unobligated balance—estimated at about \$200,000—of the 1949 appropriation for this purpose, or a total of approximately \$500,000 for fiscal year 1950 as against the budget recommendation of \$726,000. No provision was made for this item in the regular bill because the program was scheduled to end last June 30. Public Law 174, approved July 16, 1949, extended the program to June 30, 1950.

It always has been impossible to accurately forecast the requirements of this program. There is a balance of at least \$200,000 left in the hands of the State agencies from last year's appropriation, even after the requests for that year had been cut. It was testified that the number of potential eligibles is about 10,000 and the estimate is that 30 percent of them will apply for benefits during the year. That percentage is, admittedly, a speculative figure at this point and is somewhat higher than the corresponding experience during 1949.



## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

*Office of the Administrator.*—The bill includes the amount of \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$900,000 in the budget estimate, for this agency. The regular annual bill for the fiscal year 1950 includes an appropriation of \$1,200,000 for the Office of the Administrator. An additional amount is made necessary by the enactment of the Housing Act of 1949. Specifically, the budget estimate contemplates the utilization of \$981,000 for administrative expenses in connection with slum clearance and urban development, \$2,342,000 for the extension of research, and \$77,000 for the supervision and coordination of constituent agency activities. Owing to the fact that there has been no experience in connection with many of the programs called for in the Housing Act of 1949, the committee is not attempting to make specific allocation of the reduction effected. However, it is reasonable to assume that the slum clearance and urban redevelopment program will not have made extensive progress until much of the fiscal year has passed, and undoubtedly considerable savings can be made in the amount proposed for this purpose. With respect to the extension of research under the Housing Act of 1949, which has been conducted on a less extensive scale in previous years, the committee expects substantial savings. It does not consider the extension of authority in this field as a mandate for what seems to be an unreasonable expenditure of public funds. Much of the research work contemplated by the agency has for many years been conducted by private suppliers interested in selling their products. What is needed, more than initial research, is a coordination and classification of data that is at present available, and practical steps to encourage actual use of the information already developed. Accordingly, the committee believes that not less than \$800,000 of the reduction in the budget estimate should be applied to this program. The remaining amount of \$1,542,000 recommended for this purpose, when added to the \$575,000 contained in the regular annual appropriation bill, will provide a total of approximately \$2,100,000 for this activity. This sum should be ample to coordinate and utilize the known facts concerning the most efficient and economical methods of home construction as well as provide adequate funds for the conduct of additional research by private industry.

*Federal Housing Administration.*—The bill includes an increase in the authorization for administrative expenses for this agency of \$2,000,000. This amount supplements the \$22,860,750 authorized in the regular annual appropriation bill. Of the \$2,000,000 recommended in the accompanying bill, \$910,000, or the full amount contemplated in the budget estimate, is for additional administrative expenses in connection with title I and title VI activities. The remainder, or \$1,090,000, is recommended for title VIII, or what is known as military housing activities. The amount of \$1,790,000 was requested for this latter purpose. However, the committee feels that the program will not generate administrative problems in excess of those which adequately can be discharged with the amount recommended. Much factual data must be gathered and many preliminaries must be disposed of in connection with the military program prior to the actual approval and servicing of loans under this title.

The bill includes \$5,000,000, a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the budget estimate, for the military housing insurance fund, established by

Public Law 211, Eighty-first Congress. So little is known concerning the potential liabilities of the Government in this respect that the committee believes and the officials of the Federal Housing Administration have indicated that this amount may prove adequate, certainly during the first year.

*Public Housing Administration.*—The budget estimate of \$4,750,000 requested as the result of the enactment of the Housing Act of 1949 is approved in the amount of \$4,125,000, a reduction of \$625,000. The amount recommended herein augments the appropriation of \$8,054,600 contained in the regular annual appropriation bill. While it is recognized that the appropriation requested is to implement one of the most important segments of the Housing Act of 1949, testimony before the committee discloses that there are many and varied problems which must be resolved before the program becomes too significant from an administrative standpoint. It was testified, for example, that the Administration has set a target of 50,000 units to be placed under construction during the remainder of the current year. This, according to officials of the Administration, is an ambitious schedule. In addition, there is the problem of building a Nation-wide organization to carry out this program. With specific reference to slum clearance, there is no experience in the Federal Government for handling the program on the basis established by recent legislation. Plans and procedures must be established before any substantive work is embarked upon. While 27 States already have laws dealing with slum clearance, some of these laws must be amended in such manner as to conform to the Federal Housing Act of 1949 prior to the actual participation by the Federal Government. Testimony indicated that much organizational work and planning must first be completed. Although the problem with respect to public housing is less complicated owing to the past experience in this field, the committee nonetheless is not convinced that an increase of over 50 percent in the current total of personnel in this agency can be justified for the new programs in view of the difficulties and uncertainties that have been evidenced in its initiation.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The bill includes the amount of \$3,000,000 for this Commission. Revised plans more recently submitted to the committee reflect a sounder approach to the program than those submitted earlier in the present session of Congress. While this project should not, of course, be considered solely on the possibility of financial returns to the Government, it is, nonetheless, incumbent upon this committee, as always, to question a seemingly unwise expenditure of public funds. While the committee is desirous of at least a solvent operation, it now appears that there even may be some slight profit to the Treasury of the United States. Accordingly, the committee is recommending the full amount of the estimate in order that this national event may be carried out in accordance with the approved legislative authority.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee received budget estimates in the amount of \$4,-916,445.46 for the District of Columbia and recommends a total appropriation of \$4,748,245.51. The itemized break-down of this



amount, as presented in the tabulation at the end of this report, includes \$225,000 for alterations and additions at the Bell Vocational High School.

The committee also recommends the full budget request of \$4,-205,850 for retroactive pay increases in fiscal year 1949 pursuant to recently enacted legislation. The committee believes that the \$3,474 requested by the Public Library for reallocation of positions can be absorbed by the Library and has accordingly denied this item.

One hundred thousand dollars was requested for the continuation of the day-care centers. The committee is of the opinion that the appropriation for this work should be on an equal basis with the fees paid by those using the centers. These fees are estimated at approximately \$48,000 for fiscal year 1950. Therefore an appropriation of \$50,000 for the day-care centers is recommended.

The committee has not allowed the \$103,065.95 requested for medical charities. While the hospitals involved entered into contracts with the District government for the care and treatment of indigent patients at given rates the total amounts available for such services were fixed by the annual appropriation and there was no authority to incur obligations in excess thereof. The above-mentioned amount represents bills presented to the District by the hospitals in excess of such sums.

When the committee considered the regular annual appropriation for 1950 the additional duties placed on the Office of the Corporation Counsel by the sales tax were taken into consideration in determining the appropriation for that Office. Accordingly, it does not feel that the additional amount of \$11,660 requested for the Corporation Counsel because of these duties is warranted and it is therefore denied.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Farm housing.*—The budget estimate for this activity contains the amount of \$25,000,000 for loans to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with section 511 of the Housing Act of 1949, an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for grants and loans, and an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses necessary to administer those provisions of the Housing Act dealing with farm housing. With respect to the first two items, the committee is recommending the full amount of the budget estimates. The salary and expense item is approved in the amount of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate.

The additional amount requested for administrative expenses is, in a sense, for an extension of the activities currently engaged in by the Farmers' Home Administration. However, many of the aspects are completely new, necessitating the development of adjunct organizations and the training of new personnel. The budget estimate, for example, contemplates the rendering of assistance in farm and home operations to approximately 2,100 families in the fiscal year 1950. The committee, on the basis of testimony received, is not convinced that this can be accomplished during the remainder of the fiscal year. Furthermore, many of the work statistics supplied the committee in support of the estimate for administrative expenses seemed unrealistic and based on supposition rather than fact. One half, or \$500,000, of the reduction of \$1,000,000 is to be applied to the making and

servicing of loans and grants for which an estimate of \$3,000,000 was submitted. The committee is not impressed with some of the research activities contemplated in the budget estimates for farm housing. Much of the testimony presented, as well as the information contained in the justifications, presumed an almost complete lack of familiarity on the part of farmers, architects, builders, material suppliers, etc., with farm housing. The history of rural development generally would tend to refute this presumption. Accordingly, the committee is recommending the amount of \$500,000 for legal services, economic research, technical advice and assistance, and research and technical studies in the planning field.

*Forest Service.*—The bill includes the amount of \$325,000, a reduction of \$125,000 in the budget estimate, for emergency reconstruction and repair. The amount recommended is to be used for repair and reconstruction made necessary by the floods of June 1949 in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. This amount supplements the appropriation of \$1,747,500 provided in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949. While our forest roads and trails must, of course, be maintained in a reasonable condition, it appears to the committee that the estimates presented to it are to a great extent guesses and not based on firm engineering data. Greater effort toward economy should be made in this operation by allocating the funds to the projects most urgently needed and with a greater emphasis on practicability rather than convenience.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

*Bureau of the Census.*—The bill includes the amount of \$7,500,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 below the sum requested for fiscal 1950, for the Bureau of the Census for the taking of the census of housing authorized by the Housing Act of 1949. It is estimated by Departmental officials that the ultimate cost of the census will be \$18,500,000. It was testified that the census will be conducted in conjunction with the Seventeenth Decennial Census for which an appropriation of \$41,885,000 is included in the regular act for the fiscal year 1950. The committee is surprised, in view of the nature of the debate on the House floor relating to the authorizing legislation for this activity, that such a large sum should be needed for the preparation and execution of one additional schedule by the regular decennial census enumerators. It was testified that approximately 46,000,000 dwelling units would be visited. The average piece-price rate is established at something under 10.6 cents, accounting for a total expenditure of approximately \$4,870,000. This total cost appears excessive. The balance of the amount recommended is, in the main, for supervisory and clerical personnel, for the printing of forms, for certain current tabulations of information gathered, and for initial costs of the mortgage survey. The committee is of the opinion that the remaining amount of \$2,630,000, together with substantial savings which reasonably may be expected in the field expenses, is entirely adequate for these last-named requirements. It is suggested to the Bureau of the Census that the committee is not recommending this reduction with the idea of eventually appropriating the remainder of the total estimated cost of \$18,500,000. Gathering of the basic information should be completed within the amount herein recommended. Ap-



propriation requests to cover costs of final tabulating requirements will be closely scrutinized.

*Civil Aeronautics Administration, Claims, Federal Airport Act.*—The bill includes the amount of \$300,421.92, the full amount of the budget estimate, for this item. This sum is in compliance with section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended by Public Law 840, Eightieth Congress, which provides that the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized on behalf of the United States to ascertain, and certify for payment, costs of repair of damage to airports caused by Federal agencies.

*Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Departmental salaries and expenses.*—The amount of \$45,000, a reduction of \$5,000 in the budget estimates, is recommended for this item. This additional amount for Departmental salaries and expenses is to provide funds necessary for the Department to carry out the responsibility of conducting a tin and tin-products allocation program extended under provisions of Public Law 153, Eighty-first Congress.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*National Capital Parks and Territory of Alaska.*—The committee had before it an estimate for retroactive pay for the National Capital Park Police in the amount of \$12,400 for fiscal year 1949 and an estimate of \$1,600 for 1949 to cover Territorial cost of living allowance for the Governor and Secretary of Alaska. Approval of these estimates is recommended.

*Indian reservation roads.*—A supplemental estimate of \$98,500 for fiscal 1950 to provide funds for repair of flood damage to two roads on the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Indian Reservation is approved.

*Virgin Islands Corporation.*—After the House had passed the Interior appropriation bill for fiscal 1950, which approved an interim budget program for the Virgin Islands Company, Public Law 149 establishing a new Virgin Islands Corporation was enacted. A revised budget program was submitted for this Corporation for fiscal 1950, and has been approved as submitted. The program includes an appropriation of \$1,250,000 to provide initial installment of a \$9,000,000 revolving fund authorized by section 6 (a) of Public Law 149. Also included is \$1,026,000 to cover the anticipated \$276,000 deficit of the new Corporation for fiscal 1950 and to retire \$750,000 in obligations owed to the Treasury by the predecessor Virgin Islands Company. The committee recommends approval of these requests so that the recently enacted law can be implemented and that the new Corporation can initiate its programs of stimulating and improving economic activity in the Virgin Islands. Administrative expenses of not to exceed \$121,480 are also approved as requested. The accompanying bill carries a provision revising the language of the authorization for administrative expenses of this new Corporation.

*Transfer of government of Guam and other Territories.*—The committee also had before it estimates totaling \$715,000 requested to finance a proposed transfer of governmental responsibility for the island of Guam from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior and for preparing plans for similar transfer at later dates of American Samoa and the Pacific trust Territories. The government of the civilian population of Guam has been entrusted to the Navy Department for more than 50 years. There is evidence that the Navy

has done an excellent job. The Navy Department budget contains funds for governing Guam during 1950.

Legislation was sought, but not enacted, during the preceding Congress to provide statutory authority for the orderly establishment of civilian self-government on Guam. Legislation for the same purpose is also currently pending before the Public Lands Committee. Without awaiting the enactment of legislation authorizing a change in the government of Guam, the afore-mentioned budget estimate was submitted in an effort to obtain funds for the Interior Department, the appropriation of which is not authorized by law. Hearings conducted by the committee revealed that this proposal is but the initial step in a matter of great national importance. The hearings also made it apparent that inadequate information had been obtained to warrant even the initiation of so important a move, and the committee is unable to recommend the appropriations requested. When Congress has enacted legislation covering these important considerations and when adequate factual data is available, further consideration might well be given to proposals of this nature.

### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

*Bureau of Labor Standards, salaries and expenses.*—To enable this Bureau to provide a more adequate staff to service the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, the committee recommends approval of the budget estimate of \$55,400 which, with the \$13,000 already budgeted from the regular appropriation, provides a total of \$68,400 for this purpose. Public Law 162, approved July 11, 1949, authorized an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$75,000 for this work.

The President's Committee functions in a promotional capacity; it does not engage in actual operation of governmental programs in the interest of employment of physically handicapped persons. Its interest and purpose is to create Nation-wide interest in the rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped by obtaining and maintaining cooperation from all public and private groups in this field. It has been in existence for a few years but has not had adequate staff implementation. This is a worth-while activity and the committee feels justified in recommending this relatively small amount, particularly at this time when considerable numbers of handicapped veterans and others are being rehabilitated and entering the labor force.

*Puerto Rico minimum-wage-order revisions.*—The committee recommends approval of the supplemental budget estimates aggregating \$79,800 submitted to enable the Wage and Hour Division, with assistance from the Office of the Solicitor, to undertake a comprehensive review of the minimum-wage rates prescribed for the various industries in Puerto Rico pursuant to provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. That act provides for establishment of special committees to make recommendations as to minimum wages for the several industries and on account of the special economic conditions prevailing, authorizes establishment of minimums below the statutory minimum for the mainland. Under this program wage rates range from 40 cents an hour to as low as 15 cents an hour.

It was testified that many of the orders establishing minimum wages for the various industries are in need of review, especially in view of developments in the postwar period. A few orders were reviewed in



1948 but many have not been revised since 1945 and some were last revised in 1941. Under the law, the special industry committees may recommend and the agency may approve any rate up to the statutory mainland minimum which would not substantially curtail employment in the islands or give island industries a competitive advantage over mainland industries. Protests have come from various sources against the present relatively low rates and if revised minimum-wage legislation is enacted at this session of Congress the protests will, no doubt, be intensified.

A substantial portion of the amount recommended will be non-recurring; once the comprehensive revision is concluded there will only be need for a smaller continuing operation to review periodically the different wage structures in light of the requirements of the basic act.

## NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

*Acquisition and construction of real property.*—Public Law 60 of the present Congress authorized not to exceed \$75,000,000 for the Secretary of the Air Force to establish a joint long-range proving ground for guided missiles and other weapons by the construction, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, within or without the continental limits of the United States, for scientific study, testing, and training purposes by the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

In discharging his responsibility the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to make surveys, to acquire lands and rights or other interests pertaining thereto, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise. For carrying out his responsibilities there is approved in the accompanying bill the initial request for \$5,000,000 together with language permitting the Secretary of Defense to transfer not to exceed \$7,500,000 of the appropriation for the Department of the Air Force for the purchase of equipment with which to operate the program, both sums to remain available until expended.

At the present time the Air Force has a guided missile that should have the use of the long-range facility as only limited tests are possible at facilities presently available. Other missile projects requiring the long-range facility for testing purposes will be available soon and as time goes on more and more projects requiring the use of the long-range facility will be ready for testing. The planned program proposed the use of a base at Banana River, Fla., constructed and formerly used by the Navy but now surplus to naval requirements.

It is reported to the committee that although the authorization is for \$75,000,000 it is thought that all necessary requirements can be met for considerably less expenditure—perhaps for an expenditure of \$55,000,000 over the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952. The committee admonishes those in authority over this program to keep the lesser amount in mind in making future requests for funds.

The committee is cognizant of the need for the program at this time and recommends the appropriation of \$5,000,000 and approval of the

language necessary to permit transfer by the Secretary of Defense of not to exceed \$7,500,000 of Department of the Air Force appropriations for the fiscal year 1950 to the use of this program.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The committee recommends approval of budget estimates for the Post Office Department totaling \$6,342,000, of which \$2,000,000 is to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances. The entire amount is, in one way or another, related to the transportation of mail.

For salaries in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General the committee approves the request for an additional amount of \$50,000 to provide additional temporary employment in connection with the presentation of the Department's argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the pending application by railroads for an increase in rates. This will make a total of \$210,000 available for personal services in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General to handle the litigation in this case. It is anticipated that the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be held by June 1950, and it is therefore necessary to speed up the work in connection with preparation of evidence.

A request of \$2,900,000 for star-route service is approved by the committee. This will make a total appropriation of \$33,900,000 for this purpose for the fiscal year 1950. The increase is due primarily to readjustments of star-route contracts under the provisions of the act of June 19, 1948, Public Law 669, although nearly \$500,000 of this item is to provide for additional star routes which will be made necessary by the discontinuance of railroad lines in various parts of the country which results in the Post Office Department being obliged to inaugurate star-route service.

The committee approves the request of \$1,392,000 for foreign air mail transportation, 1946, and \$2,000,000 for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1948, this latter amount being derived by transfer from an unobligated balance in another appropriation for the same fiscal year. These increases are made necessary in order to allow the Department to pay the additional rates that have been certified as due the air lines by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*Salaries and expenses.*—The bill includes the amount of \$1,500,000, a reduction of \$570,000 in the budget estimates, for this item. This amount is to cover costs of salary increases authorized under Public Law 160, approved July 6, 1949, which provides for an increase of \$330 in basic compensation for Foreign Service personnel whose salary does not exceed \$10,000. The additional amounts requested for hardship post differentials and post allowances are denied. The committee believes that a revision of the hardship posts is necessary and suggests to the Department that it have available for the committee at the hearings on the 1951 budget requests, which are expected to begin this coming fall, a detailed justification of each post included in the hardship list. The committee is not opposed to providing salary differentials to Foreign Service staff officers and employees serving the posts "at which extraordinary difficult living conditions or excessive physical hardships prevail or at which notably unhealthful conditions



exist" as provided in section 443 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. However, it is the opinion of the committee that of the 141 posts listed as hardship posts, there are included several which do not appear justified, notably those in Germany.

*Foreign Service, salaries and expenses, 1949.*—The amount of \$900,000, the budget estimate, is recommended for this item. The sum of \$250,000 is also made available for transfer from the appropriation for living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1949, which makes a sum of \$1,150,000 available for salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, for the fiscal year 1949. This additional amount is necessary as the result of the passage of Public Law 160, which provides that the base salaries of American personnel of the Foreign Service on the rolls as of July 6, 1949, whose salaries do not exceed \$10,000, are to be increased retroactively by \$330 per annum.

*International Claims Commission.*—The amount of \$150,000, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimate, is recommended for this item. The purpose of this appropriation is to provide for the operation of an international claims commission as authorized by H. R. 4406, if enacted into law. H. R. 4406 provides that 3 percent shall be deducted from the amount of each payment under awards granted as reimbursement for the expenses incurred by the United States. These deductions are to be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. It is the desire of the committee that the entire expense of the Commission be no greater than the amount covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts as the result of this proviso. The language provides that this appropriation shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during this session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 4406.

*Swiss war-damage claims.*—The amount of \$14,600,000, a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget estimate, is recommended for this item. Public Law 136, approved June 28, 1949, authorizes the Secretary of State to pay to the Government of Switzerland such sums as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, shall determine to be necessary to provide compensation for losses and damages inflicted on persons and property in Switzerland during World War II by units of the United States armed forces in violation of neutrality rights. The act also provides that the total amount of compensation authorized therein shall not exceed \$16,000,000.

The reduction of \$200,000 is recommended inasmuch as there was included in the amount of the budget estimates the sum of \$742,432, a reserve for adjustments, which was made up of \$550,000 the amount of the Swiss claim still subject to negotiation and approximately \$193,000 additional for interest payments necessary if the appropriation for the payment of claims was not made during the present session of Congress. It was testified that interest will accrue at the rate of \$1,200 per day after August 31, 1949.

*International information and educational activities.*—The committee recommends \$11,500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$1,330,000 below the budget estimate.

With the exception of \$180,000 for payment of the \$330 pay increase in fiscal year 1950, as authorized by Public Law 160, for Foreign Service personnel, the total amount requested was for the construction and improvement of facilities for international radio broadcasting and necessary expenses related thereto.

During the course of the hearings on this request Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen made the following statement:

In presenting the estimates now before you, the Department of State thus has three separate but interrelated phases of its responsibilities in mind:

(1) The immediate problem of Soviet jamming of American broadcasts to the Russian people.

(2) The information and propaganda aspects of the "cold war" in general.

(3) The necessities of psychological warfare in the event of world emergency.

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States Army, testified as follows:

I think this: In my opinion, we should no longer consider our military forces—the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force—as our first line of defense. In my opinion, the machinery, whether it be the Voice of America or a psychological-warfare agency, that our Government sets up will make a stronger contribution and should be considered the first line of defense of our country.

I am not acquainted with the expenditures that the Voice of America has made, but I do know that a condition has been recently created by the Russians with reference to jamming that will require accelerated and expanded activity on our part. We have received numerous reports from good sources that would indicate that we are hurting them and hurting them badly.

From the viewpoint of the National Military Establishment, I would recommend favorable consideration for the effective continuation of the Voice of America.

In view of the above statements and supporting testimony of others, the committee is of the opinion that improved facilities and equipment for the Voice of America are necessary.

The committee is, however, dissatisfied with the justifications presented in support of the costs listed for construction of the various facilities and feels that in some instances the factual data presented relative to the costs were inadequate. For example, in the case of the curtain antennae, it was testified that the cost was arrived at by taking the costs experienced on one installation in 1945 and adjusting them by a cost index upward of 60 percent, which computation was made several months ago.

Apparently no effort was made by the Department to explore current actual costs of the equipment to be bought or of the materials required, and a review of the whole matter indicates that the cost figures used are generally excessive. Therefore, the committee has imposed a reduction which will leave the Department adequate funds to construct all of the facilities proposed. Before contracts are let or procurement is undertaken, the Department should take steps to secure current market information so that it may act advisedly in its negotiations.

The Department proposes to install some of the new facilities on land privately owned by the licensees who now operate transmitters under contract with the Department. The committee looks with some apprehension on such installation and has discussed the matter with the Department. The Secretary of State has agreed to secure agreements which will fully protect the interests of the United States and has further agreed that no facility will be constructed in any location where it is not possible to secure such an agreement.

## LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included:

On page 5, beginning in line 13, under the Housing and Home Finance Agency:

*Provided, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by said title.*

On page 7, beginning in line 7, under the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission:

*Provided, That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and any other funds received by the Commission as authorized by law, are hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall remain available during the existence of the Commission: Provided further, That said fund shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred between July 1, 1949, and the date of approval of this Act.*





# SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

15

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Contested election cases-----		\$6,000.00	+\$6,000.00
	THE JUDICIARY			
259	Other Federal courts: Miscellaneous items of expenses: Fees of jurors, 1949-----	1 \$40,000.00	1 40,000.00	
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
259	Special Fund for Management Improvement-----	1,000,000.00	(1)	-1,000,000.00
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
	COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF			
259	Salaries and expenses-----	31,300.00		-31,300.00
259	Salaries and expenses, 1949-----	28,100.00	28,100.00	
	Total, Columbia Institution for the Deaf-----	59,400.00	28,100.00	-31,300.00

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with budget estimate
	<b>INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued</b>			
	HOWARD UNIVERSITY			
259	Salaries and expenses, 1949-----	\$200, 000. 00	\$200, 000. 00	-----
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
273	Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen-----	726, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	—\$426, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	985, 400. 00	528, 100. 00	—457, 300. 00
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
	FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY			
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION			
259	National industrial reserve-----	1, 600, 000. 00	1, 600, 000. 00	-----
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
	Office of the Administrator			
261 290	} Salaries and expenses-----	3, 400, 000. 00	2, 500, 000. 00	—900, 000. 00
	FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION			
261 290	} Administrative expenses-----	<sup>2</sup> 2, 700, 000	<sup>2</sup> 2, 000, 000	—700, 000
261 290	} Military Housing Insurance Fund-----	10, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	—5, 000, 000. 00

261 290	} PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION Administrative expenses-----	4,750,000.00	4,125,000.00	-625,000.00
		18,150,000.00	11,625,000.00	-6,525,000.00
288	NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION			
	National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission-----	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	
	Total, independent offices-----	23,735,400.00	16,753,100.00	-6,982,300.00
272  259  259  259  259  259  259	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
	Office of the Corporation Counsel-----	11,660.00		-11,660.00
	FISCAL SERVICE			
	Collector's Office, 1949-----	41,116.66	41,116.66	
	REGULATORY AGENCIES			
	Board of Parole-----	3,125.00	3,125.00	
	Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets-----	12,000.00	12,000.00	
	License Bureau-----	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	Total, regulatory agencies-----	20,125.00	20,125.00	
259	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
	Capital outlay-----	225,000.00	225,000.00	
	Operating expenses-----	3,474.00		-3,474.00
259	COURTS			
	U. S. Courts, 1948-----	122,186.73	122,186.73	

<sup>2</sup> Limitation on use of corporate funds.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued			
	HEALTH DEPARTMENT			
259	Medical charities, 1948-----	\$103, 065. 95	-----	—\$103, 065. 95
	PUBLIC WELFARE			
259	St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1948-----	23, 266. 95	\$23, 266. 95	-----
259	Day-care centers-----	100, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	—50, 000. 00
	Total, public welfare-----	123, 266. 95	73, 266. 95	—50, 000. 00
	PUBLIC WORKS			
259	Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District buildings, 1949-----	32, 700. 00	32, 700. 00	-----
259	Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund) - Total, public works-----	19, 500. 00	19, 500. 00	-----
	PAY INCREASES			
259	Pay increases, 1949-----	52, 200. 00	52, 200. 00	-----
	SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS			
259	Pay increases, 1949-----	4, 205, 850. 00	4, 205, 850. 00	-----
259 272	Settlement of claims and suits, 1949-----	6, 950. 00	6, 950. 00	-----



AUDITED CLAIMS				
259	Audited claims, 1949-----	1, 550. 17	1, 550. 17	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	4, 916, 445. 46	4, 748, 245. 51	-168, 199. 95
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FARM HOUSING			
261	Loans-----	<sup>3</sup> 25, 009, 000. 00	<sup>3</sup> 25, 000, 000. 00	-----
261	Grants and loans-----	2, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00	-----
261	Salaries and expenses-----	4, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	-1, 000, 000. 00
	Total, Farm Housing-----	6, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	-1, 000, 000. 00
	FOREST SERVICE			
259	Emergency reconstruction and repair-----	450, 000. 00	325, 000. 00	-125, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	6, 450, 000. 00	5, 325, 000. 00	-1, 125, 000. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
261	Seventeenth Decennial Census-----	9, 500, 000. 00	7, 500, 000. 00	-2, 000, 000. 00
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION			
259	Claims, Federal Airport Act-----	300, 421. 92	300, 421. 92	-----
	BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE			
259	Department salaries and expenses-----	50, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	-5, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	9, 850, 421. 92	7, 845, 421. 92	-2, 005, 000. 00

<sup>3</sup> Public debt transaction.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated  
by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>			
	<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>			
289	Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions-----	\$115, 000. 00	-----	-\$115, 000. 00
	<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>			
266	Roads-----	98, 500. 00	\$98, 500. 00	-----
	<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>			
259	Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks, 1949-----	12, 400. 00	12, 400. 00	-----
	<b>GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES</b>			
289	Government of Guam-----	600, 000. 00	-----	-600, 000. 00
259	Territory of Alaska, 1949-----	1, 600. 00	1, 600. 00	-----
	Total, government in the Territories-----	601, 600. 00	1, 600. 00	-600, 000. 00
	<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION</b>			
259	} Revolving fund-----	1, 250, 000. 00	1, 250, 000. 00	-----
291				
259	} Grants-----	1, 026, 000. 00	1, 026, 000. 00	-----
291				

	Total, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	2, 276, 000. 00	2, 276, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	3, 103, 500. 00	2, 388, 500. 00	-715, 000. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
299	Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor-----	26, 500. 00	26, 500. 00	-----
274	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards-----	55, 400. 00	55, 400. 00	-----
	Total, Office of the Secretary-----	81, 900. 00	81, 900. 00	-----
	WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION			
	Salaries and expenses-----	53, 300. 00	53, 300. 00	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	135, 200. 00	135, 200. 00	-----
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT			
259	Department of the Air Force: Acquisition and construction of real property-----	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	-----
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	(Out of the postal revenues)			
	DEPARTMENT SERVICE			
301	Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
	FIELD SERVICE			
	OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL—STAR ROUTE SERVICE			
301	Star route service-----	2, 900, 000. 00	2, 900, 000. 00	-----

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated  
by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
	<b>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued</b>			
	FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION			
301	Foreign air mail transportation, 1946-----	\$1,392,000.00	\$1,392,000.00	-----
301	Foreign air mail transportation, 1948-----	1 2,000,000.00	1 2,000,000.00	-----
	Total, Foreign Air Mail Transportation-----	1,392,000.00	1,392,000.00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department-----	4,342,000.00	4,342,000.00	-----
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>			
259	Salaries and expenses-----	2,070,000.00	1,500,000.00	—\$570,000.00
259	Foreign Service: Salaries and expenses-----	4 900,000.00	4 900,000.00	-----
259	International Claim Commission-----	200,000.00	150,000.00	—50,000.00
259	Swiss War Damage Claims-----	14,800,000.00	14,600,000.00	—200,000.00
259	International information and educational activities-----	12,830,000.00	11,500,000.00	—1,330,000.00
		30,800,000.00	28,650,000.00	—2,150,000.00







Union Calendar No. 519

81ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 6008

[Report No. 1266]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 16, 1949

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
- 5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1950, and for other purposes, namely:

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

For payment to John C. Davies, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Fuller versus Davies as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

For payment to Vincent L. Browner, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Browner versus Cunningham as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

For payment to Paul Cunningham, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Browner versus Cunningham as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

## THE JUDICIARY

## OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

## Fees of Jurors

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Fees of jurors", \$40,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of criers" for said fiscal year.



## 1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## 2 SPECIAL FUND FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

3 To enable the President, by allocation to any depart-  
4 ment, agency, corporation, or independent establishment in  
5 the executive branch of the Government, to provide for  
6 expenses necessary for carrying out, by contract or other-  
7 wise, activities of primary importance in improving the  
8 effectiveness of Government management and operations,  
9 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
10 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
11 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50  
12 per diem for individuals; travel; and printing and binding;  
13 \$1,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the reserved  
14 portion of any appropriation or appropriations as the Presi-  
15 dent may designate, against which reserves shall have been  
16 established pursuant to Executive Order No. 8512, as  
17 amended.

## 18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## 19 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

## 20 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

## 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
23 and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by ad-  
24 ministrative action, comparable to those authorized by the

1 Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949  
2 (Public Law 160), \$28,100.

3 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
6 and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by  
7 administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the  
8 Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949  
9 (Public Law 160), \$200,000.

10 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR SEAMEN

12 For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII  
13 of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$300,000, together  
14 with the unobligated balance of the appropriation under  
15 this head for the fiscal year 1949.

16 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

18 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

19 National Industrial Reserve

20 For an additional amount for "National industrial re-  
21 serve", \$1,600,000, for payment of obligations incurred  
22 under authority granted under this head in the Second  
23 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

## 1 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## 2 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
5 \$2,500,000; and appropriations under this head for the  
6 fiscal year 1950 shall be available for purchase of not to  
7 exceed two passenger motor vehicles (including the one  
8 provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
9 1950), and for permanent improvements to property owned  
10 by State or local public agencies or instrumentalities, educa-  
11 tional institutions or non-profit agencies or organizations  
12 when necessary for tests as authorized by title III of the  
13 Housing Act of 1948, as amended: *Provided*, That the  
14 Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of  
15 the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from  
16 funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate pri-  
17 marily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of  
18 the Administrator as authorized by said title.

## 19 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

20 The amount made available under this head in the  
21 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, for admin-  
22 istrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration,  
23 is increased by \$2,000,000; and the sources of funds for  
24 such administrative expenses shall include the Military Hous-



1 ing Insurance Fund created by Public Law 211 (Eighty-  
2 first Congress).

3                   MILITARY HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

4       For payment to the Military Housing Insurance Fund,  
5 as provided by Public Law 211 (Eighty-first Congress),  
6 \$5,000,000.

7                   PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

8       For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Ad-  
9 ministration, \$4,125,000, to be merged with funds made  
10 available for such expenses by title II of the Independent  
11 Offices Appropriation Act, 1950; and such merged funds  
12 shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed ten  
13 passenger motor vehicles (including those provided for in  
14 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950), and for  
15 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
16 cerned with the work of the Administration.

17                   NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

18       For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesqui-  
19 centennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program  
20 for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth  
21 anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal  
22 Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by  
23 the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31,  
24 1949 (Public Law 78), including personal services and  
25 rent in the District of Columbia; travel expenses of em-



1 ployees; travel, hotel, and other necessary expenses of the  
 2 Commissioners; printing, binding, and other related work  
 3 to be done by contract or otherwise at establishments other  
 4 than the Government Printing Office; services as authorized  
 5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 6 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now  
 7 or hereafter be authorized by law; \$3,000,000: *Provided*,  
 8 That the appropriation of \$15,000 under this head in the  
 9 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, and any other  
 10 funds received by the Commission as authorized by law, are  
 11 hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropria-  
 12 tion, the total thereof to be disbursed and accounted for as  
 13 one fund which shall remain available during the existence  
 14 of the Commission: *Provided further*, That said fund shall  
 15 be available for the payment of obligations incurred between  
 16 July 1, 1949, and the date of approval of this Act.

## 17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### 18 FISCAL SERVICE

#### 19 COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Col-  
 21 lector's Office", \$41,116.66.

### 22 REGULATORY AGENCIES

#### 23 BOARD OF PAROLE

24 For an additional amount for "Board of Parole",  
 25 \$3,125.

## 1 DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

2 For an additional amount for "Department of Weights,  
3 Measures and Markets", \$12,000.

## 4 LICENSE BUREAU

5 For an additional amount for "License Bureau",  
6 \$5,000.

## 7 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## 8 CAPITAL OUTLAY

9 For alterations and additions at the Bell Vocational  
10 High School building, \$225,000, to remain available until  
11 expended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital  
12 outlay, construction, public schools, District of Columbia".

## 13 COURTS

## 14 UNITED STATES COURTS

15 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "United  
16 States Courts", \$122,186.73.

## 17 PUBLIC WELFARE

## 18 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

19 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Saint  
20 Elizabeths Hospital", \$23,266.95.

## 21 DAY-CARE CENTERS

22 For all expenses necessary to continue a system of  
23 nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age  
24 and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia

1 through June 30, 1950, including personal services,  
2 \$50,000.

3 PUBLIC WORKS

4 OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF  
5 DISTRICT BUILDINGS

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Oper-  
7 ating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Build-  
8 ings", \$32,700.

9 DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

10 (Payable from highway fund)

11 For an additional amount for "Department of Vehicles  
12 and Traffic" payable from highway fund, \$19,500.

13 PAY INCREASES

14 For retroactive pay increases, fiscal year 1949, pursuant  
15 to the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June 30,  
16 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law  
17 160), and comparable increases granted by administrative  
18 action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners  
19 of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said  
20 District for said fiscal year to which such increases are  
21 properly chargeable, \$4,205,850, of which \$142,060 shall  
22 be payable from the Highway Fund and \$83,245 shall be  
23 payable from the Water Fund.

1       The restrictions contained within appropriations or  
2 affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the  
3 fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which may be ex-  
4 pended for personal services or for other purposes involving  
5 personal services, or amounts which may be transferred  
6 between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived  
7 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs author-  
8 ized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June  
9 30, 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public  
10 Law 160), and comparable increases granted by admin-  
11 istrative action pursuant to law.

12                   SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

13       For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
14 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
15 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),  
16 \$6,950.

17                   AUDITED CLAIMS

18       For the payment of audited claims certified to be due  
19 by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia under  
20 appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted  
21 or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of sec-  
22 tion 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),  
23 being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal  
24 years, as set forth in House Document 259 (Eighty-first  
25 Congress), \$1,550.17.



## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

## FARM HOUSING

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as follows:

Loans: For loans, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 511 of said Act, \$25,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1953.

Grants and loans: For grants and loans, in accordance with the provisions of section 513 of said Act, for the purposes of subsections 504 (a) and 504 (b), \$2,000,000.

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., 55a); and health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$3,000,000, which shall be available for allocation by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several agencies of

1 the Department of Agriculture, and to State agencies through  
2 the Agricultural Extension Service.

### 3 FOREST SERVICE

#### 4 EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

5 For an additional amount for "Emergency reconstruc-  
6 tion and repair", \$325,000, to be merged with and made a  
7 part of the appropriation under this head in the Second  
8 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

### 9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 10 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

##### 11 SEVENTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

12 For an additional amount for "Seventeenth decennial  
13 census", to remain available until December 31, 1952,  
14 \$7,500,000; and appropriations under this head shall be  
15 available for carrying out those provisions of the Housing  
16 Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949, requiring a census  
17 of housing.

#### 18 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

##### 19 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

20 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport  
21 Act", \$300,421.92, to remain available until June 30, 1953,  
22 as follows: Lubbock Municipal Airport, Lubbock, Texas,  
23 \$187,493; Del Norte County Airport, County of Del Norte,  
24 California, \$754.92; Memphis Municipal Airport, Memphis,  
25 Tennessee, \$112,174.

## 1 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## 2 DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Departmental salaries  
4 and expenses" pursuant to Public Law 153 (Eighty-first  
5 Congress), \$45,000.

## 6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## 7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## 8 ROADS

9 For an additional amount for "Roads", \$98,500, to  
10 remain available until expended.

## 11 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## 12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
14 and expenses, National Capital Parks", \$12,400.

## 15 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## 16 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for expenses  
18 of the offices of Governor and the Secretary, \$1,600.

## 19 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

20 Revolving fund: For establishing a revolving fund for  
21 advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized  
22 by section 6 of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (Public  
23 Law 149, approved June 30, 1949), \$1,250,000.

24 Grants: For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation  
25 in the form of grants, \$1,026,000, of which amount \$276,000

1 shall be for estimated losses to be sustained during the fiscal  
2 year 1950, as authorized by section 8 (a) of the Virgin  
3 Islands Corporation Act, in the conduct of activities budgeted  
4 as predominantly revenue producing, and \$750,000 shall  
5 be for repayment to the Secretary of the Treasury of loans  
6 outstanding.

7 During the fiscal year 1950 the Virgin Islands Corpo-  
8 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,  
9 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with  
10 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
11 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of  
12 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
13 may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth  
14 in House Document Numbered 291, Eighty-first Congress,  
15 first session: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$121,480 of the  
16 funds available to the Corporation shall be available for  
17 administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual  
18 basis), covering the categories set forth in said document  
19 for such expenses of the Corporation.

## 20 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 21 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

#### 22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL

#### 23 INSTITUTIONS

24 Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950  
25 shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to Public  
26 Law 93, approved June 10, 1949.



## 1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## 2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## 3 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
5 Office of the Solicitor", \$26,500.

## 6 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
8 Bureau of Labor Standards", \$55,400; and not to exceed  
9 \$68,400 of appropriations under this head for the fiscal year  
10 1950 shall be available for the work of the President's  
11 Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped  
12 Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (Public  
13 Law 162).

## 14 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
16 \$53,300.

## 17 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

## 18 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

## 19 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

20 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and Con-  
21 struction of Real Property", for military installations and  
22 facilities authorized by the Act of May 11, 1949 (Public  
23 Law 60), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## 24 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

25 Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of any appropriations avail-

1 able to the Department of the Air Force for the fiscal year  
 2 1950 may, upon request of the Secretary of Defense, be  
 3 transferred to and merged with the appropriation under  
 4 this head in the National Military Establishment Approp-  
 5 riation Act, 1950.

## 6 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

7 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

### 8 DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

#### 9 Salaries

#### 10 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 For an additional amount for "Office of the Second  
 12 Assistant Postmaster General", \$50,000; and the amount  
 13 made available under this head in the Post Office Depart-  
 14 ment Appropriation Act, 1950, only for temporary personal  
 15 services in the District of Columbia and services as author-  
 16 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 17 55a), in connection with rate hearings before the Interstate  
 18 Commerce Commission, is increased from "\$160,000" to  
 19 "\$210,000".

#### 20 FIELD SERVICE

#### 21 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

#### 22 Star Route Service

23 For an additional amount for "Star route service",  
 24 \$2,900,000.

## 1 FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign  
3 air mail transportation", \$1,392,000.

4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign  
5 air mail transportation", \$2,000,000, to be derived by  
6 transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,  
7 1948".

## 8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
11 \$1,500,000; and funds appropriated under this head shall  
12 be available for retroactive salary increases for the fiscal  
13 year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July 6, 1949 (Public  
14 Law 160), to the extent that appropriations for said fiscal  
15 year are insufficient therefor.

## 16 FOREIGN SERVICE

## 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
19 and expenses, Foreign Service", \$900,000, and, in addition,  
20 not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for transfer from  
21 the appropriation for "Living and quarters allowances, For-  
22 eign Service", for said fiscal year.

## INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments as authorized by H. R. 4406, Eighty-first Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles for field use only; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; payment of rent abroad in advance; employment of aliens; and ice and drinking water for use abroad; \$150,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State for administrative services: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 4406.

## SWISS WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

For payment of compensation, including interest thereon at such rate as may be agreed upon with the Government of Switzerland, for losses and damages inflicted on persons and property in Switzerland during World War II, as



1 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1949 (Public Law 136),  
2 \$14,600,000.

3 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL  
4 ACTIVITIES

5 For an additional amount for "International informa-  
6 tion and educational activities", \$11,500,000; and the limi-  
7 tation under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
8 priation Act, 1950, on the amount available for transfer to  
9 other appropriations of the Department of State is increased  
10 by \$90,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under  
11 this head shall be available for retroactive salary increases  
12 for the fiscal year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July  
13 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), to the extent that appropria-  
14 tions for said fiscal year are insufficient therefor: *Provided*  
15 *further*, That \$10,475,000 of this appropriation shall be  
16 available until expended, without regard to section 3709  
17 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, con-  
18 struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, pur-  
19 chase and installation of necessary equipment for radio  
20 transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and  
21 interest in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise:  
22 *Provided further*, That land may be acquired outside the  
23 continental United States without regard to section 355 of  
24 the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall  
25 be approved by the Secretary of State.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$29,000.

TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND  
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 283, Eighty-first Congress, \$568,054.44, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike

1 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-  
2 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,  
3 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by  
4 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or  
5 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund  
6 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon  
7 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned  
8 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
9 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
10 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

11 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental  
12 Appropriation Act, 1950".





81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 6008**

[Report No. 1266]

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# **A BILL**

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Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for  
other purposes.

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By Mr. KERR

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AUGUST 16, 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







Since the submission of the list to the Congress in April 1949, the regulations of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics were changed to eliminate entirely the condition with respect to the sale of gasoline and oil. Massachusetts is now desirous of participating in this program and respectfully requests the approval of the House on this joint resolution.

[Mr. HESELTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 8 of the Federal Airport Act, the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is hereby authorized to undertake a project under said act during the fiscal year 1950 for development of the Logan International Airport at Boston, Mass., to the same extent and on the same conditions as if there had been included in the list of projects appended to the said Administrator's request for authority to undertake during the fiscal year 1950 certain projects for the development of class 4 and larger airports, which was submitted to the Congress by the Acting Secretary of Commerce under date of April 18, 1949, and published as Senate Document No. 77, Eighty-first Congress, first session, in the appropriate columns of said list, under the heading "Massachusetts," the following:*

*Location and name of airport: Boston, Logan International Airport.*

*Class: Plan 6; present, 6; proposed, 6.*

*Estimated funds required: Sponsor's matching share, \$600,000; Federal tentative allocation, \$600,000; total funds, \$1,200,000.*

*Total estimated costs: Land, \$0; buildings, \$600,000; other, \$600,000.*

*Proposed work: Administration building, grading, drainage, paving.*

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ELIMINATING PREMIUM PAYMENTS IN THE PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT ROYALTY OIL

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1647) to eliminate premium payments in the purchase of Government royalty oil under existing contracts entered into pursuant to the act of July 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 533), and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 17, 1949.)

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE of California. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman state whether this is a complete agreement of all the conferees?

Mr. ENGLE of California. Yes; it is, and also a complete agreement and unanimous support from both committees and all of the departments of the Government involved.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight Monday night next to file a committee report on the bill (H. R. 6000) to amend the Social Security Act, and that the minority or individual members of the committee may have a like privilege to file minority views or individual views.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### THE CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1950

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my resolution, which is preferential, be carried over until Monday and maintain the same status.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on House Joint Resolution 338 immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHEPPARD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. WAGNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Cincinnati Post.

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

#### SCHOOL FACILITIES AT PARKER DAM PROJECT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4330) to authorize the appropriation of funds for construction and acquisition of school facilities at Parker Dam power project.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain this bill?

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the building of school

buildings and appurtenances thereto at the Parker Dam in the State of California. One-half of the expense of the building is to be paid for by the Metropolitan Water District which draws its water supply from the Colorado River at that point.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This will cost about \$250,000?

Mr. MURDOCK. \$265,000.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This is a unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. MURDOCK. A unanimous report of the committee, yes. I have cleared this with the objectors on both sides of the aisle, as well as with the leadership.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the House ought to be familiar with the fact that at the Parker Dam the employees living there and their children go to this school. They pay little or no tuition to send their children to school. They are paying rents of from \$14 to \$32 a month, the \$32 a month rent being for new houses of five and six rooms, the \$14 a month being for three-room apartments. The cheaper rent is on temporary housing. I understand they get free light and heat. The membership of the House ought to recognize the fact that here we have a Government project in which we are spending money to build a school. It is a question in my mind whether the people who are enjoying the school facilities are paying the proper amount of money to educate their own children. I do not believe they are paying their proportionate or proper share for the education of their children. I am not going to object to the bill at this time, although I did raise some objection in committee. It is a question that ought to be studied in the near future as to whether people on projects similar to this are making their proper contribution to the cost of the education of their children.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of aiding in the operation and maintenance of the Parker Dam power project, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the construction and acquisition at Parker Dam, Calif., of necessary school buildings and appurtenances, including not to exceed five housing units for use of the teaching staff, and for the purchase of desks, furnishings, and other suitable facilities for the education and recreation of children of employees of the United States and of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and other children living in the vicinity of Parker Dam, but no part of said sum shall be used for payment of salaries of teaching personnel: *Provided*, That one-half of the cost of all of such facilities shall be repaid by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California within a period of 4 years from the date of passage of this act, under such contractual arrangements as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That title to all of aforesaid facilities shall be and remain in the United States until otherwise provided by Congress,*



With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "such sums as may be necessary" and insert in lieu thereof "not to exceed \$265,000."

Page 2, after line 7, insert the following "with interest at 2½ percent per annum."

Page 2, line 9, after the word "California" insert "to be credited to the general fund of the Treasury of the United States."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WITHDRAWAL AS CONFEREES

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be excused as a conferee on the bill H. R. 2296.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] as a conferee in place of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBITT].

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 182 of Tuesday, August 16, I am listed as being absent. I was present and answered to my name and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

#### NEW PCST OFFICE AT OMAHA, NEBR.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that we will consider the fourth supplemental deficiency appropriation bill, H. R. 6008, today, and in view of that fact I wish to advise the House now that I shall endeavor to offer an amendment to H. R. 6008 which will include therein an item of \$150,000 to cover the additional estimated cost of a new Omaha, Nebr., post-office site, if such an amendment is not subject to a point of order. In view of the fact that I have always, since being a Member of this body, tried to be helpful under like circumstances to other sections of the country, I ask the support of all of you for my amendment if you feel in conscience that it is meritorious.

This proposed amendment is not a matter of politics, partisan or otherwise, and has no political aspects at all. Senator BUTLER and Senator WHERRY, of Nebraska, have both sponsored this amendment in the Senate, although the House conferees have objected to it on a previous occasion.

I really feel that we need a new Omaha, Nebr., post office very badly, and so does

most everyone else in the thirty-eighth largest city in the United States.

This added amount is necessary in order to purchase a previously selected tract of land which is very desirable for the intended purposes.

The sum of \$200,000 has heretofore been appropriated, but it is not sufficient to buy this proposed land. I believe this is a good amendment to H. R. 6008, if I am permitted to present it to the committee, and I think that it should be adopted.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. WELCH of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 8 minutes today following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Monday next, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Tuesday next, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, on July 25 the House Armed Services Committee approved unanimously H. R. 4766 providing for the sum of \$600,286,752 for national defense. The chairman of the committee has not deemed it advisable to ask for a rule on this bill because, according to his statement, he does not think the bill will pass at this time. I do not believe that any of the 238 Members who voted to send arms across the pond yesterday could vote against our own national defense here. I urge the chairman of the Armed Services Committee to ask for a rule on this measure, because of this sum \$130,000,000 is involved in our Alaskan defense, which according to the military is badly needed at this time. I hope the chairman of the Armed Services Committee will make an urgent appeal and press for a rule on this bill in order to safeguard and strengthen our defenses here in America.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on House Joint Resolution 338, following the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. TOWE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$246, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BREHM (at the request of Mr. McCULLOCH) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

#### FOURTH DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the power to tax is the power to destroy. Since the fourth deficiency appropriation bill is now before the House it seems appropriate to point out the spending program of this administration. It is my understanding that bills have already been passed, which the administration has requested, increases the budget more than \$4,000,000,000. If all the bills presently before committees, and which your administration desires, were passed, the increase would be more than \$10,000,000,000 over the President's original request. In other words, the original budget presented to this Congress was not an honest one, and the President must have known that he expected to request this additional spending.

Mr. Speaker, the present administration, in the 4 years since the war, has spent \$177,000,000,000. This is more money than was spent in 152 years by all administrations. During these 152 years there were four major wars and several depressions. Yes, in a single month this peacetime Government spends as much as \$3,300,000,000. This is equal to the total cost of 4 years of the Civil War.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, when, oh when is this extravagant spending going to stop. It should be apparent to every one of you that we cannot continue on this drunken spending spree without bankrupting our country.

I can tell you, my colleagues, that the people of my district want more efficiency and less spending by our Federal Government. I was home a few days and my people came to me complaining about the spending by this Congress. Many of them, instead of calling this the Fair Deal refer to it as the Fraud State or



the Ruin Everyone State. I am inclined to think they are right.

This fourth deficiency appropriation bill and the inability of this Democratic Congress, which has a majority of 92 in the House, and 12 in the Senate, to function is clear evidence that the Democratic Party is devoid of leadership. Perhaps a part of this inefficiency, waste, and extravagance can be traced directly to the five-percenters and the Pendergast machine which controls the White House. They are as one witness testified, pledged to "take care of their friends."

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the power to tax is the power to destroy.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SUTTON] has already spoken to you for a brief moment on the bill, H. R. 4766. I am thoroughly in agreement with the gentleman as to the importance of this armed-services legislation. I was one who voted yesterday for arms to implement the North Atlantic Alliance. I do feel, however, that it is an anomalous situation if we do not put first things first and report out this bill, H. R. 4766, promptly. I would like to bring to the attention of the House the fact that upon the Clerk's desk there is discharge petition No. 17, requiring prompt action on H. R. 4766. This armed-services public-works bill contains such things as carrier bases, testing laboratories, bombing ranges, ordnance developments, and other things of vital need to the defense of our country. It was reported favorably by the House Committee on Armed Services as well as being so reported in the other body. It just awaits a rule; but, in order to facilitate the disposition of this matter, discharge petition No. 17 has been filed. I would appreciate it if the Members would sign it.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include in one a letter and in another a radio broadcast.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include an editorial and a copy of a bill he intends to introduce.

Mr. BURLESON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news article from the Stamford Leader.

Mr. PRIEST asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include a letter and an essay.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous material in each.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit during the session of the House during general debate on the appropriation bill today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### AMENDMENT OF TITLE II OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 781) to amend title II of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 3, after "Alaska" insert "in amounts not to exceed 75 percent of the amount that had been made available for such purposes for the fiscal year then current."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand this Senate amendment is agreeable to the House committee, and that it is a more restrictive provision than the one originally passed by the House.

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is exactly right.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 190]

Anderson, Calif.	Beall	Brehm
Arends	Bentsen	Brown, Ohio
Bailey	Bland	Buckley, N. Y.
Barden	Bolton, Ohio	Bulwinkle
Baring	Bonner	Burke
Barrett, Pa.	Breen	Burton

Byrne, N. Y.	Hinshaw	Phillips, Calif.
Celler	Hoeven	Phillips, Tex.
Chatham	Hoffman, Ill.	Pickett
Chudoff	Holifield	Plumley
Clevenger	Irving	Potter
Cole, N. Y.	Jacobs	Poulson
Cooley	James	Powell
Corbett	Javits	Price
Coudert	Jenkins	Quinn
Davenport	Johnson	Reed, Ill.
Davies, N. Y.	Jones, N. C.	Reed, N. Y.
Dawson	Kee	Regan
deGraffenried	Kennedy	Ribicoff
Dingell	Kilburn	Rich
Dollinger	LeFevre	Riehlman
Eaton	Lesinski	Rivers
Elston	Lichtenwalter	Roosevelt
Fellows	Lovv	Sadlak
Fogarty	Lynch	Scott, Hardie
Ford	McCormack	Scott,
Fugate	McGregor	Hugh D., Jr.
Fulton	McGuire	Secret
Gavin	McSweeney	Short
Gilmer	Mack, Ill.	Sikes
Gore	Macy	Simpson, Pa.
Granahan	Mahon	Smith, Ohio
Grant	Marcantonio	Steed
Green	Murphy	Thomas, N. J.
Gwin	Murray, Wis.	Tollefson
Hall	Norblad	Underwood
Edwin Arthur	Norton	Van Zandt
Hall,	O'Hara, Ill.	Vinson
Leonard W.	O'Toole	Vursell
Halleck	Pace	Walsh
Hart	Patten	Welch, Mo.
Hays, Ohio	Patterson	Whitaker
Hébert	Pfeifer	Winstead
Hedrick	Joseph L.	Wood
Heffernan	Pfeiffer	Woodhouse
Heller	William L.	Worley
Herlong	Philbin	Yates

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 294 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6008) with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, the supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1950 is the fourth deficiency or supplemental measure reported by the Committee on Appropriations. As you will recall we have already passed three deficiency bills, the last of which is still in the Senate.

The total of the budget estimates considered in this bill is \$89,965,021. The



bill contains a total in recommended appropriations of \$75,790,521. I wish to comment briefly on some of the major items in the bill.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The first item of importance is the \$1,000,000 requested for use by the President for the improvement of management activities in the executive branch of the Government. This is made necessary as the result of the Hoover Commission reports which not only have brought out specific organizational needs but also have indicated the need for the review of other activities which apply to government generally. The committee approved the request of \$1,000,000 with the exception that the bill provides that this amount shall be derived from savings in other appropriations rather than be made as a direct appropriation out of the Treasury. This, in effect, is \$1,000,000 saved.

#### HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

The amount of \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$900,000 in the budget estimate, is included in the bill for the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This additional amount is made necessary by the enactment of the Housing Act of 1949. The money is to be used for administrative expenses in connection with the slum-clearance and urban-redevelopment programs and for the extension of research provided for in the Housing Act. The committee was not too impressed with the research plans of the Agency for which \$2,342,000 was requested. The bill recommends an amount of \$800,000 less than the request for research.

#### FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

For the Federal Housing Administration the bill includes an authorization of \$2,000,000. This amount is also made necessary by the enactment of the Housing Act and represents a reduction of \$700,000 below the budget estimate. Of the amount recommended, \$910,000 is for additional expenses in connection with the servicing of an increased number of loans. The remainder, or \$1,090,000 is recommended for title VIII, or what is known as military housing activities. This is a new program and there will be considerable delay before the actual approval and servicing of loans begin under this title.

#### PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The amount of \$4,125,000, a reduction of \$625,000 in the estimate, is approved for the Public Housing Administration for administrative expenses in connection with the slum-clearance and public-housing programs. The anticipated delay in this program getting under way as disclosed during the hearings is one of the major reasons for a reduction in this item.

Incidentally, I might point out that all of the housing programs, including the farm-housing item to which I will refer later, are adequately provided for in this bill. The Congress having just recently established the housing policy made it incumbent upon the committee to provide funds in sufficient amounts to implement that policy. The reasons which may be ascribed to the committee's ac-

tion in effecting some reductions in administrative expense items are based on (a) delays inherent in starting any new program, (b) unrealistic work statistics, and (c) overly ambitious plans for technical research in housing construction. Loan and grant estimates were not reduced.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The amount of \$3,000,000 is included for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission. The site selected is what is known as the Anacostia Flats, behind the National Guard Armory at the end of East Capitol Street. This will be a money-making proposition insofar as the Federal Government is concerned. It is estimated that the total cost of construction will be \$7,880,750. The estimated direct return is \$20,875,000. Most of the revenue is to be derived from the sale of space to private industry at \$30 per square foot. This will account for approximately \$11,000,000. Another major source of revenue will be the admissions. It is estimated that 15,000,000 people will attend the celebration over the 2-year period which, at 50 cents per admission, would result in a revenue of \$7,500,000. The indirect benefits to the Government will result from taxes on transportation, gasoline, and so forth. In addition, the District of Columbia will receive an estimated revenue of \$3,000,000 from the sales tax.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For the Department of Agriculture there are two items. The first is farm housing and the second is Forest Service. With respect to farm housing the bill contains \$25,000,000 for loans to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury, \$2,000,000 for grants and loans, and \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses necessary to administer the farm-housing program. The committee effected a substantial reduction in the latter item for two reasons. In the first place it was not convinced that the work statistics contemplated for the fiscal year were based on factual data. The second reason for the reduction is that it was felt that the Farmers Home Administration was duplicating research activities performed elsewhere in the Government and in private industry.

For the Forest Service the bill contains \$325,000 for emergency construction and repair of damage caused by the floods of June 1949 in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The major item in the Department of Commerce is the \$7,500,000, which is \$2,000,000 below the estimate, for a census of housing authorized by the Housing Act. It is estimated that this census will eventually cost \$18,500,000. It was testified that 46,000,000 dwelling units would be visited, accounting for \$4,870,000, or something over 10.6 cents per schedule. Other items involved in the estimate presented cover supervisory and clerical personnel, printing of forms, expenses of current tabulations, and initial cost of the mortgage survey.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

For the Interior Department two items of consequence were considered. One is the Virgin Islands Company. Public Law 149, recently enacted, reincorporated this Company with a Federal charter and authorized appropriations to be made for it. The budget requested an initial appropriation of \$1,250,000 for the revolving fund which has been approved. The law also authorizes grants to be made to the Corporation to meet its deficits. A separate appropriation in the form of a grant is carried in the bill in the amount of \$1,026,000. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the latter is, in effect, a bookkeeping transaction to pay off notes owed by the old company to the Secretary of the Treasury.

An estimate of \$715,000 was considered to finance the transfer of governmental responsibility for the island of Guam from the Navy Department to the Interior Department and to increase the Washington office of the Division of Territories of the Department. The committee found that this appropriation is not authorized by law and that after 50 years of government under the Navy Department the Department of the Interior is hurriedly seeking to finance employment of civilians to begin this governmental function. The committee recommends that the appropriation be denied.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For the Department of Labor the bill includes three items, the first being \$55,400, the full amount of the budget estimate, for the President's Committee on the National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. It is in a sense a publicity scheme to urge employers to employ physically handicapped people wherever they can. The committee considers this to be a worth-while activity at any time but especially in view of the great number of physically handicapped being discharged from veterans' hospitals. The other item is the amount of \$79,800 for the expenses of committees, provided for under the wage-and-hour law, to be sent to Puerto Rico to study the wage situation in the island with the view of recommending rates that would tend to reduce the competition of cheap labor, which at the present time seems to be bothering some of our industries.

#### NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

The bill includes \$5,000,000 to enable the National Military Establishment to begin a program for establishing a long-range proving ground for guided missiles and other weapons. This appropriation is in pursuance of Public Law 60 of the present Congress wherein authorization of \$75,000,000 is included. In addition to the \$5,000,000 the bill contains language permitting the Secretary of Defense to use up to \$7,500,000 of the appropriation for the Department of the Air Force for this purpose.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The amount of \$6,342,000, of which \$2,000,000 is to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances, is included for the Post Office Department. This entire



amount is, in one way or another, related to the transportation of mail. A substantial portion of it is for foreign air mail transportation for 1946 and for 1948, made necessary as a result of increased rates certified as due the air lines by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The bill contains a number of items for the Department of State. The first of these is \$1,500,000 for salary increases authorized under Public Law 160. The amount of \$14,600,000 is included for the Swiss War Damage Commission. This appropriation is the result of recently enacted legislation providing for payment to the Swiss of damage done during the war by the allied air force in violation of Swiss neutrality. The largest item under the State Department heading is \$11,500,000 for the international information and educational activities. With the exception of \$180,000 included for payment of the pay increases authorized by Public Law 160 the entire amount is for the construction of international radio broadcasting facilities. The main reason for this increase in facilities is to overcome the jamming of the present channels by the Russians. This seemed to be the best evidence that the Voice of America is getting through and is having its effects.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. HERTER. This being a deficiency appropriation bill—

Mr. RABAUT. This is supplemental.

Mr. HERTER. Has the gentleman had any requests from Mr. Tighe Woods, Housing Expediter, for additional funds? Mr. Woods has just announced that he is decontrolling rentals in large sections of the country because the Congress has given him insufficient funds to carry on his obligations. Has that matter been brought to your attention in any way whatsoever?

Mr. RABAUT. We have had no requests.

Mr. HERTER. He has fired everybody in the regional office in New England. They must be out of the office on the 16th of September. He has made public announcements that he can no longer carry on large areas of rent control because of insufficient funds given him by the Congress.

Mr. RABAUT. There has been no request made to us along that line.

Mr. HERTER. Has the gentleman been conscious that in the previous appropriations that have been agreed to he has had insufficient funds?

Mr. RABAUT. No, I am unaware of insufficiency of funds for this agency.

Mr. HERTER. It seems to me extraordinary for one to make such a statement.

Mr. RABAUT. Are you referring to my statement or the statement of the agency?

Mr. HERTER. I am referring to the statement of the agency alone. I just wanted to get as much information as I could.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The office of Mr. Woods stated that the funds

had been cut from \$26,000,000 to \$17,000,000. Therefore, his office stated, he had to cut the personnel. However, if he did not come to you for additional funds, I am at a loss to understand it.

Mr. RABAUT. There was no request made to us for additional funds.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Regarding the Voice of America, I think they are doing a very fine piece of work. It seems to me that the Voice of America or the radio-broadcasting station ought to be here in Washington instead of in New York. It ought to be Radio Washington, just as Russia has Radio Moscow. And France has Radio Paris. And Italy has Radio Rome. And the Baltic States have Radio Riga.

Mr. RABAUT. I suggest to the gentleman that perhaps legislation would change it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very anxious to have legislation. I wish the gentleman would join me in helping draft it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan has consumed 17 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HERTER. Has the gentleman any information which might bear on the question I just asked the chairman of the deficiency subcommittee with respect to the Housing Expediter and the fact that he has complained that he has insufficient funds to carry out his duty under the law?

Mr. TABER. It is evident that he has not been devoting his time to trying to get larger sums; he has been pretty busy with the John Maragon investigation and the 5-percenters over in the Senate.

Mr. HERTER. The gentleman is not familiar with his asking for any further funds to carry on his operation?

Mr. TABER. No; I have not heard of any such thing. He just blasted in the newspapers.

Mr. HERTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries a lot of money, not so much as some other bills have, but \$75,790,000. A good deal of it is routine deficiencies of one type or another; other items involved relate to the so-called public housing set-up. In the public housing set-up the Subcommittee on Independent Offices has already given them an enormous sum of money, upward of \$900,000, for setting up economists, research artists, and planners. In this bill, while there has been a little cut, they still have sufficient money so that they can get enough planners, enough research artists, and enough economists to insure the failure of the program. That sort of thing is what has made it fail heretofore, and it undoubtedly will fail this time with the amount of money that they have been given for that purpose. It is just perfectly ridiculous. They load the thing up with folks who have not had any experience at all, or none to amount to anything; they go ahead and they spend

their time monkeying around and plan without having any grasp of the picture at all. The result is little housing, expensive housing, and interference with the private construction of homes.

Amongst other items involved here is the so-called sesquicentennial performance; that has come up again. Mr. Barron was before our committee. He was there back in the time of the second deficiency bill. At that time he had a budget estimate of \$1,500,000 for the performance. He went over to the Senate after we had turned it down, and there he had a budget estimate of \$3,000,000; he doubled up. He told one story then; he was going to charge 40 cents admission and the total over-all receipts were estimated at something like \$10,000,000 and the cost of the plant at about that. He comes back before us this time and asks for \$3,000,000, with an entirely different break-down of the money.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. According to the break-down which appears on page 216 of the hearings on this supplemental appropriation bill, approximately \$1,962,500, to be exact, will go to the 10-percenters selling space for this gala party.

Mr. TABER. I suppose they are the ones back of this proposition to a very large extent and their interest will be back of it.

Mr. Barron came up here and estimated on one page of the hearings—I will call attention to it later when the item is reached at the time the bill is read for amendment—that the receipts would be \$10,000,000, but a couple of pages further on he estimated \$20,000,000. Then he goes on and gives an estimate of cost. At one time it runs \$10,000,000 over-all; at another time a little bit later on it runs to over \$20,000,000.

The whole thing is a mess. Why, they even talk about this thing being a pay-back proposition, where they are going to pay the money back to the Government. They tell us how much taxes we will get out of it. They say we will get five or six million dollars in taxes, that the District of Columbia will get \$3,000,000 or more out of the sales tax. They estimate there will be about seventy-five million to one hundred million dollars spent in the hotels and restaurants.

I have in front of me an article that appeared in the Washington Daily News under date of August 18, 1949, which quotes Mr. Barron as follows:

Mr. Barron figures the Government will get back about \$10,861,000 from its investment. Local businessmen probably could have contributed enough money to swing the whole celebration but we wanted the prestige of the congressional appropriation.

Can you imagine anybody coming before the Congress with that kind of a story? He states he is able to finance the whole thing and can finance it by local contributions; still he wants the prestige of a congressional appropriation. Is that not a nice picture?

Mr. CANFIELD. It is argued by those seeking this appropriation that people not only in this country but in other countries are clamoring for space. Why does the Commission have to employ 10-



percenters who will make approximately a million dollars out of this deal?

Mr. TABER. Well, we have to take care of the faithful.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If the entire picture of the prospective success of the endeavor is as pretty as it appears to be portrayed, why, then, do not the businessmen of the District of Columbia back up the project rather than come here to the Congress and ask for this loan? I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact we are celebrating the centennial of the Minnesota Territory this year and we have not come to the Congress to help us by way of an appropriation. I think this whole item should be stricken out of the bill.

Mr. TABER. They say it is going to glorify freedom. I will tell you what effect this kind of a performance has on freedom. The freedom of the American people is absolutely dependent upon our keeping our financial house in order and balancing the budget. Every time we go into something we do not need to do and that is not necessary and that is not a proper subject for Federal appropriation, we thereby tend to wreck further the financial stability of the United States Treasury.

The result of that operation has been a continual decrease in the purchasing power of the American dollar. We can go on and on with \$5,000,000,000 a year as it is proposed to do by the President, and we can further decrease the purchasing power of the dollar to the point where inflation is going to destroy not only the economic system of America but is going to destroy our very liberty.

Let us approach this problem square-toed. Let us meet it as we should meet every proposition that comes before the United States Congress in which an expenditure of funds is involved. Is it absolutely necessary that we do this, or are we going to do it just because the outfit that we are turning the money over to wants the prestige of a congressional appropriation? I hope when this matter is reached that we will decide that we wish to preserve the freedom of the American people and not appropriate funds that we should not appropriate and destroy our economy.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Have any arrangements been made in relation to this project so that the hotels will not put up their rates and thus fleece these estimated millions of people who are supposed to come to attend this celebration?

Mr. TABER. We were not advised as to anything of that kind, nor has there been anything in the press to which my attention has been called along that line.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly, the influx of that great number of people is not going to help the housing situation in this city during the next 2 or 3 years.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, twice in a period of less than 30 years in World War I and in World War II, American industry with maximum cooperation between labor and management astonished the entire world by its productive capacity. With maximum cooperation and team play, American labor and management are unbeatable.

I have today introduced a bill providing that if a corporation prior to the beginning of any taxable year adopts a plan legally obligating itself to pay to its employees a percentage of its profits for such year, 150 percent of the amount of the profits paid for such year under such plan to any employee shall be deductible for the taxable year in which paid.

The bill is designed to encourage employers to share with their employees a certain percentage of the profits in any year.

It is designed to encourage a system under which, in addition to base pay, every member of the team gets his or her share of profits when profits are realized as a result of team effort.

I realize that enactment of the proposal into law would result on paper in a certain loss of income to the Federal Government. On the other hand, this loss might well be offset by additional production resulting from the profit-sharing incentive.

The principle of profit sharing has always, in my judgment, been sound and American. In certain instances where it has been put into effect the results in terms of maximum production and satisfaction to all concerned have been striking.

I have introduced the bill in the hope that the principle involved may be thoroughly considered by the present Congress.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a copy of the bill at this point in the RECORD:

A bill to encourage the sharing with employees of corporate profits by allowing a corporation to deduct, for income-tax purposes, — percent of amounts paid to employees as a share of profits

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 23 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to deductions from gross income) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(bb) Amounts paid by corporations to employees as a share of profits.

"(1) In general: If a corporation, prior to the beginning of any taxable year, adopts a plan legally obligating itself to pay to its employees a percentage of its profits for such year, 15 percent of the amount of the profits paid for such year under such plan to any employee shall be deductible under this subsection for the taxable year in which paid, and no part of such amount payable to such employee shall be deductible for any taxable year under any other subsection of this section.

"(2) Special rules: The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply—

"(A) only if every employee who is employed by the taxpayer for more than 150 days during the taxable year for which the plan is adopted is entitled to share in the profits for such year; and

"(B) only if the amounts payable under the plan do not discriminate in favor of employees who are officers, shareholders, persons whose principal duties consist in supervising the work of other employees, or highly compensated employees; and

"(C) only to amounts paid to an employee before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year of the corporation for which such amounts are paid, and only to so much of such amounts paid as does not exceed 25 percent of the compensation otherwise paid or accrued during such taxable year to such employee. In the case of a corporation on the accrual basis, amounts paid after the close of the taxable year of the accrual of such amounts and before the 15th day of the third month following the close of such year shall, for the purposes of paragraph (1), be considered as paid in the year of accrual."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this act shall be applicable only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1949.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, sound legislation is based on sound information. Too often faulty legislation is the result of inaccurate or inadequate information. From the beginning of the Congress committees have been handicapped by lack of essential data and have sought practical methods of supplying the deficiency.

As early as 1792, a special committee on investigation was appointed and from that time down to the present, thousands of investigations have been authorized and millions of dollars expended in conducting them.

The Committee on Appropriations has especially felt the need of an agency for research and investigation which could be relied upon to supply data to supplement that submitted by the departments in their annual hearings on the general appropriation bills. It is an old problem and one to which a great amount of thought has been given. There has not been a Congress in recent years in which a number of bills and resolutions have not been introduced with a view to providing some practical and dependable means of meeting this long-standing need.

The first approach to a solution of the problem was made in the Sixty-fourth Congress when the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations began to avail themselves of the facilities supplied by the Bureau of Efficiency which assigned operatives from its staff for departmental investigations. The plan was singularly successful and was resorted to by the subcommittees with increasing frequency until the discontinuance of the Bureau, and was the basis for the plan now in use by the committee.

The present system was adopted after long study and the consideration and rejection of a number of alternatives. Perhaps the most frequently discussed alternative was the establishment of a permanent staff of investigators on the pay roll of the House, under the direction and control of the committee. A careful study disclosed many difficulties incident to such a plan. In the first place, the staff necessarily would be appointed by the committee—presumably by the chair-



man of the committee, or chairmen of subcommittees, who inevitably would be guided largely by personal considerations in their selections. It follows that such a staff would be made up of friends or acquaintances of local importance and would be chosen consciously or unconsciously on a basis of political influence rather than an impartial and scientific appraisal of qualifications.

In the second place, such employees would be placed on such intimate associations with the members of the committee that it would be only a matter of a few years before their salaries would be advanced through successive increases to the maximum—and out of all proportions to their real usefulness.

And as their familiarity with the committee and their salaries increased, their interest and enthusiasm for the work would wane until it became in effect a matter of routine. They would in a short time be on amicable terms with the departments they investigated and a comradery would be established which would not be particularly conducive to rigid retrenchment in the offices investigated. Most objectionable would be the permanency of tenure on the staff. There is a tendency to retain technical employees of the House and Senate indefinitely. That is as true of the Committee on Appropriations as of the other committees of the House and Senate. Regardless of the adaptability and fitness for the work, such appointments amount to lifetime assignments. In keeping with this long-established custom, a misfit once selected would be a fixture on the staff the rest of his life. So the plan of a permanent staff was rejected.

The second proposal was the creation of a permanent staff in one of the departments, as in the General Accounting Office, the Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Budget, or the Civil Service Commission. But here again most of the same objections applied, and that plan was likewise rejected.

The plan eventually adopted is subject to none of these objections. It provides for the assignment of operatives from any department of Government for the use of the committee on requisition.

Under this plan any member of the committee, or any Member of the House, may apply to the subcommittee having jurisdiction of the subject matter for any investigation within the purview of the authority granted under the resolution. The request when reduced to writing is submitted to the subcommittee and approved by majority vote. It must then be approved and signed by the chairman and ranking minority members of the subcommittee and the Committee on Appropriations. This precludes any attempt to use the agency for personal or political purposes. To protect the right of the committee to investigate, the veto of a recalcitrant chairman or ranking member may be overruled by a majority vote of the whole committee. It is interesting to note, however, that although the system has been in continuous operation since its adoption there has been no case in which all four of the requisite signatures were not attached

to the application. As a matter of fact, there has never been any suggestion or intimation of politics or partisanship in any of these investigations. The Committee on Appropriations is a business committee and the fact that there has been no attempt to use this system for partisan purposes—and that there has been uniform approval of all applications for investigations by the members of the committee and its subcommittees, is conclusive proof both of that fact and of the efficacy of the plan of investigation.

The investigation having been authorized, the application is transmitted through the clerks of the subcommittee and the committee to the staff where it is processed and a report returned in writing. Except in exceptional instances the members of the Committee on Appropriations do not see the men who make the investigation. In fact, one of the advantages of the system is that the staff changes constantly and the same investigator may not be on duty twice in the same session. In this way the service is wholly impersonal.

The system is the outgrowth of years of experience and practice in both the departments and the congressional committees, and serves adequately a long-felt need. Consequently, I was surprised to read in the RECORD recently this statement, referring to the investigation staff of the Committee on Appropriations in the Eightieth Congress:

We set up a very efficient staff for the committee in the last 2 years, which was completely abolished in the present session of Congress.

I am at a loss to find any basis for such a statement. We have abolished nothing. We have merely returned to the original system under which we have saved the thousands of dollars expended unnecessarily and without appreciable results. We again have in operation the original system which was planned in collaboration with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, some 6 or 7 years ago, and which has worked so effectively and so efficiently that there has been no criticism of any phase of it voiced either in the committee or in the House.

The only change made has been to reduce the salaries of the investigators by putting them back on the pay rolls of the departments from which they were requisitioned and return them to their respective departments at the close of their assignments instead of keeping them up here on increased pay, cooling their heels when investigations were completed. And no member of the committee has challenged the quality of their work or the accuracy of their reports since the Congress assembled at the beginning of the session last January.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, to be brief, the advantages of the system are:

First. It is economical. The employees are on the House pay roll only as long as needed. If a permanent staff were

employed the entire force would be drawing salaries whether the committee was conducting an investigation or not. But under this system a man is called from the department and placed on the House roll, at the same salary he is drawing in his present position. As soon as the assignment is completed he is returned to the department and goes off the House roll and back to his original roll. His salary cannot be raised by the committee and he is not paid a day longer than required for the assignment.

Second. Men especially qualified for the particular investigation involved are secured. In some investigations an auditor is needed, in some a lawyer, in some a chemist, in some an efficiency expert, in some a detective, and so forth. Accordingly, the man best fitted for the assignment is requisitioned. If an auditor is needed the General Accounting Office may be asked to supply the man. If a chemist, the Bureau of Standards; if a lawyer, the Department of Justice; if a civil-service expert, the Civil Service Commission; if a detective, the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Secret Service of the Treasury Department. By way of rotation auditors are also available from the Army, Navy, SEC, RFC, and Tariff Commission, chemists from Agriculture, Treasury, and others, and lawyers from the legal staffs of all departments, and so forth. No other system yet suggested will so promptly and so exactly supply just the precise character of qualification needed for any specific investigation.

Third. The system is elastic. It supplies 1 man or 10 men on short notice. There are 10 subcommittees. If only 2 order an investigation, a half-dozen men will suffice. But if all 10, or any considerable number of the 10, simultaneously request investigations, the requisition jumps to 50 or 60 men. Then during vacation, when only 1 or 2 subcommittees are investigating, the number drops again. But for any investigation or number of investigations, this system meets the emergency. It supplies just the number needed and no more—and for the time required—and no longer.

Fourth. The system supplies men of rare qualification. For such investigations the departments assign their best operators. These men are experienced. They are trained. They are tried and tested. They have come up through the ranks. They have demonstrated their fidelity and capacity. There are among them no tyros or amateurs. They are the ablest and most dependable men that are to be secured and incomparably superior to the men to be had by political selection of a permanent House staff. Furthermore, they are active and alert. Men on permanent staffs grow old and inert with the passage of the years, but the departments are a never failing fountain of youth and energy.

Fifth. The constant change in operatives sends into the departments men unknown and unacquainted in the bureaus which they investigate. They have had no opportunities to establish cordial relations. They are new faces and new brooms—and they sweep clean.



Sixth. The only interest of the operator is to secure the facts as quickly and as economically as possible and get back to his own office. Under the average committee of investigation the employee is likely to be swayed by two dominant interests: First, he wishes to prolong and perpetuate his job. He is drawing a better salary than he can get anywhere else and he wants to make it last as long as conditions permit. Second, he feels that he must justify his employment by "making his case" and "getting his man."

There is no such incentive under this system. Congressional committees of investigation now operating have expended vast sums—as high as half a million dollars—with little visible results. The Committee on Appropriations conducting investigations in many departments for the larger part of the year has spent less than \$30,000 and secured invaluable results.

Seventh. The system cannot be used for the publicizing or aggrandizement of the chairman or any member of the committee. Requests submitted by the subcommittees are for facts. Opinions are not admitted. The investigators receive written assignments and make written reports, and from those facts reported the members of the committee deduce their own opinions, although the committee may request, through the staff, an analysis of the data by an expert not connected with the original investigation. Results of the investigations are not released to the newspapers. The Department which has been investigated does not itself know what the investigator has reported and as a result must be on its toes ready for any development when its representatives appear before the committee in the hearings on the budget estimates.

Eighth. On the other hand, the system cannot be used as an instrument of persecution. The fact that a department is investigated is in no way to its discredit. Investigations are routine and are expected and as a rule welcomed by the departments. While many instances have been reported which justified heavy retrenchments, there have been occasions when on the basis of the reports submitted by the investigator the appropriation was increased over the Budget estimate. The system makes for efficient administration as well as economical administration. And it is effective even when not in use. It is like the shotgun behind the door. The very knowledge that it is there is a deterrent—even though not in use. The mere fact that Congress can investigate, and is supplied with effective machinery for investigation, exerts a salutary influence.

On the whole, the system has proven remarkably successful. It has met every requirement. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a system which would be more responsive to our needs and more economical and effective in its operation and results.

The surprising feature of the system is that it has met with no criticism from any source. Every member of the committee, both of the majority and minority, approves of it without reservation. Even the departments which have been

investigated uniformly express appreciation of the tact and courtesy with which the investigations have been handled, and have cooperated with the committee. It has not only been comparatively inexpensive but through the information deduced the subcommittees have been able to make material retrenchments.

Mr. Chairman, as indicative of the care with which our plan of investigation was formulated, the high character of men consulted in its organization and the length of time it has been in operation without criticism from any quarter, I include a letter written July 30, 1943, by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who so generously collaborated in the planning and establishment of the system and has honored us by serving as a consultant whenever we applied to him:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1943.  
Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am indeed appreciative of your kind letters of July 23 and 25 concerning services rendered to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives by Messrs. Hugh H. Clegg and R. H. Laughlin, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I can assure you it has been a pleasure to cooperate with your committee and that you may continue to call upon us for assistance in any matter in which we may be of aid to you and your associates. It is a source of gratification to learn from you that this procedure has worked out satisfactorily and that the services of Messrs. Clegg and Laughlin have been helpful to you. Please do not hesitate to call upon me at any time in matters of mutual interest.

With expressions of my highest esteem and kind personal regards, I am  
Cordially yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no further general debate, the Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

For payment to John C. Davies, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Fuller versus Davies as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to take the floor at this time to answer the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the statements he has just made, but it seems that he feels it is necessary to try again to explain why the efficient investigatory staff of the Committee on Appropriations of the Eightieth Congress was not retained.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Who was not retained? Give the name of anybody who was not retained if he wanted his job.

Mr. JENSEN. Did not the gentleman write a letter to them and say that as of

a certain date their resignation would be accepted or that the notice was given them in effect on November 2, Election Day?

Mr. CANNON. I did not. If the gentleman has such a letter let him produce it. We did not refuse to retain anybody. If anybody wanted to remain on the staff he stayed. He retained the same position he had at the same salary.

Mr. JENSEN. But the gentleman politely invited them to resign.

Mr. CANNON. No, no; we did not. We particularly invited the chief of staff to retain the same position at the same salary. He asked us to keep the position open waiting further developments, and then finally resigned and took another position with the committee.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman must admit that he told the chief of investigatory staff, Robert E. Lee, that he was going to reestablish the old whitewash system of taking employees from one department to investigate another department and then take employees from the other department thus being investigated to investigate that other department, and so on down the line. It is a whitewash program under that system, and we all know it too well and that is what is going on today, and the gentleman knows it. No decent man would accept a position under those conditions. The gentleman knows that he made it almost impossible for any member of the Eightieth Congress staff to say on the job.

Mr. CANNON. I did not, and the man to whom the gentleman from Iowa refers, the head of the staff—who the gentleman from Iowa says would not accept the position under the circumstances, did accept the same position in the Seventy-ninth Congress under the same identical circumstances. He was invited to stay at the same salary.

The gentleman speaks of a whitewash system. Who has ever been whitewashed?

Mr. JENSEN. Who has ever been whitewashed? Who of the great spenders have not been whitewashed by your set-up?

Mr. CANNON. Yes; who has ever been whitewashed? The investigation system now in force has been in operation 5 years and in that time has investigated every department—and every activity and agency that any member of the committee or any Member of Congress asked to have investigated. And, in all that time no one has ever charged that anyone was whitewashed. Neither in the committee hearings nor in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in all those years has anyone ever suggested that there was a whitewash. Name anyone who has ever been whitewashed. Name any page of the hearings or of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where any such ridiculous charge has ever been made—by any one at any time.

Mr. JENSEN. The best proof of that is that since the gentleman has established his whitewash staff, this investigating committee, up until the Eightieth Congress, had not investigated anybody.

Mr. CANNON. Every Member of this House knows that in all those years the staff has been in continuous operation.



There is no department of Government which was not investigated, and investigated repeatedly. We investigated anybody and everybody. If there was anyone or any activity in the departments the gentleman thinks should have been investigated, and was not investigated, it was because the gentleman from Iowa did not suggest it. Any investigation he suggested was promptly made and he at no time ever complained that the investigation was not satisfactory. If any investigation did not suit him let him name it now. What investigation did the gentleman ask that was not made? And what investigation was not satisfactory to the gentleman?

Mr. JENSEN. And you gave them a nice, lily white whitewash. Proof that the committee established under the Eightieth Congress was efficient, the Eightieth Congress was able to get information which assisted us in reducing the President's budget request by billions of dollars, and during the Eightieth Congress we paid off \$7,000,000,000 on the national debt. One of the reasons why we were able to do that was because the staff was not beholden or indebted to anybody, but went out and got the facts and figures for us which were dependable.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will yield there, the gentleman would have us believe that we did not investigate or that we did not get the facts and figures that were wanted. I now invite any Member of this House—on either side of the aisle—whoever wanted any information and who was denied it, whoever wanted any investigation and who did not get it—I invite him now to stand up; and I invite the gentleman from Iowa himself to name any instance in which he or anybody else wanted anything investigated that was not investigated.

The gentleman says he saved millions of dollars; we saved \$64 billions more than he did. The saving the gentleman speaks of is a mere bagatelle.

Mr. JENSEN. Our fighting men saved that. The gentleman knows that that \$64,000,000,000 was from appropriations made for war use, and when the war ended it was not needed. Surely, the gentleman doesn't claim credit for that, I hope.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
EIGHTIETH CONGRESS,

Washington, D. C., December 29, 1948.

Memorandum for the file:

In order that there will be no misunderstanding as to the dissolution of the investigative staff, the facts are being made a matter of record at this time.

The staff was originally organized by the Eightieth Congress in January 1947, pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1946 (sec. 202 b).

Recruiting for the staff was performed with the assurance that employment was under the protection of the act guaranteeing freedom from removal merely because of a political change in the House.

The oaths of office and appointments were all executed on regular committee forms and each bore the following notations: "and will be in the status of a regular committee employee, with retirement rights, etc."

On November 25, 1948, the writer discussed the future of the staff with the clerk of the

committee, who advised it was his informal opinion that Mr. CANNON would likely liquidate the staff as he felt very strongly against such an activity and was on record in this regard.

This coincided with my own views in this regard and wishing to settle the issue amicably the writer submitted his resignation November 26, 1948, in order to give Mr. CANNON opportunity to resolve the issue.

On November 29, 1948, Mr. CANNON sent for the writer at which time he was handed a copy of the writer's resignation and read it in his presence. He made no comment concerning it but discussed the work of the staff for the past few years. He was most affable and indicated a high regard for the writer. He terminated the interview by indicating he wanted to see me again in a few days.

Within a week he again sent for the writer and explained that he had decided to liquidate the activity and institute a system whereby a man would be loaned to the committee from the FBI with an assistant and at the end of each year one man would return to the FBI and a new man would come up. Any additional help would be on a loan basis from the departments.

I explained to him the disadvantages of such a system with which I had a great deal of experience, namely:

1. That this technique resulted only in obtaining "snoopers" and real research could not be performed.

2. The type of man you received on detail was in the discretion of the Agency who would hardly permit the assignment of key officials.

3. The men themselves viewed the assignment as a "trip to Siberia" and they feared reprisals when they returned to their agencies. (One man was handed a "reduction in force" notice when he returned.) Consequently boondoggling is rampant.

4. The opportunity for the advancement of the men in their own agencies is curtailed by the absence from their regular jobs.

5. Being a part of the executive arm, they did not view with great enthusiasm the efforts of the committee to cut the budget.

6. The departments under examination frequently "buy off" the investigator by tempting him with a better job than he currently holds. This frequently results in the department's budget officer actually participating in the preparation of the report.

7. The time element is difficult as any good man in an executive position would require several weeks, at least, to put his work in proper order and train a replacement.

8. Investigators on temporary assignment are intrigued by the prospect of receiving a lump-sum leave payment by leaving their own departments and transferring to the legislative branch, and spend time currying favor with influential Members.

Mr. CANNON thereafter requested me to accept assignment as chief of the staff for a period of 1 year, after which I would return to the FBI. He made it clear that I could not retain my present staff. I told him that, while I would like to have a few days to think it over, I felt that the arrangement was inconsistent with what I considered an effective organization, and I would try to find other employment.

On December 15, 1948, I requested another interview with Mr. Cannon, at which time I advised that Mr. TABER and Mr. WIGGLESWORTH had suggested the possibility of staying on with the committee as minority clerk.

I made it clear to him that the offer, as well as my acceptance of the same, was contingent on his offering no objection to the arrangement.

He seemed enthusiastic and advised he was glad to have me and knew that I would never be partisan in this work.

I asked him what to do about the staff, explaining that no formal notice had been given. I wondered if they would be paid through January.

He advised that he assumed when the FBI man came over would be a good time to leave but that formal action could not be taken until the committee met. He remarked, "They have all had notice since November 2."

I have thus advised the staff and some have already resigned.

I am attaching hereto copies of the resignations as well as a historical sketch of the main individuals involved to illustrate that they are all well qualified and free of any political background.

ROBERT E. LEE,

Chief, Investigative Staff.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, when I addressed the House earlier today it was my intention, if same was in order, to have inserted in the proper place in this fourth supplemental deficiency bill, H. R. 6008, as an amendment thereto, the following:

For an additional amount to acquire the site for a new post office and Federal building at Omaha, Douglas County, Nebr., \$150,000.

Since that time I have taken up with a person in whom I have great confidence and who is well versed in the parliamentary law of the House of Representatives the matter as to whether or not my proposed amendment would be in order and I have been advised that for several reasons same would not be in order at this time. The person whom I conferred with suggested that I endeavor to secure the consent of the committee to waive all points of order. I have done this and could not secure such consent, because if this concession was made in this instance it would open up the door to many other Members sponsoring like amendments and it would be unfair not to accord to them the same consideration I had been given.

Now, this matter of an additional appropriation for an Omaha post-office site is quite important to me and to the people of Omaha, Nebr., who are in my congressional district, and I would like to help them gain this, their worthy objective.

I want to call the attention of the committee now to the fact that this proposed post-office site has had the approval of Mr. W. E. Reynolds, Administrator of Public Buildings, and also of the Bureau of the Budget.

The present post office at Omaha, Nebr., was constructed in 1898 and Mr. Reynolds, afore-mentioned, is on record as stating that it is one of the most costly buildings to operate in the entire Federal post office set-up.

It is on the priority list of the first 10 post offices in the Nation needing improvements very badly. To date, the sum of \$225,000 has been allocated by appropriation and transfer for the pur-



chase of the proposed site, which consists of an entire city block adjoining the heart of the downtown Omaha business section. It has been discovered lately that this amount of \$225,000 was ridiculously low.

A short time back a fire destroyed a large portion of the city block comprising the proposed post office site. I fear that if purchase is not made of this property at an early date that the present owners of this property may start to rebuild the destroyed buildings, or make valuable improvements, and when further efforts are made to purchase this property the price will be much higher than it is now. The contemplated building site is an ideal one. It is situated just north of the present Omaha post office and it is planned to use the two buildings jointly and to accomplish that purpose the city of Omaha has vacated a street which divides the city block upon which the present post office is located and the proposed city block now sought to be acquired.

In my conference with the members of the committee sponsoring this bill I have also been informed that the third deficiency appropriation bill, now in the Senate and not yet acted upon, contains a provision for an added \$150,000 to purchase this proposed Omaha post office site. At this time I would like to ask the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], if it is not a fact that my proposed amendment is in the present third deficiency appropriation bill now before the other body?

Mr. RABAUT. I may say to the gentleman from Nebraska, the bill as passed by the committee and reported to the Senate has the amount in it that the gentleman referred to for the Omaha post office site.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. That bill, of course, in time, will be taken up by the other body and then probably by the conference committees of the House and the other body, if the two bodies are not in agreement on the subject of this additional appropriation of \$150,000, for the new Omaha post office site; is that not correct, Mr. RABAUT?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. That is one of principal reasons why it was suggested to me that I should not offer my amendment. It was suggested that this item of \$150,000 being already in the third deficiency appropriation bill, it would be a needless duplication to place it again in this bill.

I am glad to have had the opportunity to bring this matter to the particular attention of the Members of the House and I hope that all of you, including the distinguished committee, will give me a hand when the proper time comes. The people of my district desire us to practice rigid economy in all governmental matters, except when they want something themselves, and in this regard they are just like the rest of the people of the Nation and want the bars let down for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I

make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Obviously a quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 191]

Allen, Calif.	Grant	O'Brien, Mich.
Allen, Ill.	Green	O'Toole
Andresen,	Gwinn	Pace
August H.	Hall,	Patterson
Arends	Leonard W.	Pfeifer,
Bailey	Halleck	Joseph L.
Barden	Hand	Pfeiffer,
Baring	Hart	William L.
Barrett, Pa.	Hays, Ohio	Philbin
Beall	Hébert	Phillips, Calif.
Bentsen	Hedrick	Phillips, Tenn.
Bland	Heffernan	Plumley
Bolton, Ohio	Keller	Potter
Bonner	Herlong	Poulson
Boykin	Hinshaw	Powell
Breen	Hoeven	Price
Brehm	Hoffman, Ill.	Quinn
Brown, Ohio	Hollifield	Redden
Buchanan	Irving	Reed, Ill.
Buckley, N. Y.	Jacobs	Reed, N. Y.
Bulwinkle	James	Regan
Burke	Javits	Ribicoff
Burnside	Jenkins	Rich
Burton	Jennings	Riehlman
Byrne, N. Y.	Johnson	Rivers
Celler	Jones, N. C.	Roosevelt
Chatham	Kee	Sadlak
Chudoff	Kennedy	Scott, Hardie
Clemente	Kilburn	Scott,
Clevenger	Kirwan	Hugh D., Jr.
Cole, N. Y.	Klein	Secrest
Cooley	LeFevre	Shafer
Corbett	Lesinski	Short
Coudert	Lichtenwalter	Simpson, Pa.
Davis, Tenn.	Lovre	Smith, Ohio
Davis, Wis.	Lynch	Spence
Dawson	McCormack	Thomas, N. J.
DeGraffenried	McGregor	Tollefson
Dingell	McGuire	Towe
Dollinger	McSweeney	Underwood
Eaton	Mack, Ill.	Vinson
Eberharter	Macy	Vursell
Elston	Mahon	Wadsworth
Fellows	Marcantonio	Walsh
Fogarty	Miles	Welch, Mo.
Ford	Monroney	Whitaker
Fugate	Morton	Wilson, Okla.
Fulton	Murphy	Withrow
Gavin	Murray, Wis.	Woodhouse
Gilmer	Noland	Worley
Gore	Norblad	Yates
Granahan	Norton	

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 283 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,500,000; and appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles (including the one provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950), and for permanent improvements to property owned by State or local public agencies or instrumentalities, educational institutions or non-profit agencies or organizations when necessary for tests

as authorized by title III of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended: *Provided*, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by said title.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the paragraph headed "Salaries and Expenses" which the Clerk is reading, providing for an additional amount of \$2,500,000, beginning at page 5, line 4, and ending page 5, line 18, carries legislation which is not in order on an appropriation bill.

I make the point of order against the entire paragraph. The legislation is contained in 3 or 4 places in the paragraph. The proviso reads:

That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the office of Administrator as authorized by said title.

That is positive and affirmative legislation and it also imposes additional duties.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] desire to be heard?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Is it my understanding that the gentleman struck out the proviso only?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I made a point of order against the entire paragraph.

Mr. Chairman, I used to consider that the Appropriations Subcommittee on Deficiencies was rather a hard-boiled committee, that it was harder to get money out of than the regular subcommittees to which the various agencies applied. But here is the Office of Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, who comes before the Appropriations Subcommittee for Independent Offices. They asked in the budget request for \$1,600,000, an increase of practically \$600,000 over the \$1,080,000 they had last year. The year before that they had \$843,000. In other words, they have jumped from \$843,000 to \$1,080,000, and this year they proposed to jump to \$1,600,000, almost double in two postwar years.

The conferees for the House and Senate on the independent offices bill agreed on the sum of \$1,200,000, which of itself is an increase of \$120,000 over what they had last year, an increase of better than



10 percent, although it was under the budget.

When the Administrator was before us we had some discussion about this growing practice of setting up an administrative group over agencies that already have housekeeping units, then increasing the money that they ask for. May I call attention to the fact that when Jesse Jones was made head of an agency which brought together several finance agencies, he asked the constituent units that were put together to contribute the money and the personnel necessary to staff his office. He said he was not going to ask for additional funds for the overhead agency.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman does not seem to understand that in order to have a complete failure of this housing program they must have a large number of economists and research artists and planners. This provides for an assured failure of the program.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I can perhaps add a little to that when I call attention to the fact that when we were having hearings on the independent offices bill, and this testimony will be found on page 953 of the printed hearings on the fiscal year 1950 bill, they were asking for \$1,047,000 for personnel services. They asked for 179 man-years. That figures out more than \$6,000 as the average salary for every employee in the Administrator's office. Every Member of this House knows enough about Federal salaries to appreciate that something over \$6,000 is not the average salary for most agencies. The average annual salary for most agencies runs a little over \$3,000, perhaps a little higher than that now with the salary increase. But the Administrator was asking for \$1,047,000 for personal services for 170 man-years, averaging out better than \$6,000 per employee.

It is true that in the hearings for the supplemental bill they said they wanted this \$2,500,000 so that they could do some of the new work imposed upon them. They also went before the Deficiency Committee and asked for new automobiles. When they were before the regular committee, they were asked what sort of a car they wanted. They said they wanted to buy a Buick. I think the question was asked by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], perhaps by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS]. They said they had been using a Plymouth and a Ford and wanted a Buick.

The reason I made the point of order against the entire paragraph is that I thought the situation here ought to be called to the attention of the Members of the House. This \$2,500,000 they say in the justification presented to the Deficiency Committee was because they did not know how much it was going to cost to handle their new functions. They set up a round figure of \$1,000,000 for general administration and indicated the balance was for a very broad research program.

My time is up, but I wanted to bring the situation before the House. That is the reason I made the point of order. This mushrooming agency will bear watching. A new Federal empire is in the making.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RABAUT. May I ask what language is stricken from the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. All the language on page 5 beginning with line 4, and ending on line 18.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: Page 5, line 3, insert the following: "For an additional amount for 'salaries and expenses,' \$2,500,000; and appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles (including the one provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950)."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply replaces the money and leaves out the language which was objected to by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman think, with the extra language left out, that they need the \$2,500,000?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; I do.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, having already explained the background of this unusual request, I shall not ask for any time on the amendment at this time. But, of course, this will place us in a position where we may have a separate vote on it when we go back on it in the House.

Mr. RABAUT. The hearings are here, and the Members of the Committee can read the hearings. The amount for this money is justified in the hearings. We cut the original request, \$900,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understood the gentleman from South Dakota, he pointed out that something like \$1,000,000 of this was to be used for study and research in an effort to reduce the cost of housing; is that correct?

Mr. RABAUT. Some of it is for housing. It was authorized recently by this Congress and we cut it a considerable sum of money under the budget.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman tell us how much has been spent in the last 3 years by the housing agencies for the purpose of making research to reduce the cost of housing?

Mr. RABAUT. I do not think we had any money for research to reduce the cost of housing.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am talking about the different Government agencies. I am sure there has been no less than \$25,000,000 spent for that purpose. I wonder if anybody on the committee can give

us any idea how much has been spent by Government agencies for the purpose of studying how to reduce the cost of housing.

Mr. RABAUT. Formerly, there was no individual item of research for the Housing Authority. This is the first time it has been created. It was created in the present Congress, and this is the first time the law is implemented with funds. In this bill we have cut the amount \$900,000 under the budget estimate. I think the committee has done well.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. They did present research when they asked for funds from the regular bill; in fact, they had some material costs. They wanted the Commission to send out leaflets of information all over the country giving the results of that research program.

Mr. RABAUT. There is some minor research. We are talking about a new law created by Congress. Here we give them for the first time the right to have this research activity. We thought it was quite a large sum of money they were asking for, and that is why we made a substantial cut.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CRAWFORD) there were—ayes 71, noes 55.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and be open at any point to points of order and amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order?

If not, are there any amendments?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHEELER: On page 6, line 17, strike out all the paragraph to and including all of lines 16 on page 7.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I suppose I am presumptuous on two counts in rising to offer this amendment here this morning. In the first place, I may be presumptuous in questioning an item that has been placed in the bill by the great Committee on Appropriations. In the second place, I suppose I am a little presumptuous in attempting to save the expenditure, the useless expenditure, in my opinion, of \$3,000,000. I say it is useless because we do not have the \$3,000,000 in the first place. If we had \$3,000,000, in other words, if we were in the black instead of in the red, it might be very well to spend \$3,000,000 to have a celebration of some sort here in the District.

The amendment I have offered simply seeks to strike from the bill the language from line 17 on page 6 through and including line 16 on page 7, which provides for a sesquicentennial celebration here in the District to celebrate the one



hundred and fiftieth year of the existence of the Capital in the District of Columbia. As I have said, this expenditure is not necessary. House Joint Resolution 285 was an attempt to secure authority for the Commission to borrow this money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That joint resolution was defeated.

We are now asked to approve the outright expenditure of \$3,000,000 to pay for travel expenses of employees, hotel and other necessary expenses of the Commissioners, printing and binding, and so forth, all expenses attendant to having the celebration—for what purpose I do not know.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to address the House for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for a gala party in Washington at a time when our national economy is approaching a crisis. Our debt is now \$255,000,000,000 and the annual interest thereon is five and one-quarter billion. We face a long period of deficit financing unless we vote for substantial increases in the taxpayer's load. The country is demanding drastic economies and the elimination of unnecessary items in appropriation bills. This is an unnecessary item.

I oppose this appropriation at a time when the President and other governmental authorities are telling us that a large percentage of our people are improperly housed and do not have adequate medical and educational facilities. I oppose this project at a time when the President has called upon all agencies of our Federal Government to channel funds into jobless areas.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Does the gentleman know of any real good which will be accomplished by the expenditure of this \$3,000,000 of the taxpayers' money?

Mr. CANFIELD. I do not, and I will elaborate on that point.

Approximately 40 sections of our country have been classified as distressed because of the jobless, and unemployment commissions are asking for more funds. I asked Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, about my own district a few weeks back and he said that while there was heavy unemployment therein, conditions in other areas were more serious.

We promote freedom and we reject communism when we solve these problems and make our economy tick. We do not do this by building a lot of temporary structures, lakes, bridges, and pontoons with elaborate parties, shows, and speeches. Two weeks ago the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] called to the attention of the House the serious unemployment in New England

and particularly the number of World War II veterans now prejudiced. Those now dealing with the problem, he charged, were falling back on statistics saying:

Let nature take its course. What goes down must come up. Men, women, and children—

He continued—

cannot postpone indefinitely the need for eating three times each day.

So pressing have been the problems of our economy that the House and Senate conferees have been unable to resolve differences and for the first time in history we have had three continuing resolutions to insure that the Government may proceed without interruption. Yet we find a strange and mysterious situation in the program before us for this great birthday celebration. Earlier this year the House Committee on Appropriations, after hearing testimony on this item, refused the then request for \$1,500,000. There was no controversy on this matter, either in committee or in the House. Agreement was unanimous. Everyone recognized this as a big show that should stand on its own feet.

The bill went over to the Senate and that body was persuaded to provide \$2,000,000. When the bill went to conference, however, our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Missouri, and his House colleagues, persuaded the Senate conferees to yield and the two bodies agreed to deny funds. Suddenly we have another request from the Bureau of the Budget and this time it is approved in committee not for \$1,500,000, the amount of the original request; not for \$2,000,000, the earlier judgment of the Senate; but for \$3,000,000.

As we meet today House and Senate conferees are working on appropriation bills endeavoring to see where cuts can be made in national defense items, items for flood-control, rivers and harbors, reclamation, Indian affairs, items affecting veterans' benefits, our merchant marine and other matters. Measures to reduce all expenditures by 5 percent are pending and will be seriously considered.

I can understand the desire of business interests and many others in the District of Columbia for a mighty party of this nature, but let me point out that the District is probably the most prosperous community in our country. Certainly it is not a distressed area and it needs no such stimulus at this time. Recently we voted a sales tax for the District. The Congress did not feel justified in contributing further Federal funds for the support of the community, however, some argue today that if we had given this \$3,000,000 to the District the sales tax would have been unnecessary.

Let me quote briefly from the hearings, which I hope that you have read in toto. Testimony on page 431 of the second deficiency hearings tell us that some of the temporary buildings will fall down in 2 years if not taken down. I might point out that some of the temporary buildings of the Chicago Fair of 1895 are still standing. Page 216 of the supplemental hear-

ings tell us that the item of pay roll, maintenance, utilities, police and fire protection, cleaning and porter service will be \$1,000,000. Pages 433 and 434 of the second deficiency hearings tell us, "There are a lot of boys and girls in this Nation who do not know what the Congress is" and it is proposed to publish millions of pamphlets to describe Congress and some of its characters.

Page 474 of the Senate hearings on the second deficiency tells us that the Chairman of the Commission recently had a visit from a large manufacturer of playing cards who "would like to make a deal with the Commission to put on the backs of thousands upon thousands of playing cards the official seal of the sesquicentennial and they wanted to offer us a piece of money for the doing of it."

Page 488 of the same hearings emphasize that this is a congressional project and has nothing to do with the government of the District of Columbia. In no instance, in connection with the program, were the Commissioners of the District called to testify.

It will be argued that this is not an expenditure, but is a loan. The appropriation bill before you does not describe it as such and, speaking of bills, please note the new paper that is being used. This week the House Appropriations Committee embarked upon a new economy. It is using cheaper paper in printing appropriation bills. While several dollars are saved in the printing of H. R. 6008 you are still being asked to appropriate \$3,000,000 for the "big show" in Washington next year.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I would like to see if we cannot arrange for time on this amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Provided it is not taken out of my time.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last five to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does that include the 5 minutes to which the gentleman from Minnesota is entitled?

The CHAIRMAN. That will be in addition to the time of the gentleman from Minnesota.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota will proceed.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment should certainly be adopted. This contribution of \$3,000,000 is entirely unjustified. Our Nation is fast coming to the crossroads where it must choose one of two paths—the one along the road to continued spending and eventual bankruptcy—the other along the highway of economy and financial stability. Here we are faced



with a \$5,000,000,000 deficit in this particular fiscal year which ends next June 30 and yet we see items like this defended by some Members of Congress. It is easy to spend—but it appears to be very difficult to save.

In a radio talk to my people back home last night I tried to paint for them a picture as to just what \$5,000,000,000 was. It is difficult for any of us to contemplate such a sum of money. In that splendid agricultural district in southwestern Minnesota, perhaps one of the best in our country, and embracing 19 counties, we have approximately 40,000 farms. Suppose that those fine, built-up farms are worth on the average \$25,000 each, then those 40,000 farms in the Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota have a valuation today of \$1,000,000,000. Consequently, the deficit we are incurring in this one fiscal year of 1950 and which must be added to our public debt, is equivalent to the value of all of the farms in five congressional districts such as mine—yes, we can liken this deficit to the destruction of a segment of our Nation amounting to 200,000 farms. Can we afford to continue blindly down such a road where the present administration is leading us?

I think we should stop, look, and listen. I can not see why there should be any valid argument whatsoever against accepting the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia. How are other States treated in this regard when they have celebrations of like nature?

This very summer we have the Territorial Centennial celebration in Minnesota. That is quite an anniversary, the one hundredth anniversary. But do we come here and ask the Government and the general taxpayers to help foot the bill for that centennial? No; we do not. All we asked of the Government was that there be issued a postage stamp commemorating that occasion.

I personally would be very glad to vote for the issuance of such a stamp for this Washington celebration next year, but that is as far as I want to go.

I think we should knock this \$3,000,000 out entirely and hope that this amendment will be agreed to. Surely we can show our good judgment here and do something in the direction of keeping the financial foundation under our Nation secure. Some may not consider \$3,000,000 as a very big item. Take out the small pebbles and bits of concrete in sufficient numbers from any concrete foundation, and eventually the entire structure will fall.

The people in the District of Columbia want this fair. Let them underwrite its cost themselves. They tell us that it will be a paying proposition, and they say it is going to make money. Well, let us permit them to underwrite it. The hotels are going to make money out of it, the businessmen are going to make money out of it. Surely those deeply and financially interested can finance this program without making it a charge against our Treasury. Let us accept this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia to strike \$3,000,000 out of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, this Congress will go down as the greatest spending Congress in the history of our Nation. When the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, early in the session, spoke so earnestly for economy in government, I am now surprised to find that after the House of Representatives previously turned this item down for a smaller amount, the chairman is now lending his support to increase this item to \$3,000,000, which has been written into the Senate bill.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted to save at least a million dollars on the housing item which has just been approved. We have wasted that money. Now we have a chance to cut off \$3,000,000 here. We will waste that if it is approved. I am wondering how much money this Congress in the next 30 or 40 minutes will waste of the taxpayers' earnings in the consideration of this bill.

Something was said about the cost of 40,000 farms. If you were to go out today and buy all of the farms in the United States of America, with all of the buildings on those farms, they would not cost more than \$56,000,000,000; yet we are spending over \$42,000,000,000 to run this Government for 1 year. All of the rolling stock, the ground and buildings of the railroad-transportation organizations of this Nation at a fair cash value today are valued at \$40,000,000,000. Yet here in this one session of Congress we appropriate for the cost of government for 1 year more than the value of all of the rolling stock, all of the rails, all of the land, all of the buildings of the railroad organizations in this country.

Mr. Chairman, it is time to call a halt. Let us adopt this amendment and show the people that we are willing to save at least \$3,000,000.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the provision in this latest deficiency appropriation bill for \$3,000,000 for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission is nothing more nor less than another of the countless raids on the Federal Treasury.

Small though this amount may be when compared with the billions of dollars that are being shoveled out with increasing abandon, it represents big money to me and to the taxpayers in my district and my part of the country.

What is the proposal before us? To spend \$3,000,000 of all the taxpayers' money for a celebration in Washington, D. C. Only a minute fraction of the population, beyond the District of Columbia and its adjacent area, will derive any benefit, yet the money of all will pay the bills.

You can be sure the \$3,000,000 will provide enough well-appointed stages and ample opportunity for all the big-wigs, both in and out of government, to parade their brass and preen their feathers.

We are told by Carter T. Barron, Vice Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Commission, that the Federal Treasury would probably receive nearly \$11,000,000 in return for the \$3,000,000 we are here asked to appropriate. In other words, a profit of nearly \$8,000,000. That sounds like a rather large dose of verbal eyewash.

If there is an \$8,000,000 profit in this deal why has there been no stampede on the part of District of Columbia businessmen and others to underwrite the initial cost of \$3,000,000?

Are we supposed to believe that everyone in Washington, with a substantial bank account, has suddenly become averse to making a quick dollar, especially when, according to Mr. Barron, \$3,000,000 can be turned into a neat \$8,000,000 in the short space of 24 months?

More than that, if I have the correct information, local financiers would be spared any raids on the part of the 5 percenters, and it would not be necessary to hand out a single deep freeze to close the deal.

The truth of the matter is that the \$3,000,000, if appropriated by Congress, would be returned, if at all, in the form of another batch of completely useless, temporary buildings.

The Federal Treasury is not being used to finance civic enterprises and celebrations in the cities, towns, and communities of the congressional district in Iowa which I represent, and I have no intention of committing the taxpayers at home or anywhere else in the country to underwrite an entertainment program, chiefly for the people of the District of Columbia area, with profits, if any, going to the hotel men and other business enterprises in this city.

I hope a majority of the Members of the House will vote for the amendment, striking the \$3,000,000 from this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted me may be given the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

Their was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, the way to balance the budget is to stop spending. Someone has spoken about the budget this year. I understand that bills now pending before the House will increase the recommendation of the President by \$4,000,000,000, and if all the recommendations now pending before the Rules Committee were adopted it would increase the budget \$10,000,000,000.



I pointed out this morning that in 4 years of peacetime we have spent \$177,000,000 for the running of the Government. This is more money than was spent by the United States Government in the first 152 years of its existence. During that time we went through four wars and several depressions. It seems to me, my colleagues, that we must recognize this fact. I just came back from Nebraska. My people are terribly concerned about this terrific Government spending. I would recommend that you go home, close to the grass roots, and I am sure that you will find your constituents much concerned about the big spending program of this administration.

You know our forefathers handed down to us a heritage that I am afraid we are not going to pass on to our grandchildren—a heritage of sound economics and good government. I have towns in my community that are holding diamond jubilees—75-year anniversaries. Last week I attended the Days of Forty-nine celebrations at Minatare, Nebr., commemorating the gold-rush days. Here in the East you might go back 150 years or more; but, 50 or 75 years ago in Nebraska, covered wagons were going up over those seemingly inhospitable prairies with pioneers going west seeking a new place to live. My father and mother went west with a cow and horse hitched to a wagon. They crossed the Missouri River on the ice. They went out to a new country. They did not have social security, unemployment compensation, or anything that would guarantee them a price for their crops. They knew that there would be grasshoppers and drought. They built a soddy and raised their family. They often had no doctors when the babies came. Yes; we lived on corn and beans and molasses. And, what I say about my family is true of other fine pioneers. I suppose a social worker looking on that family would have said, "My goodness; there will be juvenile delinquency in that family, and they will grow up to be Communists for sure." But, it did not turn out that way. Why? Because we saw father and mother, and you saw your father and mother, hurl their matchless courage against the elements and win. So, they handed down to their children a heritage that we ought to carry on. A heritage of doing for themselves without Government help. It was a priceless heritage.

Mr. Chairman, the power to tax is the power to destroy, and I think that here is one item, even though a \$3,000,000 item, that could well be saved to this country. Many towns celebrating their seventy-fifth diamond jubilee celebration are not asking for help. They are going to do it themselves.

I remember when the present Congress first met that some people wanted to exempt the tickets to the inaugural ball from the admission tax. They said they would go broke otherwise. I saw yesterday where a profit of \$79,000 was made after paying taxes.

I would like to see the Capital City a shrine and a proper celebration put on, but I am convinced that there are many people in this city that have the ingenuity and the will to go ahead and put on a celebration of which we may be

proud without tapping the Treasury for that purpose.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. TACKETT. Does not the gentleman think we are talking a good amendment to death?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I hope not. I am sure that the city of Washington can put on a celebration without this \$3,000,000 gift or loan. Let us stand for economy and make just a little effort in cutting expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think any of my colleagues will accuse me of being a wild spendthrift of Government funds. I am sorry that the debate on this item has failed to disclose the facts or the true merits of the matter involved. This is not a gift. This small item is an item that is going to be returned to the Federal Treasury. This Congress authorized this celebration, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and it provides that these things that are to be done here in Washington will be charged for. There will be an admission charge and charges for the concessions, with the requirement under the act which we passed, that the money so collected will be paid back into the Federal Treasury. Instead of them spending this \$3,000,000, the general belief is that you will have a profit, when it is all wound up. But, you have to have some money to start with.

Now, it is fine to get up and make speeches about economy, but I wish I would have heard a lot of these speeches when some of these big items were going through that are not coming back to the Federal Treasury. But, here is an item that you have authorized. Are you going to stop this thing right in the middle when this money, by all the estimates that we have, is going to come back into the Federal Treasury may be twofold? Do you know what this celebration is going to do? They are going to have a great pageant, something like the pageant in North Carolina commemorating the Lost Colonies. There will be an admission charge; it will run for months, maybe for years. And, they expect to make a considerable profit out of that. There will be great industrial exhibits that will be of value to the whole country. Hundreds of people will be renting space in temporary buildings that will have to be constructed for that purpose, and they will pay rent for it. Every dollar goes back into the Federal Treasury, and we believe in the end there will be a profit instead of a loss.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, when this celebration was authorized by the Congress, the then Speaker, Mr. MARTIN,

appointed me a member of the Sesqui-centennial Commission. I accepted that post. I feel I would be derelict in my duty to this Nation and to our constituents throughout the Nation if I did not at least rise now to ask you to consider this question soberly and on its own merits.

We have given millions to other celebrations throughout the Nation. We gave two or three millions to the Texas centennial, and \$3,275,000 to the New York celebration. This is not a new idea. It has been common throughout our history.

I am proud of this Nation of ours. I did not locate the Capital here, but it was located here 150 years ago. At this time in a troubled world, I think it would be fine for us to celebrate the founding of a Capital that is next to the world's oldest in point of existence under a stable, nonchanging government. I ask you to consider this matter as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], who preceded me, has begged of you, on its merits. Let us not go off half-cocked on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER]. I intended to offer an amendment to this bill to include \$800,000 for the improvement and extension of the Los Angeles Terminal Annex Post Office, which is provided for in my bill, H. R. 1154, now Public Law 238, just signed by the President last Wednesday.

This \$800,000 will provide funds that are urgently needed to complete the Terminal Annex Post Office in Los Angeles, which was left unfinished in 1941 due to the recent war. Since 1941 the Los Angeles postal receipts have increased from \$14,000,000 to \$34,000,000 and the postal employees have increased 68 percent without the addition of any new space to take care of this great increase. This \$800,000 will save \$100,000 per year in added rental space which is necessary because of the limited space in the Terminal Annex Station.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have withheld offering this amendment at the suggestion of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], who has assured me that this \$800,000 will be included in the next deficiency appropriation bill. I have accepted his promise in spite of the fact that these funds are badly needed now.

In view of the contract on this \$800,000 which is needed for a building to better serve the public, with this \$3,000,000 for a sesquicentennial celebration here at Washington, I think we should give consideration to the public service before we provide Federal funds for celebrating, especially when we are increasing our deficit to such an alarming extent of nearly \$6,000,000,000.

I urge in the interest of economy that the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia be adopted.

(Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)



The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, millions of dollars have been appropriated for different celebrations, but I have never heard of one such expenditure that ever was repaid, and I do not believe this one would be. The only way they are required to repay it is if the money is available.

Mr. Barron was up before our committee on this proposition. He said they were going to have a hurdy-gurdy to draw in the crowd, but they were not going to have a Sally Rand. This noon in today's paper here in the District, Mr. Barron, who is the head of this set-up, is quoted as follows:

Mr. Barron figures the Government will get back about \$10,861,000 from its investment. Local businessmen, he said, probably could have contributed enough money to swing the whole celebration, but we wanted the prestige of a congressional appropriation.

What do you think of that? The reason for this appropriation is the prestige. Is it not about time that we get through appropriating money to give some prestige? The city of Chicago is now conducting an enormous fair of its own and paying its own bill. Why should we appropriate \$3,000,000 which we never will get back?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. During the deliberations of the committee were you able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the number of people who would come here, and where they would stay? That is question No. 1.

Mr. TABER. They said there would be 15,000,000 people who would come here and that they would spend \$150,000,000 in the District of Columbia. So the District of Columbia ought to raise the money.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Is there any limitation in the bill as to what the hotels will charge these visitors to the District of Columbia?

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. In other words, rooms which usually rent for \$4 a day will cost \$12; is that it?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of those who were not here when I made the report on the bill at the opening of general debate, this sesquicentennial is going to be located at the Anacostia Flats, behind the National Guard Armory, at the end of East Capitol Street. It would be worth something to the District of Columbia to clean up that place, if nothing else was done.

This will be a money-making proposition, insofar as the Federal Government is concerned. It is estimated that the total cost of construction will be \$17,880,000. The estimated direct return is \$20,000,000. Most of the revenue is to be derived from the sale of space to private industry at \$30 a foot. This will account for approximately \$11,000,000.

Another source of revenue will be the gate receipts, estimated at 15,000,000 people at 50 cents each, which would bring in \$7,500,000.

We are giving them this \$3,000,000 to start this project. I want to approach it from a practical point of view. First of all, the Commission will leave buildings worth \$10,000,000 to the District of Columbia, and we are renting space all over this town. So you will get a set of buildings worth \$10,000,000 for \$3,000,000. They will be permanent buildings, made of steel and concrete.

Further, consider the relation to communism. This is to invite the youth of the Nation to the Capital of the United States for a sesquicentennial celebration, the slogan of which is going to be "Freedom—Freedom Through Progress." The slogan is "Freedom Through Progress." Are there some here who do not appreciate freedom through progress? Are there some here who will kill this project because they do not want to be disturbed in their offices by visits from some of the children and some of the folks from their own districts? Put that down, and let the Nation know it—that you do not want to vote for this measure because you might be disturbed here in your offices with a visit from the very people who elected you to your position. Think it over. Let us think it over and find what rumors are abroad here attempting to scuttle this \$3,000,000 for a sesquicentennial celebration in the Capital of the United States—"Freedom Through Progress."

Who created this? When was it born? It was born in the Eightieth Congress last year. They were running the show then, but now that they cannot run the show they cannot go for it—and some on this side will join them to ruin it because it now comes within the province of our party to show to the world and to the country, as well as to the youth of the country, that we do progress through freedom, rather than dictatorship. This was further implemented by the Eighty-first Congress making known that an appropriation should be given for this item.

So you vote just as you feel about it, but I am telling you this is an invitation to the youth of America to come to Washington, the Capital of the United States, to visit the sesquicentennial. Let the hotel people take care of their own business. We will take care of the sesquicentennial.

I ask for a vote on the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I refuse to yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the expenditure of an additional \$3,000,000 included in this bill for the expenses of a Sesquicentennial in Washington. In other words, a sort of Washington World's Fair. In fact, I am opposed to a good many other unnecessary items that are being spent by our Federal Government. The bill pro-

vides these funds shall be used for various purposes, including personal services, travel expenses, and other expenses for the celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the Capitol in Washington.

Certainly I have no objection to the observance of this anniversary, but I do not believe that we should dip into an already depleted Treasury and spend \$3,000,000 of the taxpayers' money that will have to be paid out of borrowed funds. For this Congress to approve celebration on borrowed money seems rather absurd to say the least.

It has been suggested that the expenditure of this money will attract people to Washington so that they may learn a little more about the Nation's Capital. I really think that the Capital of the United States is an attraction within itself. It should not be necessary to spend \$3,000,000 to put on a fair in order to get the people to come to the greatest city in all the world.

Mr. Chairman, I realize \$3,000,000 seems a rather small sum when compared with the hundreds of millions of dollars that are being appropriated by this Congress, but \$3,000,000 to the people of my district and my State is a considerable amount. It is an extravagant expenditure and certainly unnecessary. Here is a chance to show a little economy. Let us use a little common sense and strike this item from the bill and save \$3,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—ayes 121, noes 63.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 11, line 24, strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,000,000."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, this is just a little further effort toward economy, and may I give you a short reasoning as to why we could with harm to no one save \$1,000,000 here.

Compare this with other loan operations.

The REA with its \$400,000,000 in loans, has only \$6,500,000 to take care of the work in connection with these loans. This bill requests \$3,000,000 as personal expenses for the Farm Home Administration for this comparatively small matter of \$25,000,000 in loans for farm housing. Certainly I do not object to the \$25,000,000 in loans, but why in the name of common sense do we have to put up \$3,000,000, one dollar for every eight, to take care of that \$25,000,000 in loans? Why should we permit \$300 to be expended for personnel to take care of placing the average loan here of slightly under \$2,500. I think upon reflection you will see that it is entirely out of line. The Farmers Home Administration testifies as to its needs before my Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture. This is a new matter, Mr.



Chairman, and I think that we should cut this down a million dollars and let Mr. Lasseter—and by the way Mr. Lasseter is a very good administrator; he has made a splendid reputation as head of the Farmers Home Administration—but let him come before our regular subcommittee next February and tell us his plans relative to this big new farm housing program that is here being commenced. Certainly \$2,000,000 in personnel expenses will hire a large number of people. Surely, with only five months to go before the regular subcommittee could look into this thoroughly, it is not hampering the program in any way to request here today a very careful study and planning for this new program. You will note that I do not object to the amount requested for loans. It is instead the question of how much personnel is needed to bring this program to success.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Does the gentleman know what this Farmers Home Administration is doing to provide homes and places for the veterans who are now looking so hard for places to live?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I cannot answer the gentleman's question fully in half a minute. We all do know, however that the Farmers Home Administration is today doing a good job, for which I have often commended it.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I can tell the gentleman in half a minute that they are doing lots for the veterans.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I certainly agree that the Farmers Home Administration is doing a good job with its regular appropriation. But remember that they have only \$24,500,000 in administrative expenditures allowed them to service nearly 30 times as much in loans as the \$25,000,000 here asked for. The REA has only \$6,500,000 to service about \$400,000,000 in new loans, and \$1,840,000,000 in old loans or that portion as yet unpaid. Surely, it is not necessary to spend nearly half what the REA receives for this comparatively small project.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I want to call your attention to a case of rank discrimination, and it comes from a source that you would least suspect—the National Labor Relations Board. I am reading this, now:

August 18, 1949. Administrative Bulletin.

That is put out at Government expense. The Labor Department item in this bill for \$26,580—seems like they are wasting their money. I read:

To: The Washington staff.

Subject: Clinic on job grooming for women employees.

There is an instance of discrimination for they do not say a thing about men,

young or old; they do not say anything about doing anything for Congressmen, young or old, yet there are some of us who need that service if anyone needs it. Then, too, I never heard of a taxpayer's dollar being spent for "grooming" before. But I read further from this bulletin:

The Virginia Farrel Organization from Detroit, Mich., through the Federal Recreation Committee, will sponsor a series of 10 clinics on personal grooming. The course is patterned after one normally costing \$150—

I do not know whether the five percenters get in on this or not.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. Just what is meant by the word "grooming"?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. "Groom" is "a man, especially a man of inferior station—a man servant, now especially one in charge of horses or one of several officers of the British royal household, chiefly in the lord chamberlain's department."

"Grooming" is said to be "to attend to the needs of a horse, as by currying"; and, again, "to make neat, smart or tidy."

But in this connection,

The gentleman will have to use his imagination. Just let me go ahead with this. There may be something else in here that will interest the gentleman more.

Mr. JENNINGS. I have heard about grooming a horse but I never heard about grooming a woman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. These are the days of the New Deal, of the Pendergast political methods, of the deep freeze, of sticky molasses—we may all live and learn. The bulletin goes on to say: "but it is being abbreviated and adapted for Government girls."

They start out with women employees; that would cover all women who are employed, but now they are getting it down to Government girls. Now, just who is a girl? That ought to be defined. Take, for instance, my wife, and she is about—well, I will not tell—she is not quite as old as I am. She would resent it if I told her age, but I can remember when she would call up when she was going to a bridge party and talk to the other "girls" who were to attend. Thank God they are all still girls. I do not know whether she thinks of herself as a girl, but I know that she is still girlish and kittenish enough for anybody of my age.

Now I come to something that may interest the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] and I ask him to listen. This is a demonstration lecture, whatever that may mean. It does not say anything about grooming but it says that part 1 of the program is a demonstration lecture which includes a series of do's and don'ts. I can remember my mother telling sister: "If you are in doubt, say 'No.'"

Now, I know you think this is funny, but there is nothing funny about spending the taxpayers' money. Just think of some hard-working woman or man finally getting a tax dollar and then having it spent to ask some well-paid NLRB girl to come in and get a demon-

stration lecture on how to act and how to be more attractive. The Hoover Commission spent about a million dollars in an effort to tell us how to do more and better work for less money.

Wonder if the President will send down a plan, No. 13, to create a department with a beautician at its head? Would John L. Lewis qualify for that job?

Let me read:

In a typical day of a business girl's life—

It does not say anything about the evening. Maybe that is when the result of the lecture is to be tested—

Part II of the program is a grooming clinic—

There you come to the grooming question again—

set up with regular techniques to give personalized attention—

Do you want to get in for a job?—to the business girl's gashion and wardrobe problems—

I do not know what that "gashion" means. I suppose it means "fashion"—her figure and posture faults, her make-up and hair-styling needs, and special rules for office etiquette.

This program will be made available—

Here is the meat of the whole thing—to women NLRB—

They have cut it down again. More discrimination. Pretty soon they may limit it to just a few women in NLRB—employees who are interested in taking advantage of this opportunity.

It is just the women employees of the NLRB. Maybe they need it. I don't believe it. If that is the purpose of this little leaflet I say it is a mean, low insult to the women employees of the NLRB, is that not right? The girls, the women on the Hill, do not need it.

Should you wish to enroll in this course, please contact this office.

Mr. Chairman, that is put out at Government expense as an administrative directive. Is there anything we are not going to spend our money on? I remember when we had something from the Agriculture Department a few years ago about the "Love Life of a Frog." Now someone is putting this out as coming from the NLRB. Just so there will be no mistake, I quote the bulletin itself. It reads:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,  
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1949.

ADMINISTRATIVE BULLETIN

To: The Washington staff.

Subject: Clinic on-job grooming for women employees.

The Virginia Farrel Organization from Detroit, Mich., through the Federal Recreation Committee, will sponsor a series of ten clinics on personal grooming. The course is patterned after one normally costing \$150, but it is being abbreviated and adapted for Government girls in groups at a reduced cost of only \$3.

Part I of the program is a demonstration lecture which includes a series of do's and don'ts in a typical day of a business girl's life. Part II of the program is a grooming clinic set up with regular techniques to give personalized attention to the business girl's



gashion and wardrobe problems, her figure and posture faults, her make-up and hair-styling needs, and special rules for office etiquette.

This program will be made available to women NLRB employees who are interested in taking advantage of this opportunity. Should you wish to enroll in this course, please contact Jo Ravall, Personnel Branch, extension 6323.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. Chairman, the amendment which the gentleman from Minnesota offers is in perfect accord with this mañana expression that they use in South America. Tomorrow. Always put off everything until tomorrow. We can take care of it next year.

Mr. Chairman, this House just finished writing the housing legislation and these are the funds to implement this legislation to avoid a waste of money. Now the gentleman out of a clear sky reaches up, pulls a chain as on a streetcar and says, "We will take off a million dollars. We will just take it off."

If that is the way the House desires to legislate on matters of this kind, where is the common sense?

This is to administer building funds to approximately 12,400 owners and 1,300 owner-occupants who will receive combination loans and grants. If we want to do the job we must have the personnel. That is what this money is for. The committee itself has cut it substantially. We cut it \$1,000,000 and we have allowed \$3,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt the Committee divided and there were—ayes 80, noes 91.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the committee to the language which appears on page 7 of the committee report under the heading "Transfer of government of Guam and other Territories." The administration has, for the last 3 or 4 years, been making plans to give the people of Guam and Samoa and some of the other Southwest Pacific islands a civilian form of government and take them out from under the control of the Navy. Of course, under the United Nations Organization, every member country which has territory trusted to it must make annual reports. There is a very complicated machinery set up by the United Nations to deal with this type of government.

I understand the Department of the Interior was prepared to place civilian governors over these Territories as of the 1st of September. That is this coming month. The committee, in its wisdom, has denied the \$715,000 appropriations to meet the expenses, and therefore I would assume that the people of Guam and Samoa will thus be informed that they are not to have a civilian form of government and that they are to remain under the control of the Navy.

Personally, I think that the Congress has been trifling very seriously with the people of those areas because upon two or three occasions they have been promised that committees would come out there and hold hearings on legislation, which is referred to here in this report, but the committees have never gone to hold the hearings. As the result, the legislation is held up here in the legislative committees.

Within the last 3 or 4 weeks efforts have been made to bring about progress in this matter, and as late as this current week the chairman of the Senate committee, which has jurisdiction over the legislative part of the work in the other body, informed me that he had been unable to get a single member of his committee to agree to go to the islands along with House Members and make the study looking forward to the recommendation of legislation which would authorize appropriations of this nature.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, I want to comment on the language which appears in the bill under the Department of the Interior, and which refers to the Virgin Islands Company. If the Members will remember, only a few weeks ago a bill was passed by this House extending the charter and broadening the charter of the Virgin Islands Company. That is the name of the old Company, now known as the Virgin Islands Corporation. I took part in having that bill approved. The other body did not see fit to go along with the plans which have been set up by the committee of the House, and which were covered in the language which this House approved. The whole scheme has been very materially altered.

This bill carries the appropriation which was agreed upon in conference, but I simply take this time to warn the House that the Virgin Islands Corporation, as now set up, cannot possibly make a financial success. Under the original House plan I think it would have had a first-class chance. In that connection I have personally had the assurance repeatedly by Members of the other body that they would visit the islands sometime between now and the 1st of next January to make a close study of the affairs of the Virgin Islands Corporation, looking forward to coming back here after the 1st of next January and perhaps making changes in the present law to go along with the recommendations of the House of Representatives and the Public Lands Committee, which committee brought this matter to the floor in the first instance.

Again, I close by saying that I warn you that as now provided in the legislation that Company cannot make a finan-

cial success, and I call your attention to the language at the top of page 14 as further evidence of what I have just said.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 19 that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order comes too late. At the time the further reading of the bill was dispensed with, the Chair requested Members desiring to make points of order to do so at that time.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I think the Members of the House ought to recognize the good work that has been done by the Committee on Appropriations. I have at times been very critical about our spending, but I want to point out to the Members of the committee that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has done a grand job in getting these appropriation bills before the House.

Some of us are chafing at the bit, we would like to go home, but the fact that we are not going home is not the fault of the gentleman Missouri [Mr. CANNON] or the members of the Committee on Appropriations. The difficulty rests in the other body.

I am convinced that the gentleman from Missouri and the other members of the Committee on Appropriations are no different than other Members of the House in that we have great pressures brought to bear upon us to appropriate money for many projects. I know also that the pressure from Government agencies who want to grow larger and stronger is terrific. It takes strong men and women to say "No" to these pressures. The late Will Rogers said, "We ought not to spend money we don't have for things we don't need." That is good advice.

So let me say this good word about the Committee on Appropriations. They have been a hard-working group. They have brought the appropriations before the House at an early date, and while they have not always pleased me and I have complained about the size of the expenditures, I believe many of those complaints can be traced directly to the bureaus and pressure groups who want appropriations increased for their special benefit. It takes courage to stand up against the demands of the public for more and more money. I do compliment the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the Committee on Appropriations on getting these appropriations to the House at an early date. The delay has been in the other body.



Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the amendment striking out the language beginning on page 6, line 17, and running through line 16 on page 7, thus eliminating the Sesquicentennial Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHEELER: On page 6, line 17, strike out all the paragraph to and including all of line 16 on page 7.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. RABAUT and Mr. WILSON of Indiana demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 150, nays 129, answered "present" 1, not voting 152, as follows:

[Roll No. 192]

YEAS—150

Abernethy	Colmer	Heselton
Allen, Calif.	Cotton	Hill
Allen, La.	Cox	Hobbs
Andersen,	Crawford	Hoffman, Mich.
H. Carl	Cunningham	Holmes
Andresen,	Curtis	Hope
August H.	Dague	Howell
Andrews	Davis, Ga.	Huber
Angell	Davis, Wis.	Hull
Auchincloss	Delaney	Jackson, Calif.
Barrett, Wyo.	Denton	Jenison
Bates, Mass.	D'Ewart	Jennings
Battle	Dolliver	Jensen
Bennett, Mich.	Dondero	Jonas
Bishop	Ellsworth	Jones, Ala.
Blackney	Engel, Mich.	Judd
Boggs, Del.	Engle, Calif.	Kean
Bolton, Md.	Evins	Keating
Bosone	Feighan	Keefe
Bramblett	Fenton	King
Bryson	Fisher	Kruse
Burdick	Frazier	Kunkel
Burleson	Gamble	LeCompte
Byrnes, Wis.	Gillette	Lemke
Camp	Golden	Lodge
Canfield	Goodwin	McCarthy
Case, N. J.	Gossett	McConnell
Case, S. Dak.	Graham	McCulloch
Cavalcante	Gross	McDonough
Chesney	Hale	McMillen, Ill.
Chiperfield	Harden	Mack, Wash.
Church	Harvey	Martin, Iowa
Cole, Kans.	Herter	Martin, Mass.

Merrow  
Meyer  
Michener  
Miller, Md.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Mills  
Murray, Tenn.  
Nelson  
Nicholson  
Nixon  
Norrell  
O'Konski  
Polk  
Potter  
Ramsay  
Rees  
Rogers, Mass.  
St. George

Sanborn  
Scrivner  
Scudder  
Shafer  
Simpson, Ill.  
Smith, Kans.  
Smith, Wis.  
Stefan  
Stockman  
Sutton  
Taber  
Tackett  
Taile  
Thomas, Tex.  
Velde  
Vorys  
Vursell  
Wagner

Weichel  
Welch, Calif.  
Werdel  
Wheeler  
Whitten  
Whittington  
Wigglesworth  
Williams  
Wilson, Ind.  
Wilson, Tex.  
Winstead  
Withrow  
Wolcott  
Wolverton  
Wood  
Woodruff  
Young

Patterson  
Pfeiffer,  
Joseph L.  
Pfeiffer,  
William L.  
Philbin  
Phillips, Calif.  
Phillips, Tenn.  
Pickett  
Plumley  
Poulson  
Powell  
Price  
Quinn  
Rains  
Redden  
Reed, Ill.

Reed, N. Y.  
Regan  
Ribicoff  
Rich  
Riehlman  
Rivers  
Roosevelt  
Sadlak  
Sasscer  
Scott, Hardie  
Scott,  
Hugh D., Jr.  
Secrest  
Short  
Sikes  
Simpson, Pa.  
Smith, Ohio

Steed  
Taylor  
Thomas, N. J.  
Tollefson  
Towe  
Van Zandt  
Vinson  
Wadsworth  
Walsh  
Welch, Mo.  
Whitaker  
Willis  
Woodhouse  
Worley  
Yates

#### NAYS—129

Abbitt  
Addonizio  
Albert  
Aspinail  
Bates, Ky.  
Beckworth  
Bennett, Fla.  
Bentsen  
Blatnik  
Boggs, La.  
Boiling  
Boykin  
Brooks  
Brown, Ga.  
Buchanan  
Buckley, Ill.  
Cannon  
Carlyle  
Carnahan  
Carroll  
Chelf  
Christopher  
Combs  
Cooper  
Crook  
Crosser  
Davenport  
Deane  
Donohue  
Doughton  
Douglas  
Doyle  
Durham  
Elliott  
Fallon  
Fernandez  
Flood  
Forand  
Furcolo  
Garmatz  
Gary  
Gathings  
Gordon

Gorski, Ill.  
Gorski, N. Y.  
Granger  
Gregory  
Hagen  
Hardy  
Hare  
Harris  
Havener  
Hays, Ark.  
Horan  
Jackson, Wash.  
Jones, Mo.  
Karst  
Karsten  
Kelley  
Kerr  
Kilday  
Kirwan  
Lane  
Lanham  
Larcade  
Lind  
Linehan  
Lucas  
Lyle  
McGrath  
McKinnon  
McMillan, S. C.  
Madden  
Magee  
Marshall  
Marshall  
Miller, Calif.  
Mitchell  
Monrone  
Morgan  
Morris  
Morrison  
Moulder  
Murdock  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, Mich.

O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Minn.  
O'Neill  
O'Sullivan  
Passman  
Patman  
Patten  
Perkins  
Peterson  
Poage  
Preston  
Priest  
Rabaut  
Rankin  
Rhodes  
Richards  
Rodino  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rooney  
Sabath  
Sadowski  
Sheppard  
Sims  
Smathers  
Smith, Va.  
Spence  
Staggers  
Stanley  
Stigler  
Sullivan  
Taurilio  
Teague  
Thompson  
Thornberry  
Trimble  
Underwood  
Walter  
White, Calif.  
White, Idaho  
Wickersham  
Wier  
Wilson, Okla.  
Zablocki

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Davies, N. Y.

#### NOT VOTING—152

Allen, Ill.	Eberharter	Jenkins
Anderson, Calif.	Elston	Johnson
Arends	Fellows	Jones, N. C.
Bailey	Fogarty	Kearney
Barden	Ford	Kearns
Baring	Fugate	Kee
Barrett, Pa.	Fulton	Kennedy
Beall	Gavin	Keogh
Biemiller	Gilmer	Kilburn
Bland	Gore	Klein
Boiton, Ohio	Granahan	Latham
Bonner	Grant	LeFevre
Breen	Green	Lesinski
Brehm	Gwinn	Lichtenwalter
Brown, Ohio	Hall,	Lovre
Buckley, N. Y.	Edwin Arthur	Lynch
Bulwinkle	Hall,	McCormack
Burke	Leonard W.	McGregor
Burnside	Halleck	McGuire
Burton	Hand	McSweeney
Byrne, N. Y.	Harrison	Mack, Ill.
Celler	Hart	Macy
Chatham	Hays, Ohio	Mahon
Chudoff	Hébert	Mansfield
Clemente	Hedrick	Marcantonio
Clevenger	Heffernan	Mason
Cole, N. Y.	Heller	Miles
Cooley	Herlong	Morton
Corbett	Hinshaw	Multer
Coudert	Hoeven	Murphy
Davis, Tenn.	Hoffman, Ill.	Murray, Wis.
Dawson	Hollifield	Noland
DeGraffenried	Irving	Norblad
Dingell	Jacobs	Norton
Dollinger	James	O'Toole
Eaton	Javits	Pace

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Regan for, with Mr. Harrison against.  
Mr. Brown of Ohio for, with Mr. McCormack against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Fogarty against.

Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Murphy against.  
Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Dawson against.

Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Gilmer against.

Mr. Allen of Illinois for, with Mr. Bonner against.

Mr. Kearns for, with Mr. Celler against.

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. DeGraffenried against.

Mr. Elston for, with Mr. Hayes of Ohio against.

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Buckley of New York against.

Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

Mr. Van Zandt for, with Mr. Hedrick against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Mack of Illinois against.

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Noland against.

Mr. Rich for, with Mr. Price against.

Mr. LeFevre for, with Mr. Eberharter against.

Mr. Macy for, with Mr. Miles against.

Mr. Jenkins for, with Mr. Ribicoff against.

Mr. James for, with Mrs. Hollifield against.

Mr. Lichtenwalter for, with Mr. Sasscer against.

Mr. Hinshaw for, with Mr. Whitaker against.

Mr. Hardie Scott for, with Mr. Walsh against.

Mr. Plumley for, with Mr. Welch of Missouri against.

Mr. Hoeven for, with Mr. Yates against.

Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Baring against.

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Heller against.

Mr. Gwinn for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Bailey against.

Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., for, with Mr. Willis against.

Mr. William L. Pfeiffer for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Breen against.

Mr. Riehlman for, with Mrs. Woodhouse against.

Mr. Phillips of Tennessee for, with Mr. McGuire against.

Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Mansfield against.

Mr. Patterson for, with Mr. Sikes against.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. McSweeney against.

Mr. Sadlak for, with Mrs. Norton against.

Mr. Lovre for, with Mr. Lynch against.

Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Biemiller against.

Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Corbett for, with Mr. Jacobs against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Redden against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Dollinger against.

Mr. Johnson for, with Mr. Multer against.



Mr. Ford for, with Mr. Secrest against.  
Mr. Fellows for, with Mr. Quinn against.  
Mr. Phillips of California for, with Mr. Clemente against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Anderson of California.  
Mr. Rains with Mr. Beall.  
Mr. Burke with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.  
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Brehm.  
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Fulton.  
Mr. Grant with Mr. McGregor.  
Mr. Pace with Mr. Wadsworth.  
Mr. Steed with Mr. Tollefson.  
Mr. Gore with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. GRANGER and Mr. GATHINGS changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."  
Mr. FEIGHAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and include a memorandum.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by one of his constituents before a Senate committee.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mrs. DOUGLAS asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Mr. Archibald McLeish that appeared in the August issue of the Atlantic Monthly magazine, notwithstanding the fact that it was estimated by the Public Printer to exceed two pages of the RECORD and cost \$195.50.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL BY AIRCRAFT UPON STAR ROUTES

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4498) to amend section 6 of the act of April 15, 1938, to expedite the carriage of mail by granting additional authority to the Postmaster General to award contracts for the transportation of mail by aircraft upon star routes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 6 of the act entitled 'An act to provide for experimental air-mail services to further develop safety, efficiency, and economy, and for other purposes', approved April 15, 1938 (39 U. S. C. 470), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. (a) Whenever he shall find it to be in the public interest, because of the nature of the terrain, or the impracticability or inadequacy of surface transportation, and

where the cost thereof is reasonably compatible with the service to be provided, the Postmaster General may award contracts for the transportation by aircraft upon star routes of any or all classes of mail (including but not limited to air mail and air parcel post), payment for such service to be made from the appropriation for inland transportation by star routes: *Provided*, That all laws and regulations not in conflict with this section governing star routes shall be applicable to contracts made under the authority of this section: *Provided further*, That the provisions of title IV of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, approved June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 973), as amended other than sections 407, 408, 409, 412, 413, 414, and 416 thereof shall not apply to the transportation of mail under this section: *Provided further*, That prior to advertising for bids for the transportation of mail by aircraft on any star route, except as authorized by the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1175), entitled "An act authorizing special arrangements in the transportation of mail within the Territory of Alaska," the Postmaster General shall obtain from the Civil Aeronautics Board a certification that the proposed route does not conflict with the development of air transportation as contemplated under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended: *Provided further*, That any such contract made under authority of this section shall be canceled upon the issuance by the Civil Aeronautics Board of an authorization under title IV of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to any air carrier to engage in the transportation of mail by aircraft between any of the points named in such contract: *And provided further*, That no bid for a contract under this section shall be considered unless the bidder is a resident of or qualified to do business as a common carrier by air in a State within which one or more points to be served under such proposed contract are located. As used in this section, the term "State" includes the several States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

"(b) Upon receipt of a request from the Postmaster General for the certification required in subsection (a) above, the Civil Aeronautics Board shall promptly publish in the Federal Register, and send to such persons as the Board may by regulation determine, a notice describing the proposed air star route. After giving notice pursuant to this subsection, the Board shall afford interested persons a reasonable opportunity to submit written data, views, or arguments with or without opportunity to present the same orally in any manner. The Board shall give due consideration to all relevant matter presented and, not less than 30 days after notice is given, except in any situation in which it for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of the reasons therefor in its order granting certification) that such period of advance notice is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, shall grant the requested certification upon finding that the proposed route does not conflict with the development of air transportation as contemplated under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the amendment?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 4498 authorizes the Postmaster General to award contracts for the transportation of mail of all classes by air upon star routes where it can be so carried with a cost comparable to the

service and to the cost of surface transportation. At the present time there is one such air star route. The present law with respect to air star routes is no longer effective.

As it passed the House H. R. 4493 provided for notice to be published in the Federal Register by the Postmaster General. Following the notice the Postmaster General was required to obtain from the Civil Aeronautics Board a certification that the route would not conflict with the development of air transportation under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. The House bill also provided that bidders for such star-route contracts by air could live in the adjoining State or in the State in which one or more points were served by the proposed route.

Under the Senate amendment the publication in the Federal Register is to be made by the Civil Aeronautics Board instead of the Postmaster General, and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Board is required, prior to giving a certificate of approval of an air star-route contract, to send an individual notice to interested parties as determined by the Civil Aeronautics Board and to allow a minimum period of 30 days in which interested parties could file objections with the Board. The Board may, however, find that the waiting period of 30 days is impractical, and, without the waiting period, issue a certificate stating that the route does not conflict with the development of air transportation. The Senate amendment also changes the definition of those eligible to bid for contracts, establishing them as "a resident of or qualified to do business as a common carrier in a State within which one or more points to be served under such proposed contract are located."

The Post Office Department, while not wholly in accord with these amendments, states it will be able to operate proposed air star-route services under the authority of H. R. 4498, as amended by the Senate, and recommends the bill favorably, as amended.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand the Senate amendment has been approved by the gentleman's committee?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 997) to extend the benefits of section 1 (c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to employees who were involuntarily separated during the period from July 1, 1945, to July 1, 1947, after having rendered 25 years



of service but prior to attainment of age 55, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 3, after "Congress)" insert "or to provide for the payment of any annuity in an amount in excess of the amount to which the annuitant would have been entitled had the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as now in effect been in effect on the date of his separation from the service."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, the situation seems quite plain and, as I understand it, the committee has approved of it.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is correct; yes, sir.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] previously obtained permission to insert in the RECORD a statement by Dr. Walter Adams. He has been notified by the Public Printer that the statement will run three pages at a cost of \$246. At the request of the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the cost the gentleman may extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include several letters.

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an oration delivered by Edmund Campion Kersten, son of a former Member of Congress who won the All-State Oratorical Contest.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes today after the disposition of special orders heretofore granted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

#### BRITISH SOCIALISM IN ACTION

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Daily News is running a current series of articles under the general title of "Utopia on the Rocks—British Socialism in Action" by the noted writer, E. T. Leech, editor of the Pittsburgh Press.

These articles are a sound and timely warning to the American people that the Socialist-Labor government in Great Britain is a total failure and any attempt to nationalize industry here or to establish the welfare state similar to the supposed Utopia the Labor government would bring to Britain will kill incentive in both labor and industry, promote indolence and demoralize and enslave the people to an unstable and defunct government.

Many who read this series will doubt them and think they are loaded or prejudiced. The pro-labor British Government press will denounce them.

I found out last night that these articles are reliable and are telling the truth about the failure of the British Government.

I bought a Washington Daily News at a newsstand in a prominent Washington hotel. I suggested to the young lady at the counter that she should read these articles. She said she was reading them, and when she answered, I detected a strong British accent. I asked her if she was British. She said "Yes" and that she had been in the United States only 7 months and had lived in Britain since the Labor government took over and that the Daily News articles are telling the truth about the failure of the Labor government. I said, "You are not telling me this just because you happen to be in the United States now." She said, "No, I am not. Conditions in Britain are very bad, and they are on the rocks over there."

Let us remember that the same thing can happen here if we are not wise enough to learn and profit by the failure of the Socialist experiment in Great Britain.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH] is recognized for 8 minutes.

#### THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Mr. WELCH of California. Mr. Speaker, the geographical location of

California and the State's enormous natural resources is all-important to the security of this Nation and its peacetime economy. The Nation as a whole has an abiding interest in California. Every right-thinking citizen in the country will sympathize with the people of California in their demand for clean wholesome government in the legislative branch of the State. This all-important branch of California government has been abrogated and shamefully admitted by Governor Warren, according to recent stories published in Collier's magazine.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, August 16, 1949, in a statement by me before this body I was granted unanimous consent to include stories by Mr. Lester Velie, published in Collier's magazine under dates of August 13 and August 20 entitled: "Secret Boss of California." The article of the 13th was published in full in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 16. Pursuant to authorization already granted I now include the article of August 20.

I quote again from Mr. Lester Velie's story published in Collier's as follows:

How can California's people get their government back? Here are some ways to do it, say the political experts:

Increase the legislators' salaries. When \$5,000 has to be spent to win a \$1,200-a-year job, that money is usually put up by someone who wants something.

There is another way of cracking California's supergovernment and returning the legislature to the people.

"If I were the governor," a close friend of Artie's once told him, "I'd drive you out of the State in 48 hours."

This declaration to whomever it refers is absolutely true. California has an estimated population of over 10,000,000 people—among that vast number there is certain to be found a man of strong will and determination who would not only clean up the legislative branch of the State government but would drive from the State what is now well-organized gangsterism who have resorted to murdering their rivals on the public streets and through windows, as well as vice of all kinds in its lowest form.

(The statement referred to follows:)

"I've got the damnedest gestapo you ever saw," said Arthur H. Samish.

A private citizen, holding no political office, Samish is at the throttle of a unique engine which generates political power for hire. His clients include important interests with millions of dollars of investments in California. For these Samish can and has delivered the California Legislature.

A foolproof system, Samish's operation is impeccably both legal and safe from public wrath. With clients' money and billboards Samish elects legislators who then go along. He also elects attorney generals, mayors, judges. The voters can't touch him. Samish operates behind the scenes.

Few in California know of the secret boss who can make or break candidates, make and stop laws. His self-described "gestapo"—a curious and awesome intelligence network—is part of the Samish operation.

In New York City this writer experienced how far the Samish eyes can see and how far the Samish ears can hear. As routine briefing for this assignment, I had lunch with a friend who knows about Samish's power. He spoke of him in awed tones.







81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6008

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 22 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
- 5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1950, and for other purposes, namely:

## 1                   LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## 2                   HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## 3                   CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

4     For payment to John C. Davies, contestee, for expenses  
5 incurred in the contested election case of Fuller versus Davies  
6 as audited and recommended by the Committee on House  
7 Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the  
8 House.

9     For payment to Vincent L. Browner, contestant, for  
10 expenses incurred in the contested election case of Browner  
11 versus Cunningham as audited and recommended by the  
12 Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be dis-  
13 bursed by the Clerk of the House.

14    For payment to Paul Cunningham, contestee, for expenses  
15 incurred in the contested election case of Browner versus  
16 Cunningham as audited and recommended by the Committee  
17 on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the  
18 Clerk of the House.

## 19                   THE JUDICIARY

## 20                   OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

## 21                   MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

## 22                   Fees of Jurors

23    For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Fees  
24 of jurors", \$40,000, to be derived by transfer from the  
25 appropriation for "Salaries of criers" for said fiscal year.

## 1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## 2 SPECIAL FUND FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

3 To enable the President, by allocation to any depart-  
4 ment, agency, corporation, or independent establishment in  
5 the executive branch of the Government, to provide for  
6 expenses necessary for carrying out, by contract or other-  
7 wise, activities of primary importance in improving the  
8 effectiveness of Government management and operations,  
9 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
10 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
11 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50  
12 per diem for individuals; travel; and printing and binding;  
13 \$1,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the reserved  
14 portion of any appropriation or appropriations as the Presi-  
15 dent may designate, against which reserves shall have been  
16 established pursuant to Executive Order No. 8512, as  
17 amended.

## 18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## 19 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

## 20 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

## 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
23 and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by ad-  
24 ministrative action, comparable to those authorized by the



1 Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949  
2 (Public Law 160), \$28,100.

3 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
6 and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by  
7 administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the  
8 Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949  
9 (Public Law 160), \$200,000.

10 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR SEAMEN

12 For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII  
13 of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$300,000, together  
14 with the unobligated balance of the appropriation under  
15 this head for the fiscal year 1949.

16 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

18 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

19 National Industrial Reserve

20 For an additional amount for "National industrial re-  
21 serve", \$1,600,000, for payment of obligations incurred  
22 under authority granted under this head in the Second  
23 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

## 1 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## 2 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
5 \$2,500,000; and appropriations under this head for the  
6 fiscal year 1950 shall be available for purchase of not to  
7 exceed two passenger motor vehicles (including the one  
8 provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
9 1950).

## 10 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

11 The amount made available under this head in the  
12 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, for admin-  
13 istrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration,  
14 is increased by \$2,000,000; and the sources of funds for  
15 such administrative expenses shall include the Military Hous-  
16 ing Insurance Fund created by Public Law 211 (Eighty-  
17 first Congress).

## 18 MILITARY HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

19 For payment to the Military Housing Insurance Fund,  
20 as provided by Public Law 211 (Eighty-first Congress),  
21 \$5,000,000.

## 22 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

23 For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Ad-  
24 ministration, \$4,125,000, to be merged with funds made

1 available for such expenses by title II of the Independent  
2 Offices Appropriation Act, 1950; and such merged funds  
3 shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed ten  
4 passenger motor vehicles (including those provided for in  
5 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950), and for  
6 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
7 cerned with the work of the Administration.

8 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 FISCAL SERVICE

10 COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Col-  
12 lector's Office", \$41,116.66.

13 REGULATORY AGENCIES

14 BOARD OF PAROLE

15 For an additional amount for "Board of Parole",  
16 \$3,125.

17 DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

18 For an additional amount for "Department of Weights,  
19 Measures and Markets", \$12,000.

20 LICENSE BUREAU

21 For an additional amount for "License Bureau",  
22 \$5,000.



1 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

2 CAPITAL OUTLAY

3 For alterations and additions at the Bell Vocational  
4 High School building, \$225,000, to remain available until  
5 expended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital  
6 outlay, construction, public schools, District of Columbia".

7 COURTS

8 UNITED STATES COURTS

9 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "United  
10 States Courts", \$122,186.73.

11 PUBLIC WELFARE

12 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Saint  
14 Elizabeths Hospital", \$23,266.95.

15 DAY-CARE CENTERS

16 For all expenses necessary to continue a system of  
17 nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age  
18 and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia  
19 through June 30, 1950, including personal services,  
20 \$50,000.

## 1 PUBLIC WORKS

## 2 OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF

## 3 DISTRICT BUILDINGS

4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Oper-  
5 ating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Build-  
6 ings", \$32,700.

## 7 DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

8 (Payable from highway fund)

9 For an additional amount for "Department of Vehicles  
10 and Traffic" payable from highway fund, \$19,500.

## 11 PAY INCREASES

12 For retroactive pay increases, fiscal year 1949, pursuant  
13 to the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June 30,  
14 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law  
15 160), and comparable increases granted by administrative  
16 action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners  
17 of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said  
18 District for said fiscal year to which such increases are  
19 properly chargeable, \$4,205,850, of which \$142,060 shall  
20 be payable from the Highway Fund and \$83,245 shall be  
21 payable from the Water Fund.

22 The restrictions contained within appropriations or  
23 affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the  
24 fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which may be ex-  
25 pended for personal services or for other purposes involving

1 personal services, or amounts which may be transferred  
2 between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived  
3 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs author-  
4 ized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June  
5 30, 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public  
6 Law 160), and comparable increases granted by admin-  
7 istrative action pursuant to law.

#### 8 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

9 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
10 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
11 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),  
12 \$6,950.

#### 13 AUDITED CLAIMS

14 For the payment of audited claims certified to be due  
15 by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia under  
16 appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted  
17 or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of sec-  
18 tion 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),  
19 being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal  
20 years, as set forth in House Document 259 (Eighty-first  
21 Congress), \$1,550.17.

#### 22 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

23 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
24 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be



1 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
2 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts  
3 for the fiscal years involved.

## 4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### 5 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

#### 6 FARM HOUSING

7 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
8 visions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as follows:

9 Loans: For loans, to be borrowed from the Secretary  
10 of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section  
11 511 of said Act, \$25,000,000, to remain available until  
12 June 30, 1953.

13 Grants and loans: For grants and loans, in accordance  
14 with the provisions of section 513 of said Act, for the pur-  
15 poses of subsections 504 (a) and 504 (b), \$2,000,000.

16 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, in-  
17 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; hire  
18 of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section  
19 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., 55a); and  
20 health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
21 150); \$3,000,000, which shall be available for allocation  
22 by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several agencies of  
23 the Department of Agriculture, and to State agencies through  
24 the Agricultural Extension Service.

## 1 FOREST SERVICE

## 2 EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

3 For an additional amount for "Emergency reconstruc-  
4 tion and repair", \$325,000, to be merged with and made a  
5 part of the appropriation under this head in the Second  
6 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

## 7 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 8 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## 9 SEVENTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

10 For an additional amount for "Seventeenth decennial  
11 census", to remain available until December 31, 1952,  
12 \$7,500,000; and appropriations under this head shall be  
13 available for carrying out those provisions of the Housing  
14 Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949, requiring a census  
15 of housing.

## 16 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## 17 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

18 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport  
19 Act", \$300,421.92, to remain available until June 30, 1953,  
20 as follows: Lubbock Municipal Airport, Lubbock, Texas,  
21 \$187,493; Del Norte County Airport, County of Del Norte,  
22 California, \$754.92; Memphis Municipal Airport, Memphis,  
23 Tennessee, \$112,174.

## 1 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## 2 DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Departmental salaries  
4 and expenses" pursuant to Public Law 153 (Eighty-first  
5 Congress), \$45,000.

## 6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## 7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## 8 ROADS

9 For an additional amount for "Roads", \$98,500, to  
10 remain available until expended.

## 11 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## 12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

13 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
14 and expenses, National Capital Parks", \$12,400.

## 15 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## 16 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for expenses  
18 of the offices of Governor and the Secretary, \$1,600.

## 19 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

20 Revolving fund: For establishing a revolving fund for  
21 advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized  
22 by section 6 of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (Public  
23 Law 149, approved June 30, 1949), \$1,250,000.

24 Grants: For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation  
25 in the form of grants, \$1,026,000, of which amount \$276,000  
26 shall be for estimated losses to be sustained during the fiscal



1 year 1950, as authorized by section 8 (a) of the Virgin  
2 Islands Corporation Act, in the conduct of activities budgeted  
3 as predominantly revenue producing, and \$750,000 shall  
4 be for repayment to the Secretary of the Treasury of loans  
5 outstanding.

6 During the fiscal year 1950 the Virgin Islands Corpo-  
7 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,  
8 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with  
9 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
10 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of  
11 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
12 may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth  
13 in House Document Numbered 291, Eighty-first Congress,  
14 first session: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$121,480 of the  
15 funds available to the Corporation shall be available for  
16 administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual  
17 basis), covering the categories set forth in said document  
18 for such expenses of the Corporation.

19 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL

22 INSTITUTIONS

23 Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950  
24 shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to Public  
25 Law 93, approved June 10, 1949.

## 1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## 2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## 3 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
5 Office of the Solicitor", \$26,500.

## 6 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
8 Bureau of Labor Standards", \$55,400; and not to exceed  
9 \$68,400 of appropriations under this head for the fiscal year  
10 1950 shall be available for the work of the President's  
11 Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped  
12 Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (Public  
13 Law 162).

## 14 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
16 \$53,300.

## 17 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

## 18 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

## 19 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

20 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and Con-  
21 struction of Real Property", for military installations and  
22 facilities authorized by the Act of May 11, 1949 (Public  
23 Law 60), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## 24 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

25 Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of any appropriations avail-

1 able to the Department of the Air Force for the fiscal year  
 2 1950 may, upon request of the Secretary of Defense, be  
 3 transferred to and merged with the appropriation under  
 4 this head in the National Military Establishment Appro-  
 5 priation Act, 1950.

## 6 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

7 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

### 8 DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

#### 9 Salaries

#### 10 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 For an additional amount for "Office of the Second  
 12 Assistant Postmaster General", \$50,000; and the amount  
 13 made available under this head in the Post Office Depart-  
 14 ment Appropriation Act, 1950, only for temporary personal  
 15 services in the District of Columbia and services as author-  
 16 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 17 55a), in connection with rate hearings before the Interstate  
 18 Commerce Commission, is increased from "\$160,000" to  
 19 "\$210,000".

#### 20 FIELD SERVICE

#### 21 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

#### 22 Star Route Service

23 For an additional amount for "Star route service",  
 24 \$2,900,000.



## 1 FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign  
3 air mail transportation", \$1,392,000.

4 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign  
5 air mail transportation", \$2,000,000, to be derived by  
6 transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,  
7 1948".

## 8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
11 \$1,500,000; and funds appropriated under this head shall  
12 be available for retroactive salary increases for the fiscal  
13 year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July 6, 1949 (Public  
14 Law 160), to the extent that appropriations for said fiscal  
15 year are insufficient therefor.

## 16 FOREIGN SERVICE

## 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
19 and expenses, Foreign Service", \$900,000, and, in addition,  
20 not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for transfer from  
21 the appropriation for "Living and quarters allowances, For-  
22 eign Service", for said fiscal year.

## 23 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to  
25 settle certain claims of the Government of the United States

1 on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals  
2 against foreign governments as authorized by H. R.  
3 4406, Eighty-first Congress, including personal services  
4 in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at  
5 meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this  
6 appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of  
7 passenger motor vehicles for field use only; printing and  
8 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of  
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of claims pur-  
10 suant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; payment of rent abroad  
11 in advance; employment of aliens; and ice and drinking  
12 water for use abroad; \$150,000, of which not to exceed  
13 \$25,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the  
14 Department of State for administrative services: *Provided,*  
15 That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enact-  
16 ment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first  
17 Congress of H. R. 4406.

#### 18 SWISS WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

19 For payment of compensation, including interest thereon  
20 at such rate as may be agreed upon with the Government  
21 of Switzerland, for losses and damages inflicted on persons  
22 and property in Switzerland during World War II, as  
23 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1949 (Public Law 136),  
24 \$14,600,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL  
2 ACTIVITIES

3 For an additional amount for "International informa-  
4 tion and educational activities", \$11,500,000; and the limi-  
5 tation under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
6 priation Act, 1950, on the amount available for transfer to  
7 other appropriations of the Department of State is increased  
8 by \$90,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under  
9 this head shall be available for retroactive salary increases  
10 for the fiscal year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July  
11 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), to the extent that appropria-  
12 tions for said fiscal year are insufficient therefor: *Provided*  
13 *further*, That \$10,475,000 of this appropriation shall be  
14 available until expended, without regard to section 3709  
15 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, con-  
16 struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, pur-  
17 chase and installation of necessary equipment for radio  
18 transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and  
19 interest in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise:  
20 *Provided further*, That land may be acquired outside the  
21 continental United States without regard to section 355 of  
22 the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall  
23 be approved by the Secretary of State.



## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$29,000.

## TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND

## JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 283, Eighty-first Congress, \$568,054.44, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

## 1 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
3 Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any  
4 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
5 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
6 the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
7 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
8 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
9 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
10 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
11 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for  
12 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima  
13 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has  
14 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in  
15 a strike against the Government of the United States, is  
16 not a member of an organization of Government em-  
17 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the  
18 Government of the United States, or that such person does  
19 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that  
20 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
21 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any  
22 person who engages in a strike against the Government of  
23 the United States or who is a member of an organization  
24 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike  
25 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-

1 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,  
2 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by  
3 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or  
4 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund  
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon  
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned  
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental  
11 Appropriation Act, 1950".

Passed the House of Representatives August 19, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*



81ST CONGRESS  
1ST Session

# H. R. 6008

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## AN ACT

---

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

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August 22 (legislative day, June 2), 1949  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations







## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted  
the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6008]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$72, 790, 521. 87

Amount added by Senate..... 30, 801, 268. 08

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 103, 591, 789. 95

Total estimates considered by the Senate (contained  
in H. Docs. 259, 261, 266, 272, 273, 274, 281, 283,  
288, 289, 290, 291, 298, 299, 301, 320, 322, and .

S. Docs. 110, 111, 112, 114, and 115..... 90, 832, 963. 95

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

## Senate:

## Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper:

The committee recommends that the following  
paragraph be added to the bill:

*Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper:  
Effective on the first day of the first month following  
enactment of this Act, the appropriation for  
salaries of officers and employees of the Senate  
contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation  
Act for the fiscal year 1950 is made available for  
the compensation of one additional special em-  
ployee at the basic rate of \$1,000 per annum.*

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

**Senate—Continued**

Compilation of index digest of Temporary National Economic Committee-----	\$3, 600. 00
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The purpose of this appropriation is to provide funds to pay Adelaide R. Hasse, formerly an employee of the Temporary National Economic Committee, for work she performed for that committee. The Senate included this item in the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1948, but it was lost in conference. The Senate committee again recommends approval of this item.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, who was chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee, advised the Senate Appropriations Committee that these services of Miss Hasse were performed in the preparation of an index digest of the 84 volumes of hearings and monographs published by the Temporary National Economic Committee, the sales of which by the Superintendent of Documents have produced revenue amounting to approximately \$80,000. The Temporary National Economic Committee expired by operation of law before the work had been completed. Miss Hasse received compensation in the amount of \$1,015 on the salary rolls of Senator O'Mahoney from May 13, 1945, to August 31, 1945. The unexpended funds of the TNEC reverted to the Treasury after the expiration of the law, and there has been no fund from which the additional compensation could be paid.

**Architect of the Capitol:**

Senate restaurants-----	13, 500. 00
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This item is recommended in a supplemental budget estimate, which was submitted pursuant to the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

The funds recommended will be used to provide changes and improvements to speed up the cafeteria service in the Senate Office Building and to provide additional accommodations to effect a more efficient operation.

Capitol buildings-----	5, 000. 00
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This appropriation is also based on a supplemental budget estimate, the request for which was made pursuant to a recommendation of the Joint Committee on the Library. At a meeting on August 19, 1949, the Joint Committee on the Library directed the Architect of the Capitol to submit request for an appropriation of \$5,000 to improve the crypt, located directly beneath the rotunda of the Capitol, as a location for statues hereafter added to the art collection of the Capitol.

<b>Total, Architect of the Capitol-----</b>	<b>18, 500. 00</b>
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## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

**Housing and Home Finance Agency:****Office of the Administrator:****Salaries and expenses**-----

\$400,000.00

For salaries and expenses in connection with administration of the 1949 Housing Act, a supplemental estimate was received by the Congress in the amount of \$3,400,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,500,000, or a reduction of \$900,000 below the estimate.

At the Senate hearings, request was made to restore \$800,000 of the House reduction. Under the House report, at least \$800,000 of the House reduction was to be applied to the program of housing research authorized by title IV of the 1949 Housing Act, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency requested that this \$800,000 reduction by the House in the housing research program be restored to the bill.

The Senate committee has approved an increase of \$400,000 for the research program. The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total additional appropriation of \$2,900,000 for salaries and expenses of the Housing and Home Finance Agency as compared to the House allowance of \$2,500,000 and the supplemental estimate of \$3,400,000.

**Purchase of passenger motor vehicles:**

The committee recommends that authority in the bill as passed by the House for the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles be amended so as to provide for the purchase of three such motor vehicles.

Inasmuch as no provision was made in the 1950 Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles by the Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, it is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

(including the one provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950)

**Transfer provision:**

The committee recommends that the following proviso included in the supplemental budget estimate be added to the bill:

*: Provided, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by said title*

Title IV of the 1949 Housing Act authorizes the Administrator to consolidate in the Office of the Administrator certain research functions, where he determines that such consolidation is feasible and in the interest of economical and effective administration. While the act authorizes consolidation of the functions, the language of the act does not make it clear that necessary funds may be transferred to finance such a consolidated operation. Thus, the purpose of the amendment recommended by the committee is to insure that funds may be transferred to the Office of the Administrator to provide for functions that may be consolidated in that Office under title IV of the 1949 Housing Act.



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

**Housing and Home Finance Agency—Continued**  
**Public Housing Administration:**

Administrative expenses.....	\$250, 000. 00
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The supplemental estimate to provide for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in connection with administration of the 1949 Housing Act was in the amount of \$4,750,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$4,125,000, or a reduction of \$625,000.

Representatives of the Housing and Home Finance Agency appearing before the subcommittee at the Senate hearings requested that \$250,000 of the House reduction of \$625,000 be restored to the bill. The committee has approved this request for an increase of \$250,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$4,375,000 as compared to the House amount of \$4,125,000 and the supplemental estimate of \$4,750,000.

Of the \$250,000 increase proposed by the committee, \$155,000 is for additional personnel to carry out the budget objectives, and \$95,000 is an additional amount for office rent.

<b>Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----</b>	<b>650, 000. 00</b>
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**National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission ----**

<b>3, 000, 000. 00</b>
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This item is authorized by law and is based on a supplemental budget estimate. The Senate in passing the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1949, approved an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission. The House Committee on Appropriations in reporting the present bill, H. R. 6008, to the House approved an appropriation of \$3,000,000, but the item was lost on the floor of the House.

The Congress by Public Law 203, approved July 18, 1947, and Public Law 78, approved May 31, 1949, has authorized the appropriate commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and has authorized the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to carry out the plans adopted by it in accordance with Public Law 203, approved July 18, 1947.

It was testified at the Senate hearing that approximately \$682,850 is required to put into operation so-called plan A, and that approximately \$2,317,150 was being requested as a capital cushion for the Freedom Fair. It was also testified that this capital cushion would not be used by the Commission unless and until it was reasonably sure that it could create and go forward with the Freedom Fair. It was further pointed out that if the Commission's leasing bureau is successful in raising funds, it may be necessary to use only about \$100,000 of the \$2,317,150 capital cushion.

In approving an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, the committee does so with the hope that this undertaking will be self-liquidating, and that these funds will be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

**U. S. Maritime Commission:**

Repair of vessels in national defense reserve--- \$25,000,000.00

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the purpose of making essential repairs to 134 vessels now in the national defense reserve. Sec. 11, subsec. (a), of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, provides that the Commission shall place in a national defense reserve such vessels owned by it as after consultation with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy it deems should be retained for national defense. Originally 910 vessels were placed in reserve, but that number has been screened down to 439 ships of the highest priority. General Bradley, acting for the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, in a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense stated that from a military point of view it would be highly desirable to repair all of these ships immediately but it is realized that the complete program cannot be financed immediately. He, therefore, recommended an initial appropriation of \$25,000,000 to enable the Commission to proceed with the repair of 134 such vessels in commercial ship-repair yards. Repairs were not undertaken at the time these vessels went into the reserve, and, therefore, certain essential repairs to hulls, machinery, and electrical equipment will be necessary in order that these high-priority military auxiliaries may be ready to go in case of emergency. Some of these vessels are in the Atlantic, some in the Gulf, and some in the Pacific; and they include transports, Army hospital ships, provision ships, cargo attack ships, attack transports and certain towing vessels, and motor torpedo tenders.

**District of Columbia:**

Office of the Corporation Counsel----- 11,660.00

This recommended increase is based on a supplemental budget estimate and is to provide additional funds for the Office of the Corporation Counsel to handle tax work brought about by the enactment of the 1949 Revenue Act, which included provision for the sales tax and a tax on cigarettes.

The increase of \$11,660 will provide for the following:

## Personal services:

1 assistant corporation counsel,	
P-5-----	\$5,905
2 secretaries, CAF-4 at \$2,394---	4,788
Equipment-----	967

Total-----	11,660
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## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

## District of Columbia---Continued

## Health Department:

Medical charities.....\$103, 065. 95

This item is based on a supplemental budget estimate and is to provide funds to reimburse the Children's Hospital, the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, for services rendered in the fiscal year 1948 to emergency indigent patients of the District of Columbia treated at these three hospitals.

The following table shows the amount appropriated for each of these three hospitals in the fiscal year 1948 for the care of indigent patients, the amount of obligations in each instance, and the amount of the deficiency in each instance:

Fiscal year 1948	Appropriation	Amount of obligation	Deficiency
Children's Hospital.....	\$190, 000	\$191, 227. 00	\$1, 227. 00
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....	65, 000	115, 582. 35	50, 382. 35
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	65, 000	116, 256. 60	51, 256. 60
Total.....			103, 065. 95

Within the amount appropriated, the contract entered into between the District of Columbia and these hospitals provided for reimbursement at the rate of \$9 per day whereas the actual cost to the hospitals exceeded \$13 a day. The deficiency amounts set forth in the table above in each instance are to provide reimbursement on the basis of \$9 per day for patients who were treated at these hospitals in excess of the number provided for under the prior appropriations by Congress. There is no legal obligation to make these reimbursements, but as a moral proposition the committee feels that these hospitals should be reimbursed for services actually rendered to emergency indigent patients of the District of Columbia.

It has been the practice of the Congress in the past to reimburse hospitals in the District of Columbia for obligations incurred in excess of their contracts for the care of indigent patients. However, the committee urges the proper authorities of the District of Columbia to keep a careful check on the expenditure of appropriations under this heading and to make certain that medical service is not being rendered to those who are financially able to pay for it.



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

**District of Columbia—Continued**

Settlement of claims-----	\$1, 248. 03
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The amount recommended is based on a supplemental budget estimate and is to pay the following claims:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Claim of Minnie Nero and Rich-<br>ard Nero----- | \$450. 00 |
| (2) Claim of J. Norman Ager-----                    | 798. 03   |

Total-----	1, 248. 03
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An item of \$10,000 in the budget estimate to provide a lump sum from which the Commissioners could settle claims in excess of \$250 was not approved by the committee.

<b>Total, District of Columbia-----</b>	<b>115, 973. 98</b>
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**Department of Agriculture:****Farm housing:**

Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000. 00
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The committee recommends for salaries and expenses \$3,100,000 in lieu of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House. The increase recommended is for legal services in connection with the farm housing program. Such services consist of legal assistance in the closing of loans to assure that the Government's interests are fully protected, interpretation of provisions of the act, and legal assistance in drafting of regulations, forms, and procedures.

**Forest Service:**

Emergency reconstruction and repair-----	125, 000. 00
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The committee recommends for this purpose \$450,000 in lieu of \$325,000 as proposed by the House. This amount is for the purpose of repairing damage caused by floods of June 1949 in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

<b>Total, Department of Agriculture-----</b>	<b>225, 000. 00</b>
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## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

**Commerce Department:****Bureau of the Census:**

## Seventeenth decennial census:

Census of housing-----	\$1, 000, 000. 00
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The budget estimate for the census of housing was in the amount of \$9,500,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$7,500,000. The Census Bureau requested restoration of the full \$2,000,000 reduction by the House, but the committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000.

The committee was advised by representatives of the Census Bureau that under the House action it would be necessary to make the following reductions:

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| (1) Reduction in amount<br>to be paid to enumerators-----                                      | \$1, 000, 000 |
| (2) Reduction in amount<br>to be expended for<br>survey of residential mortgage financing----- | 500, 000      |
| (3) Elimination of modification of questions<br>on the housing schedule-----                   | 500, 000      |

Total House reduction-----	2, 000, 000
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In recommending an increase of \$1,000,000, the committee does so with the understanding that the officials of the Census Bureau can use this additional amount where it will do the most good in connection with the above 3 phases of the housing census.

**Interior Department:****Bureau of Indian Affairs:**

## Construction, buildings and utilities:

Klamath, Ore-----	\$150, 000. 00
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This item is recommended pursuant to Public Law 256, approved on Aug. 19, 1949. The funds recommended would be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of cooperating with the School Board of Klamath County, Ore., in the construction and extension of the public-school facilities of that county to be available for Indian and non-Indian children without discrimination.

Sec. 2 of Public Law 256 provides that any amount expended under its terms shall be recouped by the United States within a period of 30 years commencing with the date of occupancy of the building through reducing the annual Federal payments for the education of Indian pupils enrolled in public, elementary, or high schools of the county or by the acceptance of Indian pupils in said schools without cost to the United States. It is further provided that in computing the amount of recoupment, interest at 3 percent per annum shall be included on unrecouped balances.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

**State Department:**

Port-au-Prince Bicentennial Exposition.....	170, 000. 00
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This item was submitted to the Senate in S. Doc. 112 after the bill passed the House.

The authorization for this appropriation is contained in Public Law 251, 81st Cong., approved Aug. 19, 1949. The act provides for United States participation in the exposition celebrating the bicentennial of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, including representation of the United States by a Commissioner, the erection of a United States pavilion, and the preparation and showing of exhibits. It is expected that this exposition will begin in December 1949, and last through April 1950.

**Treasury Department:****Bureau of Internal Revenue:**

Refund of taxes illegally assessed and paid by Indian wards:

The committee has authorized to be offered on the floor under a motion to suspend the rules an amendment to appropriate \$200,000 for the payment by the Treasury Department of the principal amount of any claim or claims for refund of income taxes filed within the 2-year period permitted by and pursuant to the declared policy of Congress as contained in sec. 2 of the act of Congress of Jan. 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 21), by or on behalf of any Indian allottee of the class mentioned therein as having been required or permitted to pay any Federal income tax on the rents, royalties, or other gains arising from such allotment during the minority of the allottee.

In approving the offering of this amendment on the Senate floor, the committee has not approved language included in the original amendment providing for the payment of interest on these claims.

Also in approving the offering of this amendment on the Senate floor, the committee does so with the understanding that this is to constitute the last extension of the act of Jan. 29, 1942.

**Bureau of the Mint:**

Medal for Alben W. Barkley, Vice President of the United States.....	2, 500. 00
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<b>Claims for damages and judgments.....</b>	<b>465, 694. 10</b>
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<b>Total increase.....</b>	<b>30, 801, 268. 08</b>
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<b>Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....</b>	<b>103, 591, 789. 95</b>
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## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
S. 115	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	Payment to Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.....			\$3, 600. 00	+ \$3, 600	+ \$3, 600. 00
	Miscellaneous items.....	\$200, 000. 00			— 200, 000	
	Total, Senate.....	200, 000. 00		3, 600. 00	— 196, 400	+ 3, 600. 00
320	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Contested election cases.....		\$6, 000. 00	6, 000. 00	+ 6, 000	
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
	Senate Restaurants.....	13, 500. 00		13, 500. 00		+ 13, 500. 00
	Capitol Building and Grounds.....	5, 000. 00		5, 000. 00		+ 5, 000. 00
S. 114	Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	18, 500. 00		18, 500. 00		+ 18, 500. 00
	Total, Legislative Branch.....	218, 500. 00	6, 000. 00	28, 100. 00	— 190, 400	+ 22, 100. 00
	THE JUDICIARY					
259	Other Federal courts: Miscellaneous items of expenses: Fees of jurors, 1949.....	1 40, 000. 00	1 40, 000. 00	1 40, 000. 00		

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
259	Special fund for management improvement	1, 000, 000. 00	(1)	(1)
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
	COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF			
259	Salaries and expenses	31, 300. 00		-31, 300
259	Salaries and expenses, 1949	28, 100. 00	28, 100. 00	28, 100. 00
	Total, Columbia Institution for the Deaf	59, 400. 00	28, 100. 00	-31, 300
	HOWARD UNIVERSITY			
259	Salaries and expenses, 1949	200, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
273	Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen	726, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	-426, 000
	Total, Federal Security Agency	985, 400. 00	528, 100. 00	-457, 300
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
	FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY			
	<i>Public Buildings Administration</i>			
259	National industrial reserve	1, 600, 000. 00	1, 600, 000. 00	

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION— continued					
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
	<i>Office of the Administrator</i>					
261 290	} Salaries and expenses -----	\$3, 400, 000. 00	\$2, 500, 000. 00	\$2, 900, 000. 00	—\$500, 000	+\$400, 000. 00
261 290	} FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION	2 2, 700, 000. 00	2 2, 000, 000. 00	2 2, 000, 000. 00	—700, 000	-----
261 290	} Military housing insurance fund -----	10, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	—5, 000, 000	-----
261 290	} PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION	4, 750, 000. 00	4, 125, 000. 00	4, 375, 000. 00	—375, 000	+250, 000. 00
	Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency -----	18, 150, 000. 00	11, 625, 000. 00	12, 275, 000. 00	—5, 875, 000	+650, 000. 00



288	NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION	3,000,000.00	-----	3,000,000.00	-----	+3,000,000.00
	National Capital Sesquicentennial Com- mission-----					
	U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION					
	Repair of vessels in national defense re- serve-----			25,000,000.00	+25,000,000	+25,000,000.00
272	Total, independent offices-----	23,735,400.00	13,753,100.00	42,403,100.00	+18,667,700	+28,650,000.00
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
	Office of the Corporation Counsel-----	11,660.00	-----	11,660.00	-----	+11,660.00
259	FISCAL SERVICE					
	Collector's Office, 1949-----	41,116.66	41,116.66	41,116.66	-----	-----
	REGULATORY AGENCIES					
	Board of Parole-----	3,125.00	3,125.00	3,125.00	-----	-----
259	Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets-----	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	-----	-----
	License Bureau-----	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----	-----
259	Total, regulatory agencies-----	20,125.00	20,125.00	20,125.00	-----	-----

<sup>2</sup> Limitation on use of corporate funds.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued					
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS					
259	Capital outlay.....	\$225, 000. 00	\$225, 000. 00	\$225, 000. 00		
	PUBLIC LIBRARY					
259	Operating expenses.....	3, 474. 00			-\$3, 474	
	COURTS					
259	United States courts, 1948.....	122, 186. 73	122, 186. 73	122, 186. 73		
	HEALTH DEPARTMENT					
259	Medical charities, 1948.....	103, 065. 95		103, 065. 95		+\$103, 065. 95
	PUBLIC WELFARE					
259	St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1948.....	23, 266. 95	23, 266. 95	23, 266. 95		
259	Day-care centers.....	100, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-50, 000. 00	
	Total, public welfare.....	123, 266. 95	73, 266. 95	73, 266. 95	-50, 000. 00	

PUBLIC WORKS						
259	Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, 1949-----	32, 700. 00	32, 700. 00	32, 700. 00		
259	Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund)-----	19, 500. 00	19, 500. 00	19, 500. 00		
	Total, public works-----	52, 200. 00	52, 200. 00	52, 200. 00		
PAY INCREASES						
259	Pay increases, 1949-----	4, 205, 850. 00	4, 205, 850. 00	4, 205, 850. 00		
SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS						
259	Settlement of claims and suits, 1949-----	18, 198. 03	6, 950. 00	8, 198. 03	-10, 000	+1, 248. 03
AUDITED CLAIMS						
259	Audited claims, 1949-----	1, 550. 17	1, 550. 17	1, 550. 17		
	Total, District of Columbia-----	4, 927, 693. 49	4, 748, 245. 51	4, 864, 219. 49	-63, 474	+115, 973. 98
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
FARM HOUSING						
261	Loans-----	<sup>3</sup> 25, 009, 000. 00	<sup>3</sup> 25, 000, 000. 00	<sup>3</sup> 25, 000, 000. 00	-9, 000	
261	Grants and loans-----	2, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00		
261	Salaries and expenses-----	4, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	3, 100, 000. 00	-900, 000	+100, 000. 00
	Total, Farm Housing-----	6, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 100, 000. 00	-900, 000	+100, 000. 00

<sup>3</sup> Public debt transaction.



*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE— Continued					
	FOREST SERVICE					
259	Emergency reconstruction and repair-----	\$450, 000. 00	\$325, 000. 00	\$450, 000. 00	-----	+\$125, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Agriculture----	6, 450, 000. 00	5, 325, 000. 00	5, 550, 000. 00	-\$900, 000	+ 225, 000. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS					
261	Seventeenth decennial census-----	9, 500, 000. 00	7, 500, 000. 00	8, 500, 000. 00	-1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000. 00
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
259	Claims, Federal Airport Act-----	300, 421. 92	300, 421. 92	300, 421. 92	-----	-----
	BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE					
259	Department salaries and expenses-----	50, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	-5, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce----	9, 850, 421. 92	7, 845, 421. 92	8, 845, 421. 92	-1, 005, 000	+1, 000, 000. 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
289	Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions-----	115, 000. 00		-- 115, 000
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
	Construction, buildings and utilities, Klamath, Oreg-----		150, 000. 00	+ 150, 000
266	Roads-----	98, 500. 00	98, 500. 00	+ 150, 000. 00
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
259	Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks, 1949-----	12, 400. 00	12, 400. 00	
	GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
289	Government of Guam-----	600, 000. 00		-- 600, 000
259	Territory of Alaska, 1949-----	1, 600. 00	1, 600. 00	
	Total, government in the Territories-----	601, 600. 00	1, 600. 00	-- 600, 000
	VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION			
259	} Revolving fund-----	1, 250, 000. 00	1, 250, 000. 00	
291				
259	} Grants-----	1, 026, 000. 00	1, 026, 000. 00	
291				
	Total, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	2, 276, 000. 00	2, 276, 000. 00	
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	3, 103, 500. 00	2, 538, 500. 00	-- 565, 000
				+ 150, 000. 00

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
299	Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor-----	\$26, 500. 00	\$26, 500. 00	\$26, 500. 00		-----
274	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards-----	55, 400. 00	55, 400. 00	55, 400. 00		-----
	Total, Office of the Secretary-----	81, 900. 00	81, 900. 00	81, 900. 00		-----
	WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
299	Salaries and expenses-----	53, 300. 00	53, 300. 00	53, 300. 00		-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	135, 200. 00	135, 200. 00	135, 200. 00		-----
	NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT					
259	Department of the Air Force: Acquisition and construction of real property-----	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00		-----
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
	(Out of the postal revenues)					
	DEPARTMENT SERVICE					
301	Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00		-----



FIELD SERVICE						
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POST-MASTER GENERAL—STAR-ROUTE SERVICE						
301	Star-route service-----	2, 900, 000. 00	2, 900, 000. 00	2, 900, 000. 00		
FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION						
301	Foreign air mail transportation, 1946-----	1, 392, 000. 00	1, 392, 000. 00	1, 392, 000. 00		
301	Foreign air mail transportation, 1948-----	<sup>1</sup> 2, 000, 000. 00	<sup>1</sup> 2, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00		
	Total, foreign air mail transportation-----	1, 392, 000. 00	1, 392, 000. 00	1, 392, 000. 00		
	Total, Post Office Department-----	4, 342, 000. 00	4, 342, 000. 00	4, 342, 000. 00		
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
259	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 070, 000. 00	1, 500, 000. 00	1, 500, 000. 00	—\$570, 000	
259	Foreign Service: Salaries and expenses-----	<sup>4</sup> 900, 000. 00	<sup>4</sup> 900, 000. 00	<sup>4</sup> 900, 000. 00		
259	International Claims Commission-----	200, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	—50, 000	
259	Swiss war damage claims-----	14, 800, 000. 00	14, 600, 000. 00	14, 600, 000. 00	—200, 000	
259	International information and educational activities-----	12, 830, 000. 00	11, 500, 000. 00	11, 500, 000. 00	—1, 330, 000	
S. 112	Port-au-Prince Bicentennial Exposition-----	170, 000. 00		170, 000. 00		+ \$170, 000. 00
	Total, Department of State-----	30, 970, 000. 00	28, 650, 000. 00	28, 820, 000. 00	—2, 150, 000	+ 170, 000. 00

<sup>1</sup> To be derived by transfer.<sup>4</sup> Also \$250,000 to be derived by transfer.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	<b>TREASURY DEPARTMENT</b>					
	SECRET SERVICE DIVISION					
259	Salaries and expenses, White House Police	\$35, 000. 00			—\$35, 000	
259	Salaries and expenses, White House Police, 1949	29, 000. 00	\$29, 000. 00	\$29, 000. 00		
322	Bureau of the Mint, Medal for Alben W. Barkley, Vice President of the United States	2, 500. 00		2, 500. 00		+\$2, 500. 00
	Total, Treasury Department	66, 500. 00	29, 000. 00	31, 500. 00	—35, 000	+2, 500. 00
	Total, title I	89, 799, 215. 41	72, 222, 467. 43	102, 558, 041. 41	+12, 758, 826	+30, 335, 573. 98
	<b>TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS</b>					
283 S. 111}	Claims for damages and judgments	1, 033, 748. 54	568, 054. 44	1, 033, 748. 54		+465, 694. 10
	Total, titles I and II	90, 832, 963. 95	72, 790, 521. 87	103, 591, 789. 95	+12, 758, 826	+30, 801, 268. 08

81ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

Calendar No. 1103

# H. R. 6008

[Report No. 1092]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 22 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4        in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-  
5        mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
6        1950, and for other purposes, namely:



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## SENATE

*Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of this Act, the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1950 is made available for the compensation of one additional special employee at the basic rate of \$1,000 per annum.*

*For payment to Adelaide R. Hasse for compensation for the compilation of the index digest of the Temporary National Economic Committee, \$3,600.*

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

*For payment to John C. Davies, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Fuller versus Davies as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.*

*For payment to Vincent L. Browner, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Browner versus Cunningham as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.*

1 For payment to Paul Cunningham, contestee, for ex-  
 2 penses incurred in the contested election case of Browner  
 3 versus Cunningham as audited and recommended by the  
 4 Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed  
 5 by the Clerk of the House.

## 6 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

### 7 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

8 *Senate Restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnish-*  
 9 *ings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant, Senate Office*  
 10 *Building, including personal and other services, \$13,500,*  
 11 *to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the*  
 12 *supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Adminis-*  
 13 *tration, without regard to Section 3709 of the Revised*  
 14 *Statutes, as amended.*

15 *Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for*  
 16 *"Capitol Buildings", \$5,000.*

## 17 THE JUDICIARY

### 18 OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

#### 19 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

#### 20 Fees of Jurors

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Fees  
 22 of jurors", \$40,000, to be derived by transfer from the  
 23 appropriation for "Salaries of criers" for said fiscal year.

## 1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

## 2 SPECIAL FUND FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

3 To enable the President, by allocation to any depart-  
4 ment, agency, corporation, or independent establishment in  
5 the executive branch of the Government, to provide for  
6 expenses necessary for carrying out, by contract or other-  
7 wise, activities of primary importance in improving the  
8 effectiveness of Government management and operations,  
9 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
10 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
11 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50  
12 per diem for individuals; travel; and printing and binding;  
13 \$1,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the reserved  
14 portion of any appropriation or appropriations as the Presi-  
15 dent may designate, against which reserves shall have been  
16 established pursuant to Executive Order No. 8512, as  
17 amended.

## 18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

## 19 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

## 20 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

## 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
23 and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by ad-  
24 ministrative action, comparable to those authorized by the



1 Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949  
2 (Public Law 160), \$28,100.

3 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
6 and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by  
7 administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the  
8 Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949  
9 (Public Law 160), \$200,000.

10 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

11 RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR SEAMEN

12 For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII  
13 of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$300,000, together  
14 with the unobligated balance of the appropriation under  
15 this head for the fiscal year 1949.

16 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

18 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

19 National Industrial Reserve

20 For an additional amount for "National industrial re-  
21 serve", \$1,600,000, for payment of obligations incurred  
22 under authority granted under this head in the Second  
23 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

# HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$2,900,000; and appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ~~two~~ three passenger motor vehicles ~~(including the one provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950)~~. *Provided, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by said title.*

### FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, is increased by \$2,000,000; and the sources of funds for such administrative expenses shall include the Military Housing Insurance Fund created by Public Law 211 (Eighty-first Congress).

### MILITARY HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

For payment to the Military Housing Insurance Fund,

1 as provided by Public Law 211 (Eighty-first Congress),  
 2 \$5,000,000.

### 3 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

4 For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Ad-  
 5 ministration, ~~\$4,125,000~~ \$4,375,000, to be merged with  
 6 funds made available for such expenses by title II of the  
 7 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950; and such  
 8 merged funds shall be available for the purchase of not to  
 9 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles (including those pro-  
 10 vided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
 11 1950), and for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
 12 organizations concerned with the work of the Administration.

### 13 NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

14 *For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesqui-*  
 15 *centennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program*  
 16 *for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth*  
 17 *anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal*  
 18 *Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by*  
 19 *the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31,*  
 20 *1949 (Public Law 78), including personal services and*  
 21 *rent in the District of Columbia; travel expenses of em-*  
 22 *ployees; travel, hotel, and other necessary expenses of the*  
 23 *Commissioners; printing, binding, and other related work*  
 24 *to be done by contract or otherwise at establishments other*  
 25 *than the Government Printing Office; services as authorized*



1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 2 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now  
 3 be authorized by law; \$3,000,000.

#### 4 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

##### 5 REPAIR OF VESSELS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE

6 For repair of one hundred and thirty-four vessels in the  
 7 national defense reserve pursuant to section 11 (a) of the  
 8 Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 41), \$25,000,-  
 9 000; of which not more than \$804,630 shall be available for  
 10 administrative expenses and not more than \$75,370 shall be  
 11 available for operation of warehouses.

#### 12 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

##### 13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

##### 14 OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

15 For an additional amount for "Office of the corpora-  
 16 tion counsel", \$11,660.

##### 17 FISCAL SERVICE

##### 18 COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

19 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Col-  
 20 lector's Office", \$41,116.66.

##### 21 REGULATORY AGENCIES

##### 22 BOARD OF PAROLE

23 For an additional amount for "Board of Parole",  
 24 \$3,125.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

For an additional amount for "Department of Weights, Measures and Markets", \$12,000.

LICENSE BUREAU

For an additional amount for "License Bureau", \$5,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For alterations and additions at the Bell Vocational High School building, \$225,000, to remain available until expended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital outlay, construction, public schools, District of Columbia".

COURTS

UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "United States Courts", \$122,186.73.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL CHARITIES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Medical charities" for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions as follows: Children's Hospital, \$1,227; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$50,582.35;

1 *Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$51,256.60;*  
 2 *in all, \$103,065.95.*

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Saint  
 6 Elizabeths Hospital", \$23,266.95.

7 DAY-CARE CENTERS

8 For all expenses necessary to continue a system of  
 9 nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age  
 10 and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia  
 11 through June 30, 1950, including personal services,  
 12 \$50,000.

13 PUBLIC WORKS

14 OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF  
 15 DISTRICT BUILDINGS

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Oper-  
 17 ating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Build-  
 18 ings", \$32,700.

19 DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

20 (Payable from highway fund)

21 For an additional amount for "Department of Vehicles  
 22 and Traffic" payable from highway fund, \$19,500.

23 PAY INCREASES

24 For retroactive pay increases, fiscal year 1949, pursuant  
 25 to the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June 30,



1 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law  
2 160), and comparable increases granted by administrative  
3 action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners  
4 of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said  
5 District for said fiscal year to which such increases are  
6 properly chargeable, \$4,205,850, of which \$142,060 shall  
7 be payable from the Highway Fund and \$83,245 shall be  
8 payable from the Water Fund.

9 The restrictions contained within appropriations or  
10 affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the  
11 fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which may be ex-  
12 pended for personal services or for other purposes involving  
13 personal services, or amounts which may be transferred  
14 between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived  
15 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs author-  
16 ized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June  
17 30, 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public  
18 Law 160), and comparable increases granted by admin-  
19 istrative action pursuant to law.

#### 20 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

21 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
22 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
23 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),  
24 ~~\$6,950~~ \$8,198.03.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of audited claims certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document 259 (Eighty-first Congress), \$1,550.17.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

~~FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION~~

## FARM HOUSING

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as follows:

Loans: For loans, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 511 of said Act, \$25,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1953.

Grants and loans: For grants and loans, in accordance

1 with the provisions of section 513 of said Act, for the pur-  
 2 poses of subsections 504 (a) and 504 (b), \$2,000,000.

3 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, in-  
 4 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; hire  
 5 of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section  
 6 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., 55a) ; and  
 7 health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.  
 8 150) ; ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$3,100,000, which shall be available for  
 9 allocation by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several  
 10 agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and to State  
 11 agencies through the Agricultural Extension Service.

## 12 FOREST SERVICE

### 13 EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

14 For an additional amount for "Emergency reconstruc-  
 15 tion and repair", ~~\$325,000~~ \$450,000, to be merged with and  
 16 made a part of the appropriation under this head in the  
 17 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

## 18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 19 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

#### 20 SEVENTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

21 For an additional amount for "Seventeenth decennial  
 22 census", to remain available until December 31, 1952,  
 23 ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$8,500,000 ; and appropriations under this head  
 24 shall be available for carrying out those provisions of the



1 Housing Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949, requiring  
2 a census of housing.

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

4 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

5 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport  
6 Act", \$300,421.92, to remain available until June 30, 1953,  
7 as follows: Lubbock Municipal Airport, Lubbock, Texas,  
8 \$187,493; Del Norte County Airport, County of Del Norte,  
9 California, \$754.92; Memphis Municipal Airport, Memphis,  
10 Tennessee, \$112,174.

11 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

12 DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Departmental salaries  
14 and expenses" pursuant to Public Law 153 (Eighty-first  
15 Congress), \$45,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 CONSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

19 *For an additional amount for "Construction, and so*  
20 *forth, buildings and utilities", as follows:*

21 *Klamath, Oregon: \$150,000, in accordance with the*  
22 *Act of August 19, 1949, Public Law 256.*

23 ROADS

24 For an additional amount for "Roads", \$98,500, to  
25 remain available until expended.

## 1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

3 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
4 and expenses, National Capital Parks", \$12,400.

## 5 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## 6 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

7 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for expenses  
8 of the offices of Governor and the Secretary, \$1,600.

## 9 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

10 Revolving fund: For establishing a revolving fund for  
11 advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized  
12 by section 6 of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (Public  
13 Law 149, approved June 30, 1949), \$1,250,000.

14 Grants: For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation  
15 in the form of grants, \$1,026,000, of which amount \$276,000  
16 shall be for estimated losses to be sustained during the fiscal  
17 year 1950, as authorized by section 8 (a) of the Virgin  
18 Islands Corporation Act, in the conduct of activities budgeted  
19 as predominantly revenue producing, and \$750,000 shall  
20 be for repayment to the Secretary of the Treasury of loans  
21 outstanding.

22 During the fiscal year 1950 the Virgin Islands Corpo-  
23 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,  
24 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with  
25 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without

1 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of  
2 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
3 may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth  
4 in House Document Numbered 291, Eighty-first Congress,  
5 first session: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$121,480 of the  
6 funds available to the Corporation shall be available for  
7 administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual  
8 basis), covering the categories set forth in said document  
9 for such expenses of the Corporation.

10 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

11 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL

13 INSTITUTIONS

14 Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950  
15 shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to Public  
16 Law 93, approved June 10, 1949.

17 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
21 Office of the Solicitor", \$26,500.

22 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,



1 Bureau of Labor Standards", \$55,400; and not to exceed  
2 \$68,400 of appropriations under this head for the fiscal year  
3 1950 shall be available for the work of the President's  
4 Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped  
5 Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (Public  
6 Law 162).

7 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
9 \$53,300.

10 NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

12 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

13 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and Con-  
14 struction of Real Property", for military installations and  
15 facilities authorized by the Act of May 11, 1949 (Public  
16 Law 60), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

17 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

18 Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of any appropriations avail-  
19 able to the Department of the Air Force for the fiscal year  
20 1950 may, upon request of the Secretary of Defense, be  
21 transferred to and merged with the appropriation under  
22 this head in the National Military Establishment Appro-  
23 priation Act, 1950.

## 1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

## 3 DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

## 4 Salaries

## 5 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 For an additional amount for "Office of the Second  
7 Assistant Postmaster General", \$50,000; and the amount  
8 made available under this head in the Post Office Depart-  
9 ment Appropriation Act, 1950, only for temporary personal  
10 services in the District of Columbia and services as author-  
11 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
12 55a), in connection with rate hearings before the Interstate  
13 Commerce Commission, is increased from "\$160,000" to  
14 "\$210,000".

## 15 FIELD SERVICE

## 16 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

## 17 Star Route Service

18 For an additional amount for "Star route service",  
19 \$2,900,000.

## 20 FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign  
22 air mail transportation", \$1,392,000.

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign  
24 air mail transportation", \$2,000,000, to be derived by

1 transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,  
2 1948".

### 3 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### 4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$1,500,000; and funds appropriated under this head shall  
7 be available for retroactive salary increases for the fiscal  
8 year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July 6, 1949 (Public  
9 Law 160), to the extent that appropriations for said fiscal  
10 year are insufficient therefor.

#### 11 PORT-AU-PRINCE BICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

12 *For carrying out the provisions of the joint resolu-*  
13 *tion of August 19, 1949 (Public Law 251, Eighty-first Con-*  
14 *gress), authorizing Federal participation in the Interna-*  
15 *tional Exposition for the Bicentennial of the Founding of*  
16 *Port-au-Prince, Republic of Haiti, \$170,000, to remain*  
17 *available through June 30, 1951.*

### 18 FOREIGN SERVICE

#### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
21 and expenses, Foreign Service", \$900,000, and, in addition,  
22 not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for transfer from  
23 the appropriation for "Living and quarters allowances, For-  
24 eign Service", for said fiscal year.



## INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments as authorized by H. R. 4406, Eighty-first Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles for field use only; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); payment of rent abroad in advance; employment of aliens; and ice and drinking water for use abroad; \$150,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State for administrative services: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 4406.

## SWISS WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

For payment of compensation, including interest thereon at such rate as may be agreed upon with the Government of Switzerland, for losses and damages inflicted on persons and property in Switzerland during World War II, as

1 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1949 (Public Law 136),  
2 \$14,600,000.

3 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL  
4 ACTIVITIES

5 For an additional amount for "International informa-  
6 tion and educational activities", \$11,500,000; and the limi-  
7 tation under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
8 priation Act, 1950, on the amount available for transfer to  
9 other appropriations of the Department of State is increased  
10 by \$90,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under  
11 this head shall be available for retroactive salary increases  
12 for the fiscal year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July  
13 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), to the extent that appropria-  
14 tions for said fiscal year are insufficient therefor: *Provided*  
15 *further*, That \$10,475,000 of this appropriation shall be  
16 available until expended, without regard to section 3709  
17 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, con-  
18 struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, pur-  
19 chase and installation of necessary equipment for radio  
20 transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and  
21 interest in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise:  
22 *Provided further*, That land may be acquired outside the  
23 continental United States without regard to section 355 of  
24 the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall  
25 be approved by the Secretary of State.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$29,000.

## BUREAU OF THE MINT

## MEDAL FOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE

## UNITED STATES

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law 221, Eighty-first Congress, approved August 12, 1949, \$2,500.

## TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND

## JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 111*, and *House Document Numbered 283*, Eighty-first Congress, ~~\$568-~~  
~~054.44~~ \$1,033,748.54, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by



1 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided fur-*  
2 *ther*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or  
3 by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated  
4 for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after  
5 the date of approval of this Act.

### 6 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
8 Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any  
9 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the  
10 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against  
11 the Government of the United States or who is a member of  
12 an organization of Government employees that asserts the  
13 right to strike against the Government of the United States,  
14 or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that  
15 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
16 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for  
17 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima  
18 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has  
19 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in  
20 a strike against the Government of the United States, is  
21 not a member of an organization of Government em-  
22 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the  
23 Government of the United States, or that such person does  
24 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that  
25 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United

1 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any  
2 person who engages in a strike against the Government of  
3 the United States or who is a member of an organization  
4 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike  
5 against the Government of the United States, or who advò-  
6 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,  
7 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by  
8 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or  
9 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund  
10 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon  
11 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned  
12 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
13 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
14 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

15 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental  
16 Appropriation Act, 1950".

Passed the House of Representatives August 19, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*





81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6008

[Report No. 1092]

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## AN ACT

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Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

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AUGUST 22 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Reported with amendments

# H. R. 6008

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. YOUNG to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz: On page 15, after line 4, insert:

- 1       INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN, NORTH DAKOTA
- 2       For the construction of roads, trails, buildings, utilities,
- 3 and other improvements, including expenses incidental
- 4 thereto, necessary for completion of the International Peace
- 5 Garden, North Dakota, \$25,000, to remain available until
- 6 expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective
- 7 only upon the enactment into law during the first session
- 8 of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 2369.

81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6008

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## AMENDMENT

---

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Young to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

---

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6008

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz: On page 22, after line 1, insert the following:

1                   BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

2           Refund of taxes illegally assessed and paid by Indian  
3 wards: For the payment by the Treasury Department of  
4 the principal amount of any claim or claims for refund of  
5 income taxes filed within the two-year period permitted by  
6 and pursuant to the declared policy of Congress as contained  
7 in section 2 of the Act of Congress of January 29, 1942  
8 (56 Stat. 21), by or on behalf of any Indian allottee of the  
9 class mentioned therein as having been required or per-  
10 mitted to pay any Federal income tax on the rents, royal-

1 ties, or other gains arising from such allotment during the  
2 minority of the allottee, \$200,000, to remain available until  
3 expended.

81ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. R. 6008

### AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 6008

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HILL to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz: On page 13, after line 17, insert the following:

1           RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

2           To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-  
3   trification Act, as amended, and to provide for rural tele-  
4   phones and other purposes: *Provided*, That the following  
5   two paragraphs shall be effective only upon the enactment  
6   into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress  
7   of H. R. 2960, as follows:

8           Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
9   administrative expenses, including personal services in the  
10   District of Columbia, \$250,000, of which amount \$35,000



1 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation  
 2 for the Office of the Solicitor.

3 Loans: For loans in accordance with title II and for  
 4 carrying out the provisions of section 7 of title I, \$25,-  
 5 000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury  
 6 in accordance with the applicable provisions of section 3 of  
 7 title I.

81ST CONGRESS  
 1ST SESSION

**H. R. 6008**

## **AMENDMENT**

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HILL to the bill  
 (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appro-  
 priations for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
 1950, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6008

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 20 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAYBANK to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz:  
On page 7, after line 4, insert the following:

- 1     The second proviso in the paragraph under the heading
- 2     “Public Housing Administration” in title I of the Inde-
- 3     pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, is hereby repealed
- 4     as of August 24, 1949.

81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6008

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## AMENDMENT

---

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAYBANK to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

---

SEPTEMBER 29 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed







81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6008

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 21 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma) to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, viz: On page 13, after line 17, insert the following:

1           RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

2           To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-  
3   trification Act, as amended, and to provide for rural tele-  
4   phones and other purposes: *Provided*, That the following  
5   two paragraphs shall be effective only upon the enactment  
6   into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress  
7   of H. R. 2960, as follows:

8           Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for



1 administrative expenses, including personal services in the  
2 District of Columbia, \$250,000, of which amount \$35,000  
3 may be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation  
4 for the Office of the Solicitor.

5       Loans: For loans in accordance with title II and for  
6 carrying out the provisions of section 7 of title I, \$25,-  
7 000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury  
8 in accordance with the applicable provisions of section 3 of  
9 title I.



81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 6008

---

## AMENDMENT

---

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HULL (for himself and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma) to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

---

SEPTEMBER 21 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed







the pay of the Federal officials in the upper pay brackets, although naturally the great bulk of the additional money to be spent as a result of the enactment of the bills will be in the lower brackets, because there are so many employees in those brackets.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I assume there will be controversy in regard to those pay bills, but probably little or no controversy in regard to the military pay bill. As to the others, there seems to be some objection by various Senators. It really does not make much difference which pay bill we take up following the one now pending. The reason why I was rather anxious to wait in regard to the executive pay bill was because of the fact that we might be able to compromise, and thus reach some agreement which would not make the executive pay bill so objectionable.

Then, again, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], who is very much interested in that bill, requested that it go over, because he is unavoidably absent, and will be until tomorrow.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. One of the difficulties with the classification bill, as has been pointed out by the Senator from Louisiana, is that already some of the classified personnel are receiving more pay than are many of the top officials of the executive departments. If the salaries of the lower-paid classified employees are to be increased again, without an increase in the pay of the top officials, there would be considerable objection.

Personally, I feel that the Senator from Louisiana is correct when he suggests that we should take them up more or less together, but that it would be well to take up the executive pay bill first.

Mr. LONG. As a matter of fact, if the classification pay bill were to pass, and the executive pay bill were not to pass, many of the top officials of the Federal Government would then receive considerably less pay than certain of the personnel working under them.

So it seems to me that the executive pay bill should be passed first.

Mr. TOBEY. Let me suggest that if the classification pay bill were passed and the executive pay bill were not passed, the result would be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Is that correct?

Mr. LONG. That is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have another suggestion; I do not know whether it will meet with the approval of the minority, because no notice of this matter has been given; but I suggest that in the event we find ourselves with nothing to consider, we might take up the calendar for several hours. We could have a quorum call and then consider the calendar for several hours.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. After having discussed the matter with two Members of the minority party who are responsible for inquiring into the bills on

the calendar, I understand that they are not ready to have the calendar taken up, and hope they will have until the end of the week.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I suggest that we take up House bill 6008, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1950. That bill is on the calendar, and I think it can be disposed of very readily. So I hope that appropriation bill may be considered at this time.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6008, the supplemental deficiency bill to which the Senator from Tennessee has just referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me inquire whether the Senator from Tennessee knows of any Members of the Senate on either side of the aisle who wish to offer any amendments to that bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; there are several amendments. After the committee amendments are read by the clerk, it will take only a few moments to dispose of them.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Then I ask the majority leader whether he believes we should have a quorum call in order that all Senators may be advised that we are taking up the appropriation bill. I would suggest the absence of a quorum; and if a quorum call is had, I know of no objection from Senators on this side of the aisle in respect to considering that bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts withhold his objection?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I withhold the objection until after the quorum call is had.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts wishes to be in a position either to object or not object after the quorum call is had. Is that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes; with the Vice President's help.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Of course, the Vice President cannot be in a position to help either in one way or another in regard to such a matter.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Frear	Kem
Anderson	Fulbright	Kerr
Bridges	George	Kilgore
Butler	Gillette	Knowland
Byrd	Green	Langer
Cain	Gurney	Leahy
Capehart	Hayden	Long
Chapman	Hendrickson	Lucas
Chavez	Hickenlooper	McCarthy
Connally	Hoey	McClellan
Cordon	Holland	McFarland
Donnell	Humphrey	McKellar
Downey	Jenner	Magnuson
Eaton	Johnson, Colo.	Malone
Ellender	Johnson, Tex.	Martin
Ferguson	Johnston, S. C.	Maybank

Miller	Robertson	Thomas, Utah
Millikin	Russell	Tobey
Mundt	Saltonstall	Vandenberg
Murray	Schoeppel	Watkins
Myers	Smith, Maine	Wherry
Neely	Sparkman	Wiley
O'Connor	Stennis	Williams
O'Mahoney	Taylor	Withers
Reed	Thomas, Okla.	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] that the unfinished business be laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6008, the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I may say I know of no one on the minority side who wishes to object to taking up the bill at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Legislative branch," on page 2, after line 1, to insert:

#### SENATE

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of this act, the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1950 is made available for the compensation of one additional special employee at the basic rate of \$1,000 per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 9, to insert:

For payment to Adelaide R. Hasse for compensation for the compilation of the index digest of the Temporary National Economic Committee, \$3,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 5, to insert:

#### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

##### CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnishings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant, Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, \$13,500, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 14, to insert:

Capitol buildings: For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings," \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Housing and Home Finance



Agency—Office of the Administrator—Salaries and expenses," on page 6, line 5, before the word "and", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$2,900,000"; in line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "two" and insert "three"; in the same line, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "(including the one provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950)", and in line 9, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following proviso:

*Provided*, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by said title.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Housing Administration," on page 7, line 5, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$4,125,000" and insert "\$4,375,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 12, to insert:

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; travel expenses of employees; travel, hotel, and other necessary expenses of the Commissioners; printing, binding, and other related work to be done by contract or otherwise at establishments other than the Government Printing Office; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now be authorized by law; \$3,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 3, to insert:

#### UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION REPAIR OF VESSELS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE

For repair of 134 vessels in the national defense reserve pursuant to section 11 (a) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 41), \$25,000,000; of which not more than \$804,630 shall be available for administrative expenses and not more than \$75,370 shall be available for operation of warehouses.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia," on page 8, after line 12, to insert:

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

##### OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the corporation counsel," \$11,660.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 16, to insert:

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT

##### MEDICAL CHARITIES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Medical charities" for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions as follows: Children's Hospital,

\$1,227; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$50,582.35; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$51,256.60; in all, \$103,065.95.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Settlement of claims and suits," on page 11, line 24, after "(46 Stat. 500)", to strike out "\$6,950" and insert "\$8,198.03."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture," on page 12, after line 16, to strike out the subhead "Farmers Home Administration."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Farm housing," on page 13, line 8, after "(5 U. S. C. 150)", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest Service—Emergency reconstruction and repair," on page 13, line 15, after the word "repair", to strike out "\$325,000" and insert "\$450,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census—Seventeenth decennial census," on page 13, line 23, before the word "and", to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$8,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 14, after line 17, to insert:

#### CONSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities," as follows:

Klamath, Oreg.: \$150,000, in accordance with the act of August 19, 1949, Public Law 256.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State," on page 19, after line 10, to insert:

#### PORT-AU-PRINCE BICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

For carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution of August 19, 1949 (Public Law 251, 81st Cong.), authorizing Federal participation in the International Exposition for the Bicentennial of the Founding of Port-au-Prince, Republic of Haiti, \$170,000, to remain available through June 30, 1951.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department," on page 22, after line 5, to insert:

#### BUREAU OF THE MINT

##### MEDAL FOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law 221, Eighty-first Congress, approved August 12, 1949, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Claims for damages and judgments," on page 22, line 17, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 111, and"; and in line 18, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$568,054.44" and insert "\$1,033,748.54."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, for the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and myself, and by request of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I offer an amendment which I ask to have read.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the amendment which the committee agreed the Senator from Oklahoma should offer from the floor, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, after line 17, it is proposed to insert the following:

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act, as amended, and to provide for rural telephones and other purposes: *Provided*, That the following two paragraphs shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 2960, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$250,000, of which amount \$35,000 may be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation for the Office of the Solicitor.

Loans: For loans in accordance with title II and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 of title I, \$25,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the applicable provisions of section 3 of title I.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma explain his amendment?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the House recently passed what is known as the rural telephone bill. That bill when it reached the Senate was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which reported it favorably, and it is now on the calendar. Unless it passes the Senate before we adjourn this item would not be in order; but I take it for granted that the bill will be considered and passed before we adjourn. Anticipating that situation, I think the money should be appropriated and be available so that the Administration can prepare the forms and be ready to consider applications as soon as possible after the bill becomes law. For that reason, anticipating favorable final action, I have offered this amendment.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the Senator from Oklahoma for his foresight in offering this amendment to the bill. He has done a very fine job in getting the rural telephone bill reported by his committee, and I am certainly delighted that we shall have a chance to vote on this matter today.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I was authorized by the Appropriations Committee to submit an amendment, which I will ask the clerk to read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPARKMAN subsequently said: Mr. President, a little while ago the Sen-



ate adopted to the bill an amendment which was proposed by my colleague, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. I wish to have the RECORD show at this point that my colleague is absent from the Senate today by leave of the Senate. I know that if he had been present he would have expressed his gratification at the action of the Senate in agreeing to the amendment to make provision for carrying into effect the Rural Telephone Act, in the event that act receives final approval by the Senate and the House of Representatives at this session of Congress. He has worked very hard on that particular legislation. I merely wanted, in his behalf, to express appreciation for the action of the Senate in agreeing to the amendment which he has proposed.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I wish to join in what the Senator from Alabama has stated. Year after year after year his colleague the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] has introduced legislation along this line. He perhaps has worked harder for it than any other Member of the Senate. I am sorry he is not here today to see the amendment agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I have another amendment, but I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from South Carolina and offer my second amendment later.

Mr. MAYBANK. It will take only a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, after line 4, it is proposed to insert the following:

The second proviso in the paragraph under the heading "Public Housing Administration" in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, is hereby repealed as of August 24, 1949.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, for the sake of the RECORD, will the Senator explain the purpose of his amendment?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, my amendment would repeal the rider in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1950 which prevents local housing agencies from making any payments in lieu of taxes in excess of those provided for in the original contract between the local housing agency and the Public Housing Administration.

The Senate Appropriations Committee two times this session, in the first deficiency appropriation and in the independent offices appropriation repealed this limitation on payments in lieu of taxes and two times this honorable body concurred. The Housing Act of 1949, Public Law 171, likewise provided for the repeal of this limitation and set forth in full the policy and requirements with respect to payments in lieu of taxes. Both Houses of Congress accepted these pro-

visions and on July 15 it became part of the law of the land.

In spite of this, the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill recommended the restrictive proviso be included and it was so enacted. While the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] protested vigorously against this action, he did not move to reconsider its adoption because he did not want to delay the urgently needed appropriations in the bill.

In offering this amendment I am trying to undo in this appropriation bill what the Independent Offices Appropriation Act did to undo legislation which this same Congress passed. I am merely attempting, Mr. President, to make the language of this appropriation for the housing agency consistent with the statutory language of the housing act. My amendment if enacted into law, as I hope it will be, will repeal the rider in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1950 as if it were never in effect.

My amendment will end the discrimination in the payments in lieu of taxes as between cities throughout the Nation. All cities will be treated alike, and whether a city receives a fair payment in lieu of taxes will no longer depend on whether some contract was equitably worked out or drawn up at all by someone here in Washington. No longer will cities who are having difficulty meeting the high cost of providing their citizens with the services they require be deprived of a fair and equitable payment because a contract was drawn up 10 or 12 years ago, or that the contract was drawn up when Government costs were low.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a list of projects on which the cooperation agreement and the assistance contract provide for no payments in lieu of taxes.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROJECTS ON WHICH THE COOPERATION AGREEMENT AND THE ASSISTANCE CONTRACT PROVIDE FOR NO PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

1. These projects will be unable to make any payments in lieu of taxes to the municipalities for the project fiscal year in respect to which annual contribution dates occur during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, unless the second proviso in the paragraph under the heading, "Public Housing Administration" in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, is repealed.

PUBLIC LAW 412 PROJECTS

Alexandria, Va-4-1, 2.  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla-10-1, 2.  
High Point, NC-6-1, 2.  
Kinston, NC-4-1, 2.  
Lakeland, Fla-11-1.  
Macon, Ga-7-1, 2, 2A, 3.  
Madisonville, Ky-7-1, 2.  
New Bedford, Mass-7-1, 2.  
New Bern, NC-5-1, 2.  
North Little Rock, Ark-2-1.  
San Antonio, Tex-6-1, 1A, 3, 4, 5.  
Sarasota, Fla-8-1.  
Texarkana, Tex-14-1, 2.  
Dallas, Tex-9-1, 2, 5.  
Fresno, Cal-6-1, 2, 3.  
Hartford, Conn-3-1, 2, 3, 3A.  
Holyoke, Mass-5-1.  
Houston, Tex-5-1, 2, 4, 5.

Pittsburgh, Pa-1-1, 2, 3.  
Twin Falls, Ida-1-1, 2.  
Brownsville, Tex-7-1.  
Delaware County, Ind-4-1.  
Frankfort, Ky-3-1.  
Harrisburg, Pa-8-1, 2.  
Kokomo, Ind-7-1.  
Louisville, Ky-1-1.  
Louisville, Ky-1, 2.  
Louisville, Ky-1-3, 4.  
Rome, Ga-5-1, 2.  
Orlando, Fla-4-1.  
Corpus Christi, Tex-9-1, 2, 3.  
Great Falls, Mont-2-1.  
Helena, Mont-4-1.  
Laredo, Tex-11-1.  
Muncie, Ind-5-1.  
Pensacola, Fla-6-1, 2.  
Tampa, Fla-3-1R, 2, 3.  
West Palm Beach, Fla-9-1, 2.  
St. Petersburg, Fla-2-1.  
Allentown, Pa-4-1.  
Syracuse, NY-1-1.  
Utica, NY-6-1.  
Washington, DC-1-1, 2, 4, 7.  
Anniston, Ala-4-1.  
Charleston, WVA-1-1, 2.  
Kingsport, Tenn-6-1, 2.  
Raleigh, NC-2-1, 2.  
Reading, Pa-9-1.  
Wilmington, NC-1-1, 2.  
St. Petersburg, Fla-2-1A.  
Bristol, Va-2-1, 2.  
Paducah, Ky-6-1, 2.  
Jacksonville, Fla-1-1, 1A, 2.  
Pawtucket, RI-2-1R.  
Bridgeport, Conn-1-2.  
Biloxi, Miss-5-1, 2, 3.  
Brownsville, Tex-7-2.  
Daytona Beach, Fla-7-1A.  
Daytona Beach, Fla-7-2.  
Hattiesburg, Miss-1-1, 2.  
Hopewell, Va-5-1.  
Honolulu, TH-1-1.  
Marietta, Ga-10-1R, 2.  
New Britain, Conn-5-1.  
Phenix City, Ala-5-1R, 2.  
Phoenix, Ariz-1-1, 2, 3.  
Spartanburg, SC-3-1, 2.  
Waco, Tex-10-1, 2.  
Wheeling, WVA-3-2.  
Williamson, WVA-8-1, 2.  
Athens, Ga-3-1, 1A, 2.  
Brunswick, Ga-9-1, 2.  
Butte, Mont-3-1.  
Columbus, Ga-4-1R, 1RA, 2, 2A.  
Fort Wayne, Ind-3-1.  
Lexington, Ky-4-1, 2.  
Martinsburg, WVA-6-1, 2.  
Newport News, Va-3-1.  
Baytown (formerly Pelly) Tex-12-1, 2.  
Stamford, Conn-7-1.  
Mayaguez, PR-4-1, 2.  
Ponce, PR-1-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.  
Puerto Rico PR-3-1 to 3-12.  
San Juan, PR-2-1, 2, 3, 4.  
Daytona Beach, Fla-7-1.  
Huntington, WVA-4-1, 2, 3.  
Mt. Hope, WVA-7-1.  
Vincennes, Ind-2-1.  
Clarksdale, Miss-7-1.  
East Baton Rouge, La-3-1, 2.  
Lake Charles, La-4-1, 2.  
New Haven, Conn-4-1, 3, 4.  
Seattle, Wash-1-1.  
Miami, Fla-5-1, 2, 3.  
Charlotte, NC-3-1, 1A, 2.  
Holyoke, Mass-5-2.  
Woonsocket, RI-3-1.  
Pittsburgh, Pa-1-4, 5.  
Superior, Wis-1-1.  
Greenville, SC-4-1.  
Lakeland, Fla-11-2.  
Dothan, Ala-7-1.  
Brownwood, Tex-21-1.  
Dallas, Tex-9-3, 4.  
Dallas, Tex-9-4A.  
Houston, Tex-5-7.  
Los Angeles Co., Cal-2-1, 5, 4.



Mesa, Ariz-5-1.  
 Sacramento City, Cal-5-1.  
 Sacramento Co., Cal-7-1.  
 Upland, Cal-9-2.  
 Providence, RI-1-1, 2.  
 Fort Wayne, Ind-3-2.  
 Alexandria, La-23-1, 2.  
 Galveston, Tex-17-1.  
 Galveston, Tex-17-2.  
 Kern Co., Cal-8-1, 2.  
 Oakland, Cal-3-1, 2, 3.  
 Anaconda, Mont-5-1.  
 Clallam Co., Wash-4-2.  
 Fayetteville, NC-9-1, 2.  
 Norfolk, Va-6-3.  
 Richmond, Va-7-1.  
 Brownsville, Tex-7-3.  
 Conway, Ark-6-1, 2.  
 Fort Smith, Ark-3-1.  
 Little Rock, Ark-4-1, 2, 3.  
 Glendale, Ariz-3-1.  
 Hawaii, TH-1-2.  
 Richmond, Cal-10-1, 2.  
 San Bernardino, Cal-19-1, 2.  
 Santa Barbara Co., Cal-21-1.  
 Tucson, Ariz-4-1.  
 King Co., Wash-2-1.  
 Seattle, Wash-1-4.  
 Seattle, Wash-1-5.  
 Middletown, Conn-9-1.  
 Bethlehem, Pa-11-1.  
 New Albany, Ind-12-1, 2.  
 Albany, Ga-23-1, 2.  
 Orlando, Fla-4-2.  
 Pensacola, Fla-6-3.  
 Lubbock, Tex-16-1.  
 So. San Francisco, Cal-15-1.  
 Bremerton, Wash-3-1.  
 Washington, DC-1-3, 6, 9, 11, 12.  
 Newport, RI-5-1.  
 Allentown, Pa-4-2.  
 Hartford, Conn-3-4.

2. In addition to the above, there are a large number of other projects, both Public Law 412 and Public Law 671, in which cooperation agreements and assistance contracts do require some payments in lieu of taxes, but these amounts are less than the amounts authorized by section 305 (b) of the Housing Act of 1949 (Public Law 171, 81st Cong.). The payments authorized in these cases are in various amounts and percentages, such as 2 percent of shelter rent, 2½ percent, 3 percent, etc.; therefore, if the proviso in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, is not repealed, the allowable payments in lieu of taxes in these cases would be limited to such smaller amounts or percentages.

3. There is still a third category of cases in which the outstanding assistance contract between the Public Housing Administration and the local authority authorizes payments in lieu of taxes equal to 5 percent, but such outstanding contracts are revisions of earlier contracts which authorized smaller amount or none at all. Under the proviso contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, which limits the allowable payments in lieu of taxes to amounts contained in the original contract between the Public Housing Administration and the local authority, the payments in lieu of taxes would have to be limited to the lesser amount and the Public Housing Administration would then be in default under the terms of the outstanding revised contracts. The projects failing in this category are the following: Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Mich.; Norwalk, Conn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Beverly, N. J.; Jackson, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Denver, Colo.; Key West, Fla.; Los Angeles, Calif.; New York, N. Y.; Omaha, Nebr.; Springfield, Ill.; Trenton, N. J.; Frederick, Md., and McKeesport, Pa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I move to amend the bill, on page 10, line 12, by striking out "\$50,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$100,000."

I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] if he will make a brief statement of the facts concerning this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, my suggestion would be that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee accept this amendment and take it to conference. It has to do with day-care centers, which have been operating from year to year in the District of Columbia. An act of Congress was passed which came out of the District Committee of the House and the District Committee of the Senate, extending it for one more year. The act itself provided that the amount allotted to this work should be \$100,000. It was shown in the testimony that the contribution by the parents or guardians of the children would be approximately \$50,000. Actually it was approximately \$48,000. The House Committee on Appropriations took the view that the amount of money to be appropriated would be equal only to the sum which the parents provided, but inasmuch as the authorizing act contemplated \$100,000, perhaps we can persuade the House if we take the matter to conference to adjust it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, necessity commands us and humanity entreats us to adopt the pending amendment. Its defeat would cause irreparable injury and distress to a vast army which is composed of highly praiseworthy working women from the District of Columbia and from practically every State in the Union. Failure to increase the appropriation, as proposed by the amendment which I have proposed would necessitate the closing of a number of service centers which, by caring for the children of these working women, make it possible for their mothers, many of whom are widows, to earn a livelihood both for themselves and their little ones who are wholly dependent upon them. As a result of my conversations with various Senators concerning this important matter, I am convinced that further debate is unnecessary and that the vote in favor of the amendment will be indicative of appropriate senatorial reverence for the Master's admonition "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God."

Please let me urge that the amendment be approved without dissenting voice or vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I wish to call up an amendment which was au-

thorized by the Appropriations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, after line 4, it is proposed to insert:

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN, NORTH DAKOTA

For the construction of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and other improvements, including expenses incidental thereto, necessary for completion of the International Peace Garden, North Dakota, \$25,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 2369.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, the International Peace Garden referred to is sponsored by the State of North Dakota and the Canadian Government. It started previous to World War II. Authorizing legislation for this appropriation passed the House and is now pending in the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I understand it has the approval of that committee. This appropriation cannot be effective until the legislation has been passed by Congress and signed by the President.

I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a further explanation of the amendment.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL, H. R. 2389, TO AUTHORIZE AN APPROPRIATION TO COMPLETE THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN, NORTH DAKOTA

The North Dakota State Legislature in 1935 authorized and directed the Governor to accept title to certain lands on the Canadian border to be known as the International Peace Garden, for the purpose of furthering international peace among the nations of the world.

An 888-acre park was established as the result of this legislation and the Canadian Government, urged by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, established a park of approximately 1,300 acres on the Canadian side of the border. The National Park Service, between 1934 and 1941, during the Civilian Conservation Corps program, assisted in development of the park on the American side of the border. The abrupt entry of the United States into World War II, however, and the resulting discontinuance of the Civilian Conservation Corps program, left the International Peace Garden unfinished.

The Dominion of Canada is developing the park on its side of the border and the \$100,000 authorized is for the purpose of aiding the State of North Dakota to develop that part of the park in the United States.

The Federal project was on a somewhat larger scale than would have been undertaken by the State without assistance from the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps, and, therefore, it may be regarded that there is a moral obligation on the part of the Federal Government to assist in the completion of this project.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that this is the same type of amendment as that which was passed in connection with the rural telephone provision?

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is the bill covering it on the calendar yet?



Mr. YOUNG. No; it is not. The appropriation would not be effective until authorizing legislation is passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I offer a second amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 22, after line 1, it is proposed to insert the following:

#### BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Refund of taxes illegally assessed and paid by Indian wards: For the payment by the Treasury Department of the principal amount of any claim or claims for refund of income taxes filed within the 2-year period permitted by and pursuant to the declared policy of Congress as contained in section 2 of the act of Congress of January 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 21), by or on behalf of any Indian allottee of the class mentioned therein as having been required or permitted to pay any Federal income tax on the rents, royalties, or other gains arising from such allotment during the minority of the allottee, \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief explanation of the amendment. A bill embodying the substance of the amendment passed the House at this session and is pending in the appropriate committee of this body, but for fear we will not get action on it at this session, I have offered the amendment just read. The House bill provides not only for the payment of claims when approved but for the payment of interest on such claims. This amendment eliminates the interest and provides for the payment of claims only in the event the Treasury Department finds the claims are just. In the early days in my State of Oklahoma all Indian property was taxed by the Federal Government and by the State government. The Indians, of course, complained, because, being wards of the Government, they did not think they should pay taxes. But, in any event, they were forced to pay taxes, and claims for refunds have been presented to the Government many of which have been paid.

There are claims of Indians who were minors at the time the tax was paid, and such Indian minors did not know of their rights, and from time to time the provision for refunds has been extended, but now we ask for a sufficient extension to permit those former minors—now, of course, adults—to have a chance to go into court or before the Treasury Department and present their claims, and if just to secure refunds. If the Treasury determines that the claims are just, they will pay them; if they determine they are not, they will not pay them. That is the whole question involved.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The amendment provides for paying the principal of the claims, without the interest, which

would amount really to very much more than the principal, because of the time the claims have run. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senator is correct. The claims having run some 40 years, the interest alone on them would amount to more than the principal. The committee did not see fit to authorize the payment of the interest. We hope to get the matter settled, as it has been pending already for too long—for the 27 years I have been a Member of the Congress to my certain knowledge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 8, after line 3, it is proposed to insert the following:

#### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The proviso in the paragraph under the heading "National Labor Relations Board" contained in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, shall not be interpreted to include fruit and vegetable packing house workers.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the proviso to which the amendment refers, which was included in the third deficiency bill, reads as follows under the heading "National Labor Relations Board":

*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (8) of the act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and as defined in section 3 (1) of the act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

That proviso has been carried in the appropriation bills, in the National Labor Relations Board item, for the past 4 years, and has caused no difficulty of any kind until the present year, when the Board by a ruling decided that agricultural laborers as defined by the act including packing shed workers. Up to last January, I believe it was, they had not been included, and whenever there was a dispute in any packing shed in the United States where vegetables or fruits were being loaded the National Labor Relations Board participated and settled the dispute. Where there was a question of an election, to decide what labor organization should represent the laborers, there was no difficulty. But the recent ruling makes it so that if a pear crop, for instance, which must be marketed within a few weeks, is to be gathered, and there should be a quick strike, the Board could not follow the usual methods of arbitration and conciliation which the Board employs in settling controversies of that kind.

My suggestion in offering the amendment is that the Senate adopt the proviso and that it be taken to conference. I do not know that it is entirely perfect,

but I am sure that the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], with whom I talked about it in the committee, will agree with me that a very difficult situation would be presented if the new ruling by the Board made it impossible in any way to conciliate or arbitrate or handle a strike in a packing shed which is not a farm operation, and had not been so considered until last January.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. I hope the Senator will correct me if I am wrong, but as the situation now stands, the prohibition to which the Senator refers would act to prevent any conciliation attempt on the part of the conciliation officials in the case of a strike or a threatened strike. It would leave the parties at arm's length at the one time above all others when any intervention which would succeed in getting the packing sheds working would be most invaluable, and might be the means of saving a whole crop of perishables.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is exactly my understanding of the situation.

Mr. CORDON. As I said to the Senator, I am not certain that the amendment will do exactly what the Senator feels should be done and what the Senator from Oregon feels is advisable, and I think perhaps attention should be given in the conference if the amendment shall be adopted, to a careful checking of the term "packing-house workers," so as to be certain that it does not include operations on the farm which are purely incidental to the agricultural operation itself. I believe the amendment of sufficient importance to go to conference, and I shall support the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I expect to be one of the conferees, and I assure the Senator I shall take the matter up and endeavor to have drafted exactly the right language, so that nothing will be done that has not been done freely heretofore in the past, during all the years this proviso has been upon the statute books, until the recent change in the attitude of the Board.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the Board is prohibited from using any money in relation to this particular kind of work under the prior provision, how did the case get before it, if it was not allowed to have jurisdiction?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have not the entire history of matters pertaining to this proviso. I tried to confer with a former member of this body, Mr. Murdock, who is a member of the Board, who promised to give me some information about it. It is perfectly clear that this language has not been construed, until recently, to include packing-house workers. It is designed and intended to prevent the organization of agricultural labor, and that is all it is intended for. That means somebody working on a farm, or where a packing shed is alongside a railroad



track and men and women are employed putting fruit in boxes or putting lettuce and other vegetables in crates. They are not working on a farm, and never until this recent change of mind on the part of the Board have they been considered agricultural laborers.

Mr. FERGUSON. Up to the present time, have not activities on farms where there were packing houses been considered agricultural?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. FERGUSON. The products moved directly from the field to so-called warehouses, where the workers sorted them, and all the workers were treated as farm laborers, were they not?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, not until January of this year. Prior to that time they were not considered to be agricultural workers because they were not employed on the land. They were employed in a building putting fruit in boxes or lettuce or other vegetables in crates.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Does the Senator understand, as does the Senator from Oregon, that the testimony before the subcommittee was to the effect that the National Labor Relations Board had deemed that so-called packing-house workers were not included within the prohibition, but had never formally decided the question, and had operated under the assumption that that was the law, until the matter came up to them in two cases, I believe, when they reversed their former position to the extent that they made a decision which in itself, by virtue of its character, prohibited them from hereafter doing what before that they had done on the assumption that they were permitted to do it under the proviso?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is a correct statement. For that reason, if the amendment is adopted, we can take it up with the Board and secure a clear definition so there will be no difficulty about the matter.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I may say that that is the view of the Senator from Oregon, and that is the reason he has taken the position he has taken with reference to this provision.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona if the adoption of the amendment would mean that jurisdiction would be given to the NLRB over labor in packing sheds and the like handling agricultural products in their original or natural state? If it would so do, in my judgment, it would make a very great departure from the law as it has always been announced and always been interpreted, and I would certainly want to know from the distinguished Senator that the amendment would not have any such result.

Mr. HAYDEN. All I can state to the Senator from Florida is I know that in

California, in the Salinas area, and in Arizona, in the Salt River Valley area, where there have been disputes between the packers, those who operate the packing sheds along the railroad track and their workers, the NLRB has adjusted those disputes. The Board has also arranged for elections where there was a doubt as to whether one union or another should represent the workers. They have always considered them not to be agricultural laborers. I am sure that is the situation in California and in Arizona. I cannot say anything about what the situation is in Florida or elsewhere, but I know the statement I have made applies to California and Arizona. After a crop is grown and ready to be shipped, lettuce already picked, or carrots taken out of the ground, ready to be shipped, or if a crop of pears, which are highly perishable, has been picked, if a dispute arose and nothing could be done by way of mediation or conciliation, I know it would be disastrous. In such event, there might arise innumerable difficulties which ought to be straightened out, and such difficulties have been straightened out until recently.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator if the proposal does not represent a change in the substantive law rather than legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; there never has been any substantive law on the subject. But for 4 years we have carried these identical words as a limitation upon the appropriations for the National Labor Relations Board. There is no statute on the subject. The only difficulty that exists now grows out of the recent interpretation of the words to mean more than they were considered to mean by the Board for more than 3 years up until this last year. I can say to the Senator from Florida that certainly I have no desire in the world to confer any additional jurisdiction upon the National Labor Relations Board above and beyond what they exercised prior to last January, and which was customary up to last January. If this amendment goes to conference, if any doubt exists about it, we can straighten it out.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. While I fully appreciate the objectives of the distinguished Senator from Arizona, and I have no doubt that he does not want to disturb the prevailing law, in my view the adoption of this amendment would very probably do so. The provision in the third deficiency bill which has been referred to, reads as follows, and I quote from page 14 of the bill, lines 11 to 20 inclusive, as follows:

*Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the act of July 5, 1935, and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as de-*

*fined in section 3 (f) of the act of June 25, 1938.*

Mr. President, my understanding of this problem is that a long dispute has existed behind the insertion of this provision which I have just read, into the various appropriation acts in which it has been placed. It has been placed in such acts by the insistence of Congress, as I understand, to make it clear that Congress has no intention ever to allow the National Labor Relations Board to use the appropriation, or to exercise jurisdiction in connection with the organization or the assistance in organizing agricultural laborers, or for investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers.

My understanding is based on considerable dealing with this particular situation in the State of Florida, where there has been distinction made between the work in the handling of fruits and vegetables in their native state, or in their natural condition, in which case the workers have been held, as I understand it, to be agricultural laborers, whereas in the case of those who are in the canneries or in the processing plants which change the form of the natural product, the contrary has been held, and the NLRB has been allowed to maintain jurisdiction and to expend Federal funds in assisting in the organization of the latter class of agricultural laborers, as I have mentioned, whereas they have not been permitted to do so at all—either to claim jurisdiction or to expend Federal funds—in connection with the organization or the investigation or arbitration of disputes in the case of the workers in the packing sheds, or packing houses, which handle the fruit and the vegetables in their native state.

What I sincerely fear is that the wording of this amendment as now proposed would operate to defeat the insistence of the Congress throughout the years that the definitions it had insisted upon be interpreted in accordance with the interpretation which I have already suggested, which has distinguished between operations in the packing sheds, where the fruit or vegetables are handled in their natural state, and the operations in the processing plants, where the fruits or vegetables are placed in cans or where they are concentrated or dehydrated or handled in some manufacturing process.

I am very fearful that the adoption of the amendment would completely undo the long stand of Congress, the insistent stand, which it has been attempted, by a nibbling process of interpretations or regulations, to evade. It would, in my judgment, rather dangerously operate against the long stand of Congress along the lines which I have just mentioned.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is not that exactly what the amendment proposes to do—to make such a change?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; not at all. All the amendment proposes to do—I am sorry it had to be prepared hurriedly—is to restore the previous definition of what is an agricultural laborer and to



follow procedures which were followed by the NLRB until last January. Up to that time, to my personal knowledge, in Arizona and in California, and I think the Senator from Florida will find it to be true in Florida, where a packing shed is located alongside a railroad track and the fruit or the vegetables are brought to the track, and there are put in the boxes and placed on the train, the workers have not been considered to be agricultural laborers. If the work were done on a farm, however, that would be a very different matter. If I had a packing shed on my farm and I used the same labor I employed to grow the crop to pack it, that would clearly be agricultural labor. The fact is that they are migratory workers. They begin with cantaloups, for example, in the Imperial Valley. They go into the packing sheds, pack the cantaloups in crates, and put them in cars. Then they go to Yuma, then to the Salt River Valley, and then up into Colorado. They follow the crop, and work along the railroad tracks. There have been innumerable disputes, which have been mediated and conciliated, elections have been held, and all that. So I am sure that the Senator from Florida is in error.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the Senator from Florida has that very thing in mind. These workers pack in boxes the grapefruit, oranges, or other fruit brought in from the farms, along the railroad track or along the highway.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the Senator from Florida say that the persons he knows about in Florida who do that kind of work are employed on farms?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I will state exactly what my understanding is.

My understanding is that in Florida the courts have held, and the law has been understood as distinguishing between workers in a packing house or packing shed where the vegetables or fruits are handled in their native state, and the workers in canneries or concentrating plants. My information is that while there has been contention in other States, that contention has been decided by courts of the highest authority in favor of the doctrine which I have announced. That was the decision, as I understand, in the case of the diGiorgio interests in the State of California, only last year. I believe that the adoption of this amendment would tend to upset the decisions of the courts, which announce the law exactly as we have understood and interpreted it in the Florida courts. As I understand, it has been interpreted in both State and Federal courts in that area. The adoption of this amendment would hold in so many words that fruit and vegetable packing-house workers are not included within the term "agricultural laborers," to my mind making a complete and very serious change in existing law. I know that with reference to the Wages and Hours Act there has been great controversy, and it has been decided exactly as I have stated, namely, that there is a difference between those

who are actually manufacturing or processing and those who are handling the fruit or vegetables in their native State.

In my judgment, this simple amendment, offered in the best of faith by the distinguished Senator from Arizona might operate completely to overturn the provisions of both the NLRB Act and the Wages and Hours Act and also to overturn the decisions of very eminent courts in interpreting those acts. So I would not want to see it adopted under the understanding that it did not have that meaning. Let me read the proviso again, for the information of the Senate—

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me to interrupt him, the sole question is this: Is a packing-shed worker handling grapefruit, oranges, lemons, carrots, lettuce, or any other crop, alongside a railroad track, not on a farm, putting them in the packages and placing them in the freight car, an agricultural laborer? If the Senator contends that he is, there is no argument about it. But so far as my personal knowledge is concerned, in my own State and in California such workers have not been considered to be agricultural laborers, because they were not employed by a farmer. They did not work on a farm. They engaged in a business. As I have said, most of them are migratory laborers who follow crops.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. My understanding has been exactly the contrary. My understanding is that the adoption of this amendment would affirmatively give the National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction over fruit and vegetable workers in packing houses, and also probably bring them within the purview of the Wages and Hours Act. The definition in the Labor-Management Act is one of the specific things affected by this amendment. To my mind, it would be very dangerous to adopt the amendment.

#### PROPOSED DECENTRALIZATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am sorry to have to interrupt with a collateral matter, but I must attend a conference shortly. I shall take not more than 5 minutes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it will require only half a minute to dispose of the pending bill if we can reach a vote.

Mr. WILEY. Very well, if it may be understood that I may be recognized. I must attend a conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, have I the floor?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have a couple of insertions to place in the RECORD prior to the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I shall consume only a few minutes. I desire to be heard. I think I was recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the most important news in the last 7 days and perhaps of this entire year has been the confirmation by the President of the

atomic-bomb explosion within the borders of Russia. To some of us, the only surprising feature of this news is that it, in turn, should cause such surprise. In other words, it has been common knowledge in many circles here in Washington that there was such a radioactive explosion within the Soviet Union.

For example, in the September 1949 issue of the bulletin Intelligence Digest, which was published prior to the 1st of September, by Mr. Kenneth De Courcy, in London, whom I happen to know personally and whom I have had the privilege of visiting in his home in London and in the country, details were given on the bomb in Russian hands. I personally had made no public reference to this printed news, because quite obviously, until our governmental authorities saw fit to confirm it, it might be considered by some as constituting classified information. In the January issue of the Intelligence Digest, to which I have referred, published by Mr. De Courcy, there was a prediction in relation to the explosion.

Yesterday, following the extensive comments on the atomic-bomb question, I released from my office a letter which I had written to Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson urging the decentralization of our armed services from Washington, D. C. I have pleaded for such action for many years now. As a matter of fact, from the early days of 1939, when I first came to the Senate, I pleaded with our military and industrial leaders in Washington to disperse our major defense installations away from the Capital, from New York City, from Chicago, and other over-congested areas out into the relatively under-populated Middle West, and even far West.

To some people, my repeated requests for decentralization from Washington may have seemed to be scaremongering. We have learned, however, that our worst fears have been confirmed and that any further delay in decentralization is suicidal. I tried to point this out in previous articles which I wrote for the magazine the Reserve Officer here in Washington in February 1948 and February 1949. At this time I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of my release of yesterday.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### WILEY URGES DECENTRALIZATION TO MEET ATOMIC BOMB THREAT—DERIDES "PEACE TALK WITH STALIN"

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican of Wisconsin, reported today he had written to Secretary of Defense, Louis Johnson, presenting his urgent recommendation for immediate decentralization of the National Defense Department, particularly from the Pentagon Building and other "suicidal target" installations in the Washington area.

WILEY also reported that he has renewed his pleas with the White House and the National Security Resources Board for immediate steps for getting as many key Government personnel and officers out of the Washington area as soon as possible.

#### WE ARE SUCKERS FOR SOLAR PLEXUS BLOW

"Even had President Truman not announced that there has been an atomic bomb explosion inside Russia, such decentraliza-



tion is long overdue. For years now, I have pointed out that we are 'centralization chumps' in allowing all of our key industries and our key Government departments to be congregated in Washington, D. C., and a few major production centers. We would be a sucker for a solar plexus atomic blow which could knock our country out of an atomic war a few minutes after such a war started."

The Wisconsin Senator added: "While there is certainly no grounds for panic or hysteria, there is grounds for action—darn fast."

MERE TALK WITH JOE STALIN WILL NOT BRING  
PEACE

"It is ridiculous to assume that if President Truman were to merely chat with Joe Stalin and to arrive at some paper agreement that would evaporate away the atomic menace. On the contrary, the atomic cloud will continue to hang over the world, along with the bacteriological warfare cloud, until we have made the United Nations a 100 percent effective international police force. Russia has shown that she regards treaties as mere scraps of paper. An atomic agreement would obviously be kept by her only so long as she felt it within her national interests to do so.

"It is ridiculous too to criticize us for being in an atomic armament race with Russia. It is a fact that such a race exists and will continue. No amount of wishy-washy thinking will eradicate it nor will any so-called peace chat. Our greatest means for preserving peace is still in our invincible armed might, even though we will continue to try to improve the effectiveness of the United Nations."

Mr. WILEY. This morning, after I had issued the release, I received a radiogram from Mr. deCourcy. I should like to read it.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1949.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,

United States Senate, Washington:

Have read your memorandum to Johnson with interest. Intelligence Digest published full details coming Russian atomic bomb explosion in January last and said it would be in June. Three weeks ago forecast it had happened. Further information leads me to believe Russia will have big stock pile by 1953 together fleet pilotless aircraft or missiles for use in conjunction. Neither British nor American Governments are adequately informed or taking matters sufficiently seriously. Full information about these matters and plan considered best by those with really full intelligence knowledge is to be published Intelligence Digest November 1 which everyone in America should read. Hope you will do best to press these matters and urge people read full details published November upon which the future existence of Britain and America depends. You are quite right about dispersion from Washington though much more than this will be necessary.

Best regards,

KENNETH DECOURCY.

Mr. President, the morning newspaper presents the thought that a ring has been built by the Russians for discharging their projectiles.

My remarks are not made with any thought of indulging in scare propaganda. However, I think we have had long enough to think things through. When we realize what happened in Japan and when we realize how, through our ingenuity, we have shortened distances, so that today from our outpost in Hawaii or our outpost in Alaska it is possible to come in contact with Russian planes and Russian territory within a comparatively few hours, I believe I would be remiss if I did not bring this radiogram to the attention of the Sen-

ate, because I happen to know something about the way the man who sent the radiogram operates. It is nothing for him to send a man into a country for an entire year to investigate details. Of course, he has been 6 or 7 months ahead of the rest of the world in respect to certain important data which finally have come to the knowledge of the world. He was weeks ahead of the President's statement.

Mr. President, what are we going to do about this matter? The problem is one which seems to me, as a legislator, to call for a suggestion that perhaps it is later than we think, and that we should carefully review the wisdom of the present policy of continually building great centralized establishments, as we have been doing, and building larger and larger cities.

In the issue of Newsweek magazine, published this morning, appears a pictogram showing the number of lives that would be lost in one block in New York City if a bomb were dropped there. Yet what are we doing about such matters?

So it seems to me this problem calls, in the first place, for the Armed Services Committee not only to rationalize in regard to the situation but to sit down with the leaders of our military and find out definitely in what direction we are going.

I apologize to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee for taking time on this matter during the consideration of the appropriations bill.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its assistant enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 3616. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lulu Two Spears Iron Bird; and

H. R. 3886. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Jeanette Pearl Burns.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1976. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 5310. An act to confer jurisdiction on the State of California over the lands and residents of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation in said State, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5670. An act authorizing transfer of land to the county of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico, for a hospital site.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 1976. An act to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 3616. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lulu Two Spears Iron Bird;

H. R. 3886. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Jeanette Pearl Burns;

H. R. 5310. An act to confer jurisdiction on the State of California over the lands and

residents of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation in said State, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5670. An act authorizing transfer of land to the county of Bernalillo, State of New Mexico, for a hospital site.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona, on page 8, after line 3.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have a vote on this question?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, at this time I raise a point of order against the amendment proposed by the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona, namely, that it is an attempt to write legislation into an appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I shall have to concede the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed—

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 14, in line 24, it is proposed to strike out "\$98,500" and insert "\$154,300."

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I dislike very much to bring forward an amendment at this particular time, but it so happened that I was in New Mexico up until Thursday of last week. While I was there I took occasion to visit the Pueblo of Zuni, an Indian pueblo close to the Arizona line. There I saw something which I thought I should discuss with the Senate, especially in connection with an appropriation bill.

Several years ago the Congress appropriated funds for a road and a bridge at this particular pueblo. It is the oldest pueblo in the North American Continent, and the first pueblo to be seen by white men. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1540. Today 3,000 Indians are living there and in the reservation which was granted to them many years ago. They make their own living. During the recent war 800 of these Indians served in the armed forces of the United States.

Congress appropriated money for the construction of a road and a bridge near the pueblo. I went to the pueblo 2 weeks ago last Sunday. In the middle of an arroyo, there is a bridge, but there is no approach to the bridge. That situation exists because, according to what I am told by the Indian Bureau and according to what the poor Indians have tried to explain to me, Congress did not provide sufficient money for finishing the project. The result is that in the middle of the dry arroyo, which is subject to flash floods, there is a fine bridge, a good concrete structure, but it is without approaches. So the Indians cannot cross it.

All I request by the amendment is that a few thousand dollars be appropriated



for constructing the approaches to the bridge, so that the Indians may use it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the additional amount the Senator requests, by means of his amendment, is \$50,000.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is \$54,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. This matter was not brought up in the committee; was it?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I understand from the Indian Bureau that the need for the additional funds developed quite suddenly. Of course, the need for the additional construction is so palpable, and the present waste of the Government's money is so evident—anyone who goes there and sees the present situation can comprehend at a glance the need for the additional funds now requested—that I decided to bring it before the Senate at this time. This matter was brought up before, but I understand that in committee the amount of the appropriation for roads was reduced, with the result that in this particular instance the necessary funds are not available.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is it the Senator's point that the bridge is finished, but there is no way to get to it?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. An automobile cannot be driven on the bridge?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is not even possible to walk on the bridge at the present time unless some boards are put in position first so as to enable people to reach the bridge.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is it the position of the Senator from New Mexico that the completion of this project is the responsibility of the Federal Government?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Certainly it is the responsibility of the Federal Government, which has built the bridge and has spent the money for its construction. However, even though flash floods continue to develop in the arroyo, the bridge is not usable as of the present time.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is it the understanding that the Indians will do the labor involved in that connection?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Indians usually do.

Mr. President, the situation in the case of that bridge is that the road leading to it has gone to pieces. I am trying to have money made available in order to protect what the Federal Government already has spent on the bridge. It is a very fine project.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I shall not unduly delay passage of the bill. I merely want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that on page 8 of the bill we are appropriating \$25,000,000 for the Maritime Commission, as

extra money which will be needed to repair 134 vessels now in our national reserve fleet. To keep the record straight, I will place into the RECORD at this point a letter from the Comptroller General indicating why it is that the Maritime Commission now finds it is \$25,000,000 short of the amount of funds adequate to carry out this year's business according to law. This is a letter dated July 11, 1949, signed by the Hon. Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General of the United States, and addressed to the President of the Senate, in which the Comptroller General, referring to the Maritime's expenditure last year, says that "not less than \$25,000,000 must be considered as excessive due to irregular procedures, inaccurate calculations, and unjustifiably liberal interpretations of statutory language." In other words, Mr. Warren points out in the report attached how the Maritime Commission has disbursed \$25,000,000 for which it had no authority, which is exactly the amount we are today being asked to replace. I ask unanimous consent to have the letter inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1949.

The honorable the PRESIDENT of the SENATE.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am transmitting herewith a special report concerning certain agreements entered into by the United States Maritime Commission under which the Government granted construction subsidies and assumed the cost of national defense features in connection with the construction of passenger vessels for private owners. The information contained in this report was disclosed during the regular audit of the financial transactions of the Commission for the fiscal year 1948 conducted by the Corporation Audits Division of this Office and was brought to my attention in advance of the regular audit report because of the serious nature of the disclosures. I concur, without reservation, in the conclusions and recommendations of this report and feel strongly that the Congress should give immediate attention to the matters discussed therein.

The three transactions in question involve the construction of six vessels at a cost to the Commission of approximately \$150,000,000 and a sale of the vessels to private interests for approximately \$70,000,000. The report indicates that of the resulting contribution of approximately \$80,000,000 by the Government toward the cost of these vessels, not less than \$25,000,000 must be considered as excessive due to various irregular procedures, inaccurate calculations, and unjustifiably liberal interpretations of statutory language.

Respectfully,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,

Comptroller General of the United States.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one who has been interested in this appropriation, I should merely like respectfully to suggest to the Senator from Delaware that the irregularities have nothing to do with the additional request. The additional request comes at this time because of a difference of opinion between the Maritime Commission and the National Mill-

tary Establishment as to who should pay for conditioning the 134 merchant vessels. Twenty-five million dollars is involved. I do not question Mr. Warren's opinion; I do not question the statement of the Senator from Delaware; but I do say it has no connection with this appropriation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts misunderstood me. I said in the beginning it was not my intention to question the advisability of repairing these vessels. I am merely pointing out why the Maritime Commission finds itself \$25,000,000 short at this particular time and why they do not already have adequate funds to carry out the assignment.

I call to the attention of the Senate another incident, wherein another substantial amount has been ignored by the Maritime Commission. Sometime last spring it was called to my attention that the Maritime Commission had been negligent in billing their outstanding accounts. I was advised that substantial amounts were then outstanding, some of them being past due for more than a year and that invoices for these past due accounts had never been mailed to the debtors. On May 12, 1949, I addressed a letter to the Maritime Commission, asking the amount of outstanding accounts owed to the Commission which had not been billed, and also the total amount of such accounts which were 1 year old or over. On May 26, 1949, I received a letter from the Maritime Commission, signed by Mr. Grenville Mellen, Vice Chairman, in which, in answer to my question, he stated:

In February 1949 a survey of unbilled accounts receivable was conducted and it was estimated that these receivables would amount to approximately \$26,000,000.

In March 1949, 50 employees were assigned to the task of screening all backlog accounts in order to identify all receivables contained therein and to effect the necessary billings. All of these accounts are over 1 year old.

Summarizing we find that in February 1949 the Maritime Commission had outstanding on its books over \$26,000,000 which had been owing to the Commission for over 1 year and for which the Commission had never even sent out bills; and again we are told that during the last fiscal year, they paid out in subsidies another \$25,000,000 which, according to Mr. Warren, was based upon inaccurate calculations. I think it is time that the appropriate committee look into the Maritime Commission's affairs and insist upon an accounting for all their expenditures. We should determine just who in the Commission is responsible for such loose management and hold him responsible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senate, the Chair may say the Senate subcommittee on investigations, of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, made the investigation, and that the situation is being corrected very rapidly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Presiding Officer for that information but I cannot help feeling concerned with the way the Congress continues to appro-



prate to an agency which is recognized as being out of line in expenditures of the taxpayers' money. I think we should demand an accounting of every dollar spent in this and every other Government agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We had an investigation, and the Maritime Commission made a showing in accordance with what the Senator from Delaware has stated, that they had outstanding accounts in the amount of \$26,000,000, which had not been billed. But with our cooperation, they have placed a large force on it, and they have now reduced the amount so that before very long the bills will all have been sent out.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Presiding Officer. But what I was trying to point out to the Senate was that if the Maritime Commission had conducted its affairs in a more businesslike manner the \$25,000,000 appropriation before us would not have been necessary, because the Commission would have had adequate funds at this time, and I personally feel that it would have been better to withhold this appropriation until their house was placed in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 6008 was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### MILITARY PAY BILL

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5007) to provide pay, allowances, and physical-disability retirement for members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, the Reserve components thereof, the National Guard, and the Air National Guard, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I have two amendments to call up on H. R. 5007. I wanted to inquire whether those amendments may now be presented. I do not see the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN] in the Chamber. I am very anxious for him to be present to discuss the amendments.

Mr. LUCAS. Perhaps we had better have a quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate has disposed of the appropriation bill for which the unfinished business was temporarily laid aside. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Holland	Mundt
Anderson	Humphrey	Myers
Bridges	Jenner	Neely
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Cain	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Reed
Chapman	Kem	Robertson
Chavez	Kerr	Russell
Connally	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Cordon	Knowland	Schoeppel
Donnell	Langer	Smith, Maine
Downey	Leahy	Sparkman
Eaton	Long	Stennis
Ellender	Lucas	Taylor
Ferguson	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Fulbright	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
George	McFarland	Tobey
Gillette	McKellar	Vandenberg
Green	Magnuson	Watkins
Gurney	Malone	Wherry
Hayden	Martin	Wiley
Hendrickson	Maybank	Williams
Hickenlooper	Miller	Withers
Hoey	Millikin	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I have two amendments to the pending measure which I desire to have acted on. I send up the first amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 46, between lines 4 and 5, it is proposed to insert the following new subsection:

(1) All members of the Reserve Components heretofore or hereafter retired or granted retirement pay because of physical disability shall be entitled to the same pay, rights, benefits, and privileges provided by law or regulation for retired members of the regular services.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, on July 26, I submitted this amendment.

For many years retired personnel of the Regular services have been extended all rights and privileges enjoyed by members of the active forces. They and their dependents have been (a) permitted to make purchases at commissaries and post exchanges; (b) furnished medical attention and hospitalization; and (c) allowed to travel by Army transport.

It is clearly indicated that when enacting laws providing for the retirement of members of the Reserve components disabled in line of duty Congress intended that all retired personnel should receive the same pay, rights, benefits, and privileges. The Navy did not question this apparent intent of Congress. Retired Reserve personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps have been extended all privileges enjoyed by retired Regulars.

The Army took the position that although the act of April 3, 1939, confers upon officers of the AUS entitlement to receive the same retirement pay as that provided for officers of the Regular Army, such law does not accord to officers receiving retirement pay thereunder all other benefits to which retired officers of the Regular Army are entitled by law or regulation. Retired AUS officers and their dependents were denied hospitalization, the privilege of making purchases at commissaries and post ex-

changes, and travel by transport, all of which were permitted retired Regulars.

On August 1, 1949, the Army agreed to amend the regulations so as to permit all retired personnel to make purchases at commissaries and exchanges. This reversal of position on the part of the Army places all retired personnel on an equal footing with respect to commissary and exchange privileges. It does not, however, extend to AUS officers other rights and privileges enjoyed by retired Regulars.

My amendment will insure equal treatment for all retired because of disability, and it will prevent discrimination in the future by modification of existing regulations.

Mr. President, I call special attention to the fact that my amendment applies only to those AUS officers who have been retired because of physical disability.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Colorado a question. Does not the amendment of the Senator from Colorado provide that the members of the National Guard or Reserve shall receive the same disability benefits as the members of the Regular Army during the period of active service in time of war or national emergency?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I will read the amendment:

(1) All members of the reserve components heretofore or hereafter retired or granted retirement pay because of physical disability shall be entitled to the same pay, rights, benefits, and privileges provided by law or regulation for retired members of the regular services.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON]. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I call up my next amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Do I understand that the Chair ruled that the amendment was adopted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Under the unanimous-consent agreement it is my understanding that all amendments to



81ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 6008

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 26, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-  
5       mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
6       1950, and for other purposes, namely:

7                               LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

8                               (1) *SENATE*

9       (2) *Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effec-*  
10       *tive on the first day of the first month following enactment*  
11       *of this Act, the appropriation for salaries of officers and*

1 *employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch*  
 2 *Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1950 is made avail-*  
 3 *able for the compensation of one additional special employee*  
 4 *at the basic rate of \$1,000 per annum.*

5 **(3)***For payment to Adelaide R. Hassé for compensation*  
 6 *for the compilation of the index digest of the Temporary*  
 7 *National Economic Committee, \$3,600.*

## 8 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### 9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

10 For payment to John C. Davies, contestee, for expenses  
 11 incurred in the contested election case of Fuller versus Davies  
 12 as audited and recommended by the Committee on House  
 13 Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the  
 14 House.

15 For payment to Vincent L. Browner, contestant, for  
 16 expenses incurred in the contested election case of Browner  
 17 versus Cunningham as audited and recommended by the  
 18 Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be dis-  
 19 bursed by the Clerk of the House.

20 For payment to Paul Cunningham, contestee, for ex-  
 21 penses incurred in the contested election case of Browner  
 22 versus Cunningham as audited and recommended by the  
 23 Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed  
 24 by the Clerk of the House.

(4) ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(5) Senate Restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnishings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant, Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, \$13,500, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, without regard to Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

(6) Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", \$5,000.

THE JUDICIARY

OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Fees of Jurors

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Fees of jurors", \$40,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of criers" for said fiscal year.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

SPECIAL FUND FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

To enable the President, by allocation to any department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, to provide for expenses necessary for carrying out, by contract or other-



1 wise, activities of primary importance in improving the  
 2 effectiveness of Government management and operations,  
 3 including personal services in the District of Columbia;  
 4 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
 5 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50  
 6 per diem for individuals; travel; and printing and binding;  
 7 \$1,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the reserved  
 8 portion of any appropriation or appropriations as the Presi-  
 9 dent may designate, against which reserves shall have been  
 10 established pursuant to Executive Order No. 8512, as  
 11 amended.

## 12 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

### 13 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

#### 14 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

#### 15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
 17 and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by ad-  
 18 ministrative action, comparable to those authorized by the  
 19 Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949  
 20 (Public Law 160), \$28,100.

#### 21 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

#### 22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
 24 and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by  
 25 administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the

1 Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949  
 2 (Public Law 160), \$200,000.

3 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

4 RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR SEAMEN

5 For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII  
 6 of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$300,000, together  
 7 with the unobligated balance of the appropriation under  
 8 this head for the fiscal year 1949.

9 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

11 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

12 National Industrial Reserve

13 For an additional amount for "National industrial re-  
 14 serve", \$1,600,000, for payment of obligations incurred  
 15 under authority granted under this head in the Second  
 16 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

17 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

18 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
 21 ~~(7)\$2,500,000~~ \$2,900,000; and appropriations under this  
 22 head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for purchase  
 23 of not to exceed ~~(8)two~~ three passenger motor vehicles  
 24 ~~(9)-(including the one provided for in the Independent~~  
 25 ~~Offices Appropriation Act, 1950):~~ *Provided, That the*

1 *Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the*  
 2 *Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds*  
 3 *of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to*  
 4 *functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Admin-*  
 5 *istrator as authorized by said title.*

## 6 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

7 The amount made available under this head in the  
 8 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, for admin-  
 9 istrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration,  
 10 is increased by \$2,000,000; and the sources of funds for  
 11 such administrative expenses shall include the Military Hous-  
 12 ing Insurance Fund created by Public Law 211 (Eighty-  
 13 first Congress).

## 14 MILITARY HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

15 For payment to the Military Housing Insurance Fund,  
 16 as provided by Public Law 211 (Eighty-first Congress),  
 17 \$5,000,000.

## 18 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

19 For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Ad-  
 20 ministration, ~~(10)\$4,125,000~~ \$4,375,000, to be merged with  
 21 funds made available for such expenses by title II of the  
 22 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950; and such  
 23 merged funds shall be available for the purchase of not to  
 24 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles (including those pro-



1 vided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
 2 1950), and for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
 3 organizations concerned with the work of the Administration.

4 **(11)** *The second proviso in the paragraph under the heading*  
 5 *“Public Housing Administration” in title I of the Inde-*  
 6 *pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, is hereby repealed*  
 7 *as of August 24, 1949.*

8 **(12)** *NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL*  
 9 *COMMISSION*

10 *For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesqui-*  
 11 *centennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program*  
 12 *for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth*  
 13 *anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal*  
 14 *Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by*  
 15 *the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31,*  
 16 *1949 (Public Law 78), including personal services and*  
 17 *rent in the District of Columbia; travel expenses of em-*  
 18 *ployees; travel, hotel, and other necessary expenses of the*  
 19 *Commissioners; printing, binding, and other related work*  
 20 *to be done by contract or otherwise at establishments other*  
 21 *than the Government Printing Office; services as authorized*  
 22 *by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.*  
 23 *55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now*  
 24 *be authorized by law; \$3,000,000.*

1       **(13) UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION**

2       **REPAIR OF VESSELS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE**

3       *For repair of one hundred and thirty-four vessels in the*  
 4 *national defense reserve pursuant to section 11 (a) of the*  
 5 *Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 41), \$25,000,-*  
 6 *000; of which not more than \$804,630 shall be available for*  
 7 *administrative expenses and not more than \$75,370 shall be*  
 8 *available for operation of warehouses.*

9                       **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

10       **(14) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

11       **OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL**

12       *For an additional amount for "Office of the corpora-*  
 13 *tion counsel", \$11,660.*

14                       **FISCAL SERVICE**

15                       **COLLECTOR'S OFFICE**

16       *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Col-*  
 17 *lector's Office", \$41,116.66.*

18                       **REGULATORY AGENCIES**

19                       **BOARD OF PAROLE**

20       *For an additional amount for "Board of Parole",*  
 21 *\$3,125.*

22       **DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS**

23       *For an additional amount for "Department of Weights,*  
 24 *Measures and Markets", \$12,000.*

## LICENSE BUREAU

For an additional amount for "License Bureau",  
\$5,000.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## CAPITAL OUTLAY

For alterations and additions at the Bell Vocational  
High School building, \$225,000, to remain available until  
expended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital  
outlay, construction, public schools, District of Columbia".

## COURTS

## UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "United  
States Courts", \$122,186.73.

**(15)** *HEALTH DEPARTMENT**MEDICAL CHARITIES*

*For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for  
"Medical charities" for care and treatment of indigent  
patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the  
District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners  
with institutions as follows: Children's Hospital, \$1,227;  
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$50,582.35;  
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$51,256.60;  
in all, \$103,065.95.*



PUBLIC WELFARE

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$23,266.95.

DAY-CARE CENTERS

For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950, including personal services, ~~(16)\$50,000~~ \$100,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings", \$32,700.

DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

(Payable from highway fund)

For an additional amount for "Department of Vehicles and Traffic" payable from highway fund, \$19,500.

PAY INCREASES

For retroactive pay increases, fiscal year 1949, pursuant to the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June 30, 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), and comparable increases granted by administrative

1 action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners  
2 of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said  
3 District for said fiscal year to which such increases are  
4 properly chargeable, \$4,205,850, of which \$142,060 shall  
5 be payable from the Highway Fund and \$83,245 shall be  
6 payable from the Water Fund.

7 The restrictions contained within appropriations or  
8 affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the  
9 fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which may be ex-  
10 pended for personal services or for other purposes involving  
11 personal services, or amounts which may be transferred  
12 between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived  
13 to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs author-  
14 ized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June  
15 30, 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public  
16 Law 160), and comparable increases granted by admin-  
17 istrative action pursuant to law.

#### 18 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

19 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
20 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
21 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),  
22 (17) ~~\$6,950~~ \$8,198.03.

#### 23 AUDITED CLAIMS

24 For the payment of audited claims certified to be due  
25 by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia under

1 appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted  
 2 or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of sec-  
 3 tion 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),  
 4 being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal  
 5 years, as set forth in House Document 259 (Eighty-first  
 6 Congress), \$1,550.17.

#### 7 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

8 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of  
 9 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be  
 10 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,  
 11 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts  
 12 for the fiscal years involved.

#### 13 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### 14 (18) ~~FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION~~

#### 15 FARM HOUSING

16 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-  
 17 visions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as follows:

18 Loans: For loans, to be borrowed from the Secretary  
 19 of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section  
 20 511 of said Act, \$25,000,000, to remain available until  
 21 June 30, 1953.

22 Grants and loans: For grants and loans, in accordance  
 23 with the provisions of section 513 of said Act, for the pur-  
 24 poses of subsections 504 (a) and 504 (b), \$2,000,000.

25 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, in-



cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., 55a); and health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); ~~(19)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,100,000, which shall be available for allocation by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and to State agencies through the Agricultural Extension Service.

## FOREST SERVICE

### EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

For an additional amount for "Emergency reconstruction and repair", ~~(20)\$325,000~~ \$450,000, to be merged with and made a part of the appropriation under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

### (21)RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

*To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act, as amended, and to provide for rural telephones and other purposes: Provided, That the following two paragraphs shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 2960, as follows:*

*Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$250,000, of which amount \$35,000*

1 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation  
2 for the Office of the Solicitor.

3       *Loans: For loans in accordance with title II and for*  
4 *carrying out the provisions of section 7 of title I, \$25,-*  
5 *000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury*  
6 *in accordance with the applicable provisions of section 3 of*  
7 *title I.*

## 8                   DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 9                               BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

#### 10                               SEVENTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

11       For an additional amount for "Seventeenth decennial  
12 census", to remain available until December 31, 1952,  
13 ~~(22)\$7,500,000~~ \$8,500,000; and appropriations under this  
14 head shall be available for carrying out those provisions of  
15 the Housing Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949, re-  
16 quiring a census of housing.

#### 17                               CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

#### 18                               CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

19       For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport  
20 Act", \$300,421.92, to remain available until June 30, 1953,  
21 as follows: Lubbock Municipal Airport, Lubbock, Texas,  
22 \$187,493; Del Norte County Airport, County of Del Norte,  
23 California, \$754.92; Memphis Municipal Airport, Memphis,  
24 Tennessee, \$112,174.

## BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Departmental salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public Law 153 (Eighty-first Congress), \$45,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## (23) CONSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities", as follows:

Klamath, Oregon: \$150,000, in accordance with the Act of August 19, 1949, Public Law 256.

## ROADS

For an additional amount for "Roads", (24) ~~\$98,500~~ \$154,300, to remain available until expended.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks", \$12,400.

## (25) INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN, NORTH DAKOTA

For the construction of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and other improvements, including expenses incidental thereto, necessary for completion of the International Peace Garden, North Dakota, \$25,000, to remain available until



1 *expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective*  
2 *only upon the enactment into law during the first session*  
3 *of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 2369.*

#### 4 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

##### 5 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for expenses  
7 of the offices of Governor and the Secretary, \$1,600.

#### 8 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

9 Revolving fund: For establishing a revolving fund for  
10 advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized  
11 by section 6 of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (Public  
12 Law 149, approved June 30, 1949), \$1,250,000.

13 Grants: For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation  
14 in the form of grants, \$1,026,000, of which amount \$276,000  
15 shall be for estimated losses to be sustained during the fiscal  
16 year 1950, as authorized by section 8 (a) of the Virgin  
17 Islands Corporation Act, in the conduct of activities budgeted  
18 as predominantly revenue producing, and \$750,000 shall  
19 be for repayment to the Secretary of the Treasury of loans  
20 outstanding.

21 During the fiscal year 1950 the Virgin Islands Corpo-  
22 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,

1 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with  
2 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without  
3 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of  
4 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as  
5 may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth  
6 in House Document Numbered 291, Eighty-first Congress,  
7 first session: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$121,480 of the  
8 funds available to the Corporation shall be available for  
9 administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual  
10 basis), covering the categories set forth in said document  
11 for such expenses of the Corporation.

12 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL

15 INSTITUTIONS

16 Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950  
17 shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to Public  
18 Law 93, approved June 10, 1949.

19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
23 Office of the Solicitor", \$26,500.

## 1                   BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

2       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,  
3 Bureau of Labor Standards", \$55,400; and not to exceed  
4 \$68,400 of appropriations under this head for the fiscal year  
5 1950 shall be available for the work of the President's  
6 Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped  
7 Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (Public  
8 Law 162).

## 9                   WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

10       For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
11 \$53,300.

## 12           NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

## 13                   DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

## 14       ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

15       For an additional amount for "Acquisition and Con-  
16 struction of Real Property", for military installations and  
17 facilities authorized by the Act of May 11, 1949 (Public  
18 Law 60), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## 19                   RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

20       Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of any appropriations avail-  
21 able to the Department of the Air Force for the fiscal year  
22 1950 may, upon request of the Secretary of Defense, be  
23 transferred to and merged with the appropriation under  
24 this head in the National Military Establishment Appro-  
25 priation Act, 1950.



## 1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

## 3 DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

## 4 Salaries

## 5 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 For an additional amount for "Office of the Second  
7 Assistant Postmaster General", \$50,000; and the amount  
8 made available under this head in the Post Office Depart-  
9 ment Appropriation Act, 1950, only for temporary personal  
10 services in the District of Columbia and services as author-  
11 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
12 55a), in connection with rate hearings before the Interstate  
13 Commerce Commission, is increased from "\$160,000" to  
14 "\$210,000".

## 15 FIELD SERVICE

## 16 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

## 17 Star Route Service

18 For an additional amount for "Star route service",  
19 \$2,900,000.

## 20 FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign  
22 air mail transportation", \$1,392,000.

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign  
24 air mail transportation", \$2,000,000, to be derived by

1 transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices,  
2 1948".

### 3 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### 4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",  
6 \$1,500,000; and funds appropriated under this head shall  
7 be available for retroactive salary increases for the fiscal  
8 year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July 6, 1949 (Public  
9 Law 160), to the extent that appropriations for said fiscal  
10 year are insufficient therefor.

#### 11 (26)PORT-AU-PRINCE BICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

12 *For carrying out the provisions of the joint resolu-*  
13 *tion of August 19, 1949 (Public Law 251, Eighty-first Con-*  
14 *gress), authorizing Federal participation in the Interna-*  
15 *tional Exposition for the Bicentennial of the Founding of*  
16 *Port-au-Prince, Republic of Haiti, \$170,000, to remain*  
17 *available through June 30, 1951.*

#### 18 FOREIGN SERVICE

#### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries  
21 and expenses, Foreign Service", \$900,000, and, in addition,  
22 not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for transfer from  
23 the appropriation for "Living and quarters allowances, For-  
24 eign Service", for said fiscal year.

## INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments as authorized by H. R. 4406, Eighty-first Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles for field use only; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; payment of rent abroad in advance; employment of aliens; and ice and drinking water for use abroad; \$150,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State for administrative services: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 4406.

## SWISS WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

For payment of compensation, including interest thereon at such rate as may be agreed upon with the Government of Switzerland, for losses and damages inflicted on persons



1 and property in Switzerland during World War II, as  
2 authorized by the Act of June 28, 1949 (Public Law 136),  
3 \$14,600,000.

4 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL  
5 ACTIVITIES

6 For an additional amount for "International informa-  
7 tion and educational activities", \$11,500,000; and the limi-  
8 tation under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
9 priation Act, 1950, on the amount available for transfer to  
10 other appropriations of the Department of State is increased  
11 by \$90,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under  
12 this head shall be available for retroactive salary increases  
13 for the fiscal year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July  
14 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), to the extent that appropria-  
15 tions for said fiscal year are insufficient therefor: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That \$10,475,000 of this appropriation shall be  
17 available until expended, without regard to section 3709  
18 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, con-  
19 struction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, pur-  
20 chase and installation of necessary equipment for radio  
21 transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and  
22 interest in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise:

*Provided further, That land may be acquired outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State.*

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### (27) BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

*Refund of taxes illegally assessed and paid by Indian wards: For the payment by the Treasury Department of the principal amount of any claim or claims for refund of income taxes filed within the two-year period permitted by and pursuant to the declared policy of Congress as contained in section 2 of the Act of Congress of January 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 21), by or on behalf of any Indian allottee of the class mentioned therein as having been required or permitted to pay any Federal income tax on the rents, royalties, or other gains arising from such allotment during the minority of the allottee, \$200,000, to remain available until expended.*

## SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

*For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$29,000.*

(28) BUREAU OF THE MINT

MEDAL FOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law 221,  
Eighty-first Congress, approved August 12, 1949, \$2,500.

TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND

JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and  
determined by departments and agencies in accord with law,  
and judgments rendered against the United States by United  
States district courts and the United States Court of Claims,  
as set forth in (29) Senate Document Numbered 111 and  
House Document Numbered 283, Eighty-first Congress,  
(30) ~~\$568,054.44~~ \$1,033,748.54, together with such  
amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when  
specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such  
additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may  
be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*,  
That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until  
it shall have become final and conclusive against the United  
States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Pro-*  
*vided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by  
law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever  
appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than  
thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.



## TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advo-

1 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,  
2 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by  
3 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or  
4 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund  
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon  
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned  
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental  
11 Appropriation Act, 1950".

Passed the House of Representatives August 19, 1949.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments September 26  
(legislative day, September 3), 1949.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,  
*Secretary.*





81ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6008

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## AN ACT

---

Making supplemental appropriations for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for  
other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 26, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







### Employment of top-level personnel (sec. 406 (e))

In authorizing the employment of one person at a rate of compensation not to exceed \$16,000 and of three persons at a rate not to exceed \$15,000 in the administration of the envisaged program, the Senate amendment adds a requirement for Presidential appointment and senatorial confirmation of such persons. The conference agreement includes this requirement.

### Administrative expenses (sec. 408 (b))

The Senate amendment contains a requirement, not included in the House bill, that "whenever possible the expenses of administration of this Act \* \* \* be paid for in the currency of the nation where the expense is incurred \* \* \*". This provision is included in the conference agreement.

### Use of residual foreign currency funds (sec. 408 (d))

The Senate amendment contains a provision, not specified in the House bill, that foreign currency funds received in connection with the furnishing of assistance under the contemplated program and left over after the payment of local administrative expenses shall be used only for purposes specified by the Congress. This provision is included in the conference agreement.

### Disposition of equipment and materials in event of termination of assistance (sec. 408 (f))

The Senate amendment empowers the President to designate the agency of the United States Government to receive equipment or materials procured for the program but not delivered because of termination of the program by Presidential or congressional action. No equivalent provision is contained in the House bill. This provision is included in the conference agreement.

### Definitions (sec. 411)

To the definitions contained in the House bill the Senate amendment adds definitions of the terms "mobilization reserve" and "excess" as used with respect to equipment and materials involved in the contemplated program. These definitions are retained in the conference agreement.

JOHN KEE,  
THOMAS S. GORDON,  
A. A. RIBICOFF,  
CHARLES A. EATON,  
JOHN M. VORYS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

### CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on tomorrow, Calendar Wednesday, be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair

hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, KERR, RABAUT, TABER, and WIGGLESWORTH.

### CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1950

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H. R. 3734, be, and they are hereby, instructed to recede from their disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 2, 7, 14, and 15, and agree thereto with amendments in the amounts of \$196,539,690 on amendment No. 2, \$365,030,400 on amendment No. 7, \$67,000,000 on amendment No. 14, and \$3,600,000 on amendment No. 15, respectively, in order to provide for the following projects in the amount set opposite each, namely:

#### Rivers and harbors

#### CONSTRUCTION

Alabama: Demopolis lock and dam, Warrior system.....	\$1,000,000
Alaska:	
Nome Harbor .....	701,000
Wrangell Narrows.....	343,000
Arkansas:	
Arkansas River and tributaries:	
Bank stabilization, Little Rock to mouth....	600,000
Bank stabilization below Dardanelle.....	500,000
Morrilton cut-off.....	250,000
California:	
Crescent City Harbor.....	481,000
Monterey Harbor.....	45,520
Sacramento River.....	1,700,000
San Diego River and Mission Bay .....	2,200,000
Connecticut:	
Mianus River (Cos Cob Harbor).....	79,500
New Haven Harbor.....	250,000
Pawcatuck River, R. I. and Conn.....	68,500
Delaware:	
Harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay .....	120,000
Indian River Inlet and Bay.....	320,000
District of Columbia: Potomac River, north side of Washington Channel .....	375,000
Florida:	
Intercoastal Waterway, tributary channels: Okeechobee-Cross Florida waterway .....	300,000
Jim Woodruff lock and dam, Apalachicola River .....	7,500,000
St. Andrew Bay.....	125,000
St. Johns River, Jacksonville to ocean.....	900,000
Tampa Harbor .....	500,000
Georgia: Savannah Harbor.....	450,000
Illinois:	
Illinois waterway: Mouth to mile 291.....	250,000
Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers:	
Chain of Rocks.....	9,000,000
Regulating works .....	750,000
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis (exclusive of St. Anthony Falls).....	750,000
Iowa:	
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa.....	2,500,000
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis. (See same project under Illinois.)	

### Kentucky:

Cumberland River, Ky. and Tenn.: Cheatham lock and dam .....	\$1,400,000
Ohio River, Ky., W. Va., and Ohio, open-channel work.....	250,000

Mr. CANNON (interrupting the reading of the motion). Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that this has been printed in the RECORD, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the motion be dispensed with except for the last paragraph.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I did not know about this motion until just a few moments ago. I think the motion should be read in its entirety. Therefore, I object, Mr. Speaker.

(The Clerk continued the reading of the motion.)

### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GAVIN (interrupting the reading of the motion). Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and ninety-nine Members are present; not a quorum.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 201]

Allen, Ill.	Flood	Murray, Wis.
Allen, La.	Fogarty	Norblad
Anderson, Calif.	Garmatz	Norton
Barden	Gathings	O'Konski
Baring	Gillette	Phillips, Calif.
Barrett, Pa.	Gilmer	Poage
Bates, Ky.	Gore	Powell
Beckworth	Green	Rains
Bennett, Mich.	Gregory	Ramsay
Bland	Gwinn	Reed, Ill.
Blatnik	Harden	Reed, N. Y.
Boggs, La.	Harvey	Rhodes
Bolton, Ohio	Hays, Ohio	Richards
Bonner	Hébert	Riehlman
Bosone	Hill	Rogers, Mass.
Boykin	Hinshaw	Roosevelt
Bramblett	Hoeven	Sadowski
Brooks	Hoffman, Ill.	Sasser
Brown, Ohio	Horan	Scott
Buckley, N. Y.	Huber	Hugh D., Jr.
Bulwinkle	Irving	Shafer
Burnside	Judd	Short
Byrne, N. Y.	Kean	Smathers
Chatham	Keefe	Smith, Ohio
Cheif	Keogh	Steed
Chudoff	Kilburn	Tauriello
Cole, N. Y.	Kirwan	Teague
Cooley	Klein	Thomas, N. J.
Crawford	Kunkel	Towe
Crosser	LeCompte	Vinson
Curtis	Lovre	Walter
Davies, N. Y.	Lucas	Weichel
Dawson	McMillan, S. C.	Werdel
Deane	McMillen, Ill.	Whitaker
Dingell	McSweeney	White, Calif.
Donohue	Mack, Ill.	Willis
Douglas	Mansfield	Wilson, Tex.
Eaton	Martin, Iowa	Wolcott
Elston	Miller, Nebr.	Wood
Engle, Calif.	Moulder	Woodhouse
Feighan	Multer	Worley
Fellows	Murphy	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 303 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.



CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION ACT,  
1950

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will continue the reading of the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Louisiana:	
Calcasieu River and Pass.....	\$900,000
Intracoastal Waterway, Apalachee Bay, Fla., to Mexican border (New Orleans district).....	2,500,000
Pearl River, La., and Miss. Waterway from Empire to Gulf of Mexico.....	1,250,000
Maine:	
Cape Porpoise Harbor.....	500,000
Josias River.....	45,500
Portland Harbor.....	33,500
Maryland:	
Baltimore Harbor and channels.....	206,000
Chester River.....	650,000
Honga River and Tar Bay....	16,400
Massachusetts:	
Boston Harbor.....	42,000
Fall River Harbor.....	400,000
Menemsha Creek, Martha's Vineyard.....	800,000
Michigan:	
Port Sanilac Harbor.....	72,700
St. Mary's River:	
Power plant.....	360,000
Navigation features.....	1,700,000
Traverse City Harbor.....	1,000,000
Minnesota:	
Baudette Harbor.....	325,000
Hastings, small-boat harbor at.....	24,500
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis. (See same project under Illinois.)	34,270
St. Anthony Falls.....	1,717,000
Two Harbors (Agate Bay)....	1,000,000
Mississippi: Pearl River, Miss., and La. (See same project under Louisiana.)	
Missouri:	
Missouri River, Kansas City to the mouth.....	2,250,000
Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers. (See same project under Illinois.)	
Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis. (See same project under Illinois.)	
Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City. (See same project under Iowa.)	
Montana: Missouri River at Fort Peck.....	2,500,000
Nebraska: Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City. (See same project under Iowa.)	
New Jersey:	
Newark Bay, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers.....	800,000
New York and New Jersey channels.....	1,260,000
Shark River.....	150,000
New York:	
Buffalo Harbor.....	550,000
Dunkirk Harbor.....	350,000
Great Kill Harbor.....	114,500
Hudson River.....	100,000
Hudson River Channel.....	400,000
New York Harbor, entrance channels and anchorage areas.....	412,000
New York and New Jersey channels. (See same project under New Jersey.)	
North Carolina: Stumpy Point Channel.....	32,500
Ohio:	
Cleveland Harbor.....	1,500,000
Ohio River open channel work. (See same project under Kentucky.)	

## Oregon:

Columbia River at Bonneville.....	\$1,250,000
Columbia and lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, Ore.....	150,000
Coos Bay.....	850,000
Depoe Bay.....	400,000
McNary lock and dam, Columbia River, Ore., and Wash.....	35,000,000
Umpqua River.....	100,000
Yaquina Bay and Harbor.....	35,000
Snake River, Ore. and Wash. (See same project under Washington.)	
Pennsylvania:	
Monongahela River, locks 2 and 3.....	3,500,000
Schuylkill River (culm removal).....	400,000
Rhode Island:	
Harbor of refuge at Point Judith and Point Judith Pond.....	160,000
Providence River and Harbor.....	190,000
Pawcatuck River, R. I. and Conn. (See same project under Connecticut.)	
South Carolina:	
Shipyard River.....	300,000
Winyah Bay.....	400,000
Tennessee: Cumberland River, Ky. and Tenn. (See same project under Kentucky.)	
Texas:	
Clear Creek and Clear Lake.....	54,700
Galveston Harbor.....	175,000
Houston ship channel.....	800,000
Intracoastal waterway, Apalachee Bay, Fla., to the Mexican border (Galveston district): Harlingen channel to.....	550,000
Sabine-Neches waterway.....	750,000
Trinity River.....	687,000
Virginia:	
Bransons Cove, lower Machodoc River.....	28,600
Norfolk Harbor.....	500,000
York Spit Channel.....	400,000
Washington:	
Chief Joseph Dam, Columbia River.....	5,000,000
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River.....	650,000
Columbia River at Bonneville. (See same project under Oregon.)	
Columbia and lower Willamette Rivers, Wash. and Ore. (See same project under Oregon.)	
McNary lock and dam, Columbia River, Ore. and Wash. (See same project under Oregon.)	
West Virginia:	
Morgantown lock and dam, Monongahela River.....	2,800,000
Ohio River open channel work. (See same project under Kentucky.)	
Wisconsin:	
Ashland Harbor.....	45,000
Port Wing Harbor.....	20,000
Alabama:	
Alabama-Coosa Rivers, Ala. and Ga.....	200,000
Upper Columbia Lock and Dam, Ala. and Ga., Chattahoochee River.....	200,000
Arkansas:	
Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma.....	500,000
Overton-Red River waterway, Arkansas and Louisiana.....	50,000
California: Halfmoon Bay.....	75,000
Florida: New River.....	10,000

Illinois: Calumet-Sag Channel.....	\$100,000
Kentucky: Dover Lock and Dam.....	116,000
Michigan:	
Au Sable River.....	8,000
Hammond Bay Harbor.....	22,000
Harrisville Harbor.....	24,000
Point Lookout Harbor.....	20,000
Texas: McGee Bend Dam, Angelina River.....	200,000
Virginia: Norfolk Harbor, disposal area.....	50,000
Washington: Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, Snake River.....	225,000

## OTHER ITEMS

Maintenance.....	53,000,000
Operating and care.....	22,000,000
Examinations and surveys.....	1,200,000
Contingencies.....	1,300,000
Removing sunken vessels.....	300,000
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes.....	310,000
Prevention of debris in New York Harbor.....	360,000
California Debris Commission.....	15,000
Salaries, Office, Chief of Engineers.....	575,000
Printing for River and Harbor Board.....	40,000
River and Harbor Board expenses.....	440,000
Beach Erosion Board expenses.....	600,000
Work under sec. 3, River and Harbor Act, Mar. 2, 1945.....	300,000
Transfer to U. S. Geological Survey.....	200,000
Transfer to Fish and Wildlife Service.....	1,200,000

## Flood control

## CONSTRUCTION

Arkansas:	
Bayou Bodcau Reservoir, Ark. and La. (See Louisiana.)	
Blakely Mountain Reservoir.....	2,300,000
Blue Mountain Reservoir.....	35,700
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.....	12,777,500
Carden's Bottom drainage district No. 2.....	270,000
Conway County levee districts Nos. 1, 2, and 8.....	96,000
Conway County levee district No. 6.....	11,000
Crawford County levee district.....	300,000
Little Rock to Pine Bluff.....	333,000
Narrows Reservoir.....	3,460,000
Nimrod Reservoir.....	59,500
Norfolk Reservoir, Ark. and Mo.....	744,100
Red River levees and bank stabilization below Denison Dam, Ark., Tex., and La.....	520,900
West of Morrilton.....	595,300
California:	
Cherry Valley Reservoir.....	520,900
Farmington Reservoir.....	1,700,000
Folsom Reservoir.....	3,100,000
Isabella Reservoir.....	2,350,000
Los Angeles County drainage area (exclusive of Whittier Narrows Reservoir).....	6,500,000
Merced County stream group.....	175,000
Pine Flat Reservoir.....	7,000,000
Sacramento River and major and minor tributaries.....	600,000
Whittier Narrows Reservoir.....	4,000,000
Colorado:	
Cherry Creek Reservoir.....	900,000
John Martin Reservoir.....	100,000
Connecticut:	
Hartford.....	70,000
Norwich.....	290,000
Florida: Central and southern.....	1,500,000







## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

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OCTOBER 7, 1949.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6008]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 8, 13, 14, 19, 20, and 24.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 28, 29, and 30, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION*

*For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now be authorized by law; \$3,000,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agreed to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 21, 25, 26, and 27.

CLARENCE CANNON,

JOHN H. KERR,

LOUIS C. RABAUT,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

CARL HAYDEN,

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

STYLES BRIDGES,

CHAN GURNEY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the Senate: Inserts heading.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3, relating to the Senate: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 4, relating to the Senate restaurant: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 5, relating to the Senate restaurant: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6, relating to Capitol Building, Architect of the Capitol: Deletes provision of the Senate appropriating \$5,000 for improvements, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, relating to Housing and Home Finance Agency: Appropriates \$2,700,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,900,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8, relating to Housing and Home Finance Agency: Provides for the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the House, instead of three, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, relating to Housing and Home Finance Agency: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10, relating to the Public Housing Administration: Appropriates \$4,250,000 for administrative expenses instead of \$4,125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,375,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11, relating to the Public Housing Administration: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$3,000,000 for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13, relating to the United States Maritime Commission: Deletes provision of the Senate appropriating \$25,000,000 for the repair of vessels in national-defense reserve, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14, relating to the Office of the Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia: Deletes provision of the Senate appropriating \$11,660 for this office, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15, relating to the Health Department, District of Columbia: Appropriates \$103,065.95 as an additional amount for medical charities, 1948, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16, relating to day-care centers, District of Columbia: Appropriates \$100,000 for nurseries and nursery schools, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17, relating to settlement of claims and suits, District of Columbia: Appropriates \$8,198.03 for the payment of claims in excess of \$250, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,950, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19, relating to Farm Housing, Department of Agriculture: Delete center heading, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriate \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20, relating to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: Appropriates \$325,000 for emergency reconstruction and repair, as proposed by the House, instead of \$450,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21, relating to Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22, relating to Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce: Appropriates \$8,000,000 for a census of housing under provisions of the Housing Act of 1949 instead of \$7,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$8,500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23, relating to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior: Appropriates \$150,000 for construction of buildings and utilities, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24, relating to roads, administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior: Appropriates \$98,500, as proposed by the House, instead of \$154,300, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, relating to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26, relating to salaries and expenses, Department of State: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27, relating to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28, relating to the Bureau of the Mint, Treasury Department: Appropriates \$2,500 for medal for the Vice President of the United States, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30, relating to claims for damages and judgments: Insert reference to Senate document and appropriate \$1,033,748.54 for this purpose, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$568,054.44, as proposed by the House.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*









Mr. RICH. In looking over this committee report, I notice you are increasing all these items. Are they to be annual contributions?

Mr. KEE. They are annual contributions.

Mr. RICH. You are now increasing many of them more than twice what they were before.

Mr. KEE. That is because of the enlargement of their programs and an increase in their budgets. Our representatives in the organizations agreed to these increases. The increases are made by the organizations themselves, to which increases our agreement must be had in advance.

Mr. RICH. Is it not a fact that in the last month these foreign countries all reduced the price of silver, cut it down 50 percent, and naturally that would cause our money to be twice as valuable over there? So, why do you now increase our contributions? The first thing you know we will be paying four times as much as we were supposed to pay. I think those foreign countries are pulling the wool over the eyes of the Foreign Affairs Committee like nobody's business, and I think that after awhile the people of this country will be so sick and tired of the obligations that our Foreign Affairs Committee has placed on the taxpayers of this country, when they are not able to stand it, that there will be something doing. I do not know what will happen and you do not know what is going to happen. Probably bankruptcy for America. We are only wrecking this country by sticking our noses into the affairs of all these foreign countries. I attribute more of it to the Foreign Affairs Committee and to our State Department than anything else. I think the State Department we have and the way they have been handling foreign affairs just smells bad to me—I do not like it—they are more for foreign countries than for America.

Mr. KEE. I did not yield to the gentleman for a speech.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I wonder if my colleague would advise us how much the United States pays into similar international organizations? How much is it costing?

Mr. KEE. I am sorry, but I do not have that figure before me. There are a number of these organizations, some organized outside of the United Nations; some are part of the United Nations' program and organized within its framework.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I hope the gentleman will be able to get that.

Mr. KEE. I will be able to get that and put it in the RECORD.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I wonder if the gentleman would object to my offering as an amendment to his bill my bill to build these hospitals for the disabled veterans.

If we could get in under one of these foreign-aid bills, we would get all the

money we needed for disabled veterans and for veterans' hospitals. If the gentleman would accept it, I would offer my bill as an amendment to his.

Mr. KEE. I am in favor of hospitals, but I am afraid the gentleman's amendment would not be germane.

Mr. RANKIN. I am going to ask that we stay here tonight, then, until we can pass this veterans' hospital bill. The money has already been appropriated to build the hospitals which my bill authorizes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I am advised that we have 250 of these organizations and that they are all elaborate. I am wondering if the gentleman can explain that situation, that they are all operating on an elaborate basis, and as a result of it we are not getting anywhere internationally.

Mr. KEE. I believe the gentleman is mistaken when he says they are all operated on an elaborate basis. We have quite a number of these organizations operating in South America, it is true. Steps are being taken very rapidly, however, to combine those organizations into a lesser number, as I have previously stated.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Am I correct in assuming that we are in the Committee of the Whole?

The SPEAKER. We are in the House considering a rule on which there is an hour's debate.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 225]

Abbitt	Chudoff	Gore
Albert	Clemente	Granahan
Andresen,	Cooley	Granger
August H.	Coudert	Grant
Barden	Crosser	Green
Baring	Davenport	Gregory
Barrett, Pa.	Davies, N. Y.	Gwinn
Barrett, Wyo.	Dawson	Hall,
Bates, Ky.	Dingell	Edwin Arthur
Bentsen	Dollinger	Hall,
Blackney	Donohue	Leonard W.
Bland	Douglas	Halleck
Blatnik	Eaton	Harden
Bonner	Ellsworth	Harrison
Breen	Elston	Harvey
Buchanan	Fellows	Hays, Ohio
Buckley, N. Y.	Flood	Hébert
Bulwinkle	Fogarty	Heffernan
Byrne, N. Y.	Gamble	Heller
Cannon	Garmatz	Hill
Celler	Gary	Hinshaw
Chatham	Gilmer	Hoeven

Hoffman, Ill.	Mason	Sadlak
Holifield	Miller, Neb.	St. George
Huber	Mitchell	Secrest
Irving	Morgan	Shafer
Jackson, Calif.	Morrison	Simpson, Pa.
Javits	Morton	Smathers
Jenkins	Multer	Smith, Ohio
Jennings	Murphy	Smith, Va.
Keating	Murray, Tenn.	Stanley
Kennedy	Norblad	Tauriello
Keogh	Pfeifer,	Taylor
Kilburn	Joseph L.	Thomas, N. J.
Klein	Pfeiffer	Thornberry
Lane	William L.	Towe
Larcade	Phillips, Calif.	Underwood
Lesinski	Phillips, Tenn.	Vinson
Lichtenwalter	Poage	Wadsworth
Lind	Powell	Walsh
Lucas	Preston	Walter
McCarthy	Quinn	Welch
McDonough	Ramsay	Whitaker
McGrath	Redden	Wier
McKinnon	Reed, Ill.	Winstead
McSweeney	Regan	Withrow
Mack, Ill.	Ribicoff	Wood
Macy	Richards	Woodhouse
Mansfield	Rivers	Worley
Marcantonio	Rooney	
Martin, Mass.	Roosevelt	

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and eighty-six Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEGISLATION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order to take up District of Columbia business on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### PAYMENTS BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS ON THE PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to recommit the conference report on the bill (S. 2115) to authorize payment by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles and other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2115) to authorize payment by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles and other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1394)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2115) to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

J. E. RANKIN,  
A. LEONARD ALLEN,  
OLIN E. TEAGUE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

CLAUDE PEPPER,  
LISTER HILL,  
WAYNE MORSE,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



were made last year. But some of the Latin-American countries are jealous for this organization. They are proud of its work and fearful of its being discontinued. It is one of the few that has come up from them. Most others have been suggested or sort of handed out to them by ourselves. They are in the process, as a result of action taken at the Bogotá conference, of surveying all the pan-American organizations with a view to discontinuing, strengthening, adapting, or merging, as may be appropriate, just as the so-called Pan-American Sanitary Bureau is being incorporated, or at least integrated, into the World Health Organization. Actually, even if this resolution is passed, the sum of money that we can contribute is only \$10,000. That amounts to 37.9 percent of the total budget proposed by that organization's controlling body, made up of representatives from all the member countries.

As the gentleman from Wisconsin said, in the 3 years since the war, the Institute set up a larger budget, and, according to terms of its constitution, apportioned the contributions to be made by the respective countries, ours coming to \$10,000.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the ceiling in our law held our contribution down to \$2,000. So in addition to raising the ceiling to \$10,000 a year, the resolution provides a non-recurring sum of \$24,000 for arrearage. If we want to pay our full share of the expanded budget, our share being 37.9 percent, we should pay the organization \$24,000 for the last 3 years. The ceiling would then continue at \$10,000 a year. I do not believe this organization will be in existence with a separate budget more than 3 years longer.

It would be extremely undiplomatic and unwise for us to refuse to grant this increase when it is one of the pet organizations of the Latin-American countries, established on their own volition and initiative, and when the other countries have paid their increased shares, Brazil's being the next largest at 18 percent.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The observation has been made that these international organizations get together and vote for an assessment, then we are asked to respond. In every instance is it not the case that our representatives have been there and participated in the deliberations and that unless these international organizations, including the United Nations itself, can get together, and their representatives, and discuss, then vote, and unless their collective action means something, why, we cannot go ahead at all on the international front?

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

The second organization is the Food and Agriculture Organization. The present limitation on America's contribution is \$1,250,000 per year, which represents 25 percent of that organiza-

tion's budget. It has been operating since 1945 on a \$5,000,000 budget per year.

It was the first of the permanent United Nations organizations developed during and as a result of this war. Its work, as you know, has largely been to raise the world's production of food, fish, and agricultural products, especially in those parts of the world where hunger is constant and starvation frequently menaces survival. During and after the war it did a good job when everyone had shortages, including ourselves. Now some of its work has to do with trying to handle the surpluses that exist in certain countries, like our own, at the same time as critical shortages exist elsewhere. It is not a supply organization. It does not pass out food. It is a technical assistance and advisory organization, not an operating agency. The committee report describes its chief activities. One of them is a seed-stock catalog for helping people find out what seeds are best suited for their problem, and how to get them. It makes available to them our experience and knowledge by conducting demonstrations and training schools. For example by the introduction of hybrid corn last year in Europe, it was possible to increase the production of corn by as much as 128 percent in some countries in 1 year. That was one of the most spectacular things that has been done.

Also, the control of rinderpest, the worst disease for destroying cattle and similar work animals in many parts of the world. A start has been made on soil-, forest-, and water-conservation practices. It collects statistics, has plans for a world census of agriculture in 1950, and is doing research on nutrition in various regions. Its budget ought to be increased. They could use advantageously to all concerned a larger amount. They have not decided on their budget for this year, as a matter of fact, but it will be somewhat larger and the United States ought to take its fair share of the increase. On the basis of the proposals and the estimates, a ceiling of \$2,000,000 a year as America's 25-percent share, in place of \$1,250,000, should take care of any probable needs of this organization for any foreseeable future.

The third organization is the South Pacific Commission. It was set up by the Eightieth Congress, as you will remember, to try to work out for the two and a half million people in the whole South Pacific area where six countries—France, England, Holland, Australia, New Zealand, and ourselves—have possessions, a program of development along the general lines the United States followed in the Philippines. That was the first such experiment in history; for the second time in history the western nations are making a genuine effort to work toward social and economic development in these so-called non-self-governing territories. There are 15 of them in this area. Some of them are wards of the United States—Samoa and smaller islets. We have a special responsibility and obligation to work for the betterment of those people. Our share in that organization is only 12½ percent because our possessions are

smaller than those of other countries. That is the percentage that the organization itself assigned to us. At the time the existing ceiling was established at \$20,000, as 12½ percent of the first year's budget of \$160,000, the committee report stated it would have to be revised later when more experience had been obtained. The resolution raises our ceiling from \$20,000 to \$75,000. That is 12½ percent of the total budget that it is believed they may need in the conceivable future. They actually asked only \$40,000 this year, but in order not to have to come back, for the program is just getting started, we established \$75,000, believing it will take care of any probable expansion.

The fourth item is the World Health Organization. Its ceiling is increased from \$1,920,000 to \$3,000,000. I am sure many of you remember that we had a long discussion about this last year and the Committee on Rules held up for a long time my resolution by which we joined the Organization, because it was feared that the Assembly might decide on a huge budget to provide a vast health program in Russia, for example, and the United States would be expected to bear the great bulk of the cost, even though I had placed in the resolution a ceiling on our contribution. I stated then, however, that I expected it would probably need to be raised, but I wanted that power to make that decision retained by ourselves.

There are certain special reasons why the ceiling should be increased now. One is this: At present we are contributing about \$25,000,000 a year to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. About \$6,000,000 of that is for health activities. That organization is to be liquidated at the end of the present fiscal year. Perhaps \$1,000,000 of the children's program which is now being carried on, \$1,000,000 out of the \$6,000,000, should be made permanent—the professional advisory part of it as contrasted with the furnishing of supplies. That will be transferred into the World Health Organization and will account for much of the increase. It actually represents a drastic reduction below what we are presently providing for health activities through international organizations.

I should say that the World Health Organization Assembly in its meeting this year in Rome, attended by our colleague from Pennsylvania, Dr. MORGAN, and last year in Geneva by our colleague from Pennsylvania, Dr. FENTON, voted to reduce America's share of the budget from 38.54 percent, which it had been, to 36 percent, and adopted the policy of reducing our share as soon as possible to not more than 33⅓ percent. I am sure the Members will all agree that it is not a wise policy to have any one country contributing more than one-third to the budget of an organization. It is bad for the country that so contributes. It is even worse for the organization, because it makes it a sort of appendage of one contributor. That country has undue influence in making policy, and if that country should withdraw it would wreck the organization. So the delegates from







In helping America obtain her liberty, he would be fighting also for the eventual liberation of Poland. "For your freedom and ours" was the slogan of Pulaski and other Polish statesmen of his day.

General Pulaski's contribution to our freedom and to the American Republic which came about as a result of the Revolution, cannot be repaid by all the statues we have erected in his honor, nor by the great avenues which we have dedicated to him. Only in one way can we truly revere the memory of General Pulaski—by keeping the flame of freedom alive throughout the world and by showing the same great faith in freedom for which Pulaski gave up his life.

Today, when the circumstances under which Pulaski aided our Nation are reversed—when the heart of his native land has been cut out by an oppressor—we should demonstrate the same courage, the same faith in freedom which Pulaski demonstrated. We must denounce our betrayal of Poland at Tehran and Yalta.

The eternal striving of Poland toward the freedom of her own nation and others can never die. Now when the Polish Nation needs the friendship of this country—a Nation to whom she gave her friendship so readily and to whom she gave the services of her greatest statesman in the cause of freedom—we cannot continue to betray the memory of General Pulaski.

The Polish people ask only that we understand their plight, knowing that this country, once it is aware of the truth, will give its full-hearted moral support to the ultimate liberation of Poland.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 5, 11, 21, 25, and 27 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9 and 26, to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 6008, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate. The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, having met, after full and

free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 8, 13, 14, 19, 20, and 24.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 28, 29, and 30, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

#### "NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

"For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program for the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; Services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now be authorized by law; \$3,000,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 21, 25, 26, and 27.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
CHAN GURNEY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

CLARENCE CANNON,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6008, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
October 11, 1949.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 5, 11, 21, 25, and 27 to the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate

numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by title III of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$125,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9 and 26.

Let me state to the Senate that both of these are merely amendments changing the language so as to make it perfectly clear. For instance, the first relates to the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, for salaries and expenses.

I may state that the latter amendment involves purely a matter of language.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 86, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to make such act applicable to the officers and employees of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 86) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to make such act applicable to the officers and employees of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1 and 2.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,  
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,  
WILLIAM LANGER,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

TOM MURRAY,  
HOMER THORNBERRY,  
EDWARD H. REES,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

#### STABILIZATION OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5345) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I call up my amendment lettered "E."



The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add the following new section:

SEC. . Section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1948 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That the amount of sugar heretofore determined by the Secretary to be needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1949 are hereby increased by 500,000 short tons, and the Secretary shall revise accordingly the quotas for such year established pursuant to section 202 of this act."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the occasion for this amendment has arisen because of developments affecting small business people, particularly smaller bottlers. Within the past week I have received a good many telegrams and letters complaining about the continued increase in the price of sugar. For the information of the Senate I shall read just one or two of these as an example of the character of the complaints. The first is from Wynne, Ark., a small town in my State:

In spite of bumper world crops sugar prices have advanced while other commodity prices have lowered. Make every effort to get Secretary of Agriculture to increase both national allotments and quotas now by at least one-half million tons.

FRED RITCHIE,  
Nehi Bottling Co.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, can the Senator give us an idea of what this man bottles?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Nehi Bottling Co. produces a line of drinks, soda waters. They are usually made up by small bottling companies.

Mr. WHERRY. Are they independent?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. They are independent. Practically all these companies are small, locally-run independents. There are only a few large bottlers, in the large cities. I shall come to a discussion of the character of the trade a little later. There are, roughly, 6,000 of these small independent bottlers in the country.

Involved in this question are not only the bottlers, but business people like candy makers, local confectioners, canners, ice cream makers, and the like. They are all in the same boat, in the business sense, in relation to the continued increase in the price of sugar. It is a very strange thing that while all other commodities, wheat, corn, cotton, and so on, have gone down in price in the last 3 years, the price of sugar has continued to rise. It has gone up this year; there have been two or three increases during the year. It is now at \$9.50 a hundred in the large centers, which is approximately twice as much as it was in 1939. From all I can gather it is likely to continue to rise, from the way the Sugar Act of 1948 has been administered.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator advise us whether the result of the amendment would be an increase in acreage?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to develop that idea. This particular amendment is in the nature of immediate assistance to the consumers of sugar, by directing

the Secretary to increase the quota immediately. One of the major defects in the handling of the sugar question has been the administration by the Secretary of Agriculture. I must say I do not think that is the only defect. I think the act gives an unwarranted preference to a selected group. I see no reason why sugar should not be on the same basis with wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, and tobacco so far as support price is concerned. To me this is a wholly unconscionable preference which has been given to a relatively unimportant segment of agriculture, and I hope to say a few words about that.

At the time the bill was passed, at which time the Senator was present, there was practically no debate, and there was no record vote. The bill was passed on July 25, 1947, the last day of the session. I am frank to confess that at the time I had not the slightest idea of what the bill did and how it did it, and what was the effect of it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Did the Senator observe the Senators who sponsored the Sugar Act last year?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am speaking of the act passed in July 1947.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Did the Senator notice who sponsored it?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I noticed a large number of Senators sponsored it. I assume they were all from States that produce sugar.

Mr. MILLIKIN. A very large number of Senators sponsored the bill. It was, quite naturally, sponsored by Senators from States which produce sugar, and a large number of States produce sugar.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. My complaint is that I do not quite see why sugar should have a preferential treatment over wheat, for example. There are a large number of wheat States. There are a large number of corn States.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Has the Senator introduced any measure to change the Sugar Act?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes; I am speaking now of an amendment I have submitted.

Mr. MILLIKIN. That amendment goes merely to the increase of the quantity.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No; I have another amendment pending which proposes to repeal the Sugar Act. If the amendment I am now speaking to is not adopted, I wish to submit a second amendment to repeal the Sugar Act.

Mr. MILLIKIN. The Senator is now dealing with the one which would increase the amount of the quota?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. A matter which is within the present discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator is quite correct. I have just made that plain.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. If the amendment the Senator is now discussing is not

adopted, then is it the intention of the Senator from Arkansas to offer an amendment to repeal the Sugar Act?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is my intention to offer that amendment, I will say to the Senator from Nebraska. It will be up to the Senate to repeal the Sugar Act.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I think that act was worked out with the growers and the sugar refineries—at least that is true of my State and, I am satisfied, of States of the Middle West—in conjunction with the sugar growers in the largest sugar-producing States. Not only that, but I might say for the benefit of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas it was worked out with the sugar growers of Cuba and the sugar growers all over the world that we would have a certain quota and they would have a certain quota. After all, I think the United States buys most of the foreign sugar; at least the International Food Board makes the allocations. The Secretary of Agriculture sits on the Board, does he not, and if there is anything wrong he can do something to correct it, can he not?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I certainly agree that the administration of the act by the Secretary of Agriculture is bad.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I will also go further and say that the act itself is unjustified, because sugar ought to be treated just like the other basic commodities. Its total value is much less than that of our major crops.

I will risk boring the Senate by reading one other telegram just to give the Senate a slight variation of the type of complaints which have come in. This telegram is addressed to me, and reads as follows:

Despite huge surpluses of sugar the price continues to advance. Please use your influence to get Secretary of Agriculture to increase both national allotments and quotas now by at least one-half million tons. Ours is one of very few industries which have held price line. We appreciate the excellent job you are doing.

Signed:

"Jimmie" Sanders. Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Blytheville.

Of course, this industry is in a particularly bad situation, in that it is about the only industry I can think of which is selling its commodity at the same price, and of the same size it has been for the last 20 years, or 50 years, for that matter. Ever since I have known it it has been sold at 5 cents a bottle. That is all the retailers receive. Yet the price of the ingredients has risen. Not only has the price of ingredients risen, but so has the cost of labor. Of course, the industry has had to absorb those increases, as well as the increased price of all other materials.

The price of sugar has increased to them due to the very peculiar situation which has developed, as was pointed out, by reason of cooperation of the growers and the processors. How did that cooperation result? Through a most unusual act. There is no other act similar to it



SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL,  
1950

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6008) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see House proceedings of Monday, October 10, 1949, pp. 14438-14439.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this is in effect a fourth deficiency bill.

The budget estimates as submitted to the House aggregated \$89,995,021. The bill as it passed the House carried \$72,790,521, a reduction of \$17,200,000 below the budget estimates.

But the Senate passed the bill carrying the sum of \$104,172,589, an increase of \$14,000,000, above the budget estimate. The House passed the bill \$17,000,000 below the budget estimate and the Senate passed the bill \$14,000,000 above the budget estimate. In conference we agreed upon \$78,005,129, a final figure of \$26,100,000 under the budget estimate. We believe we have made a very satisfactory reduction in submitting the conference report.

The bill consists of the usual routine deficiencies, and only three items may be expected to be of any particular interest to the House at this time. The first of these is an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the Sesquicentennial Commission. As you will recall, the House refused to make this appropriation, but the Senate put it in as a Senate amendment and insisted on it in conference. The conferees therefore submit the bill, including \$3,000,000 for the Sesquicentennial Commission.

The second item which may be considered to be of interest to the Members of the House is the refusal of the conferees to include in the bill a proposed appropriation of \$25,000,000 for ship repairs under the Maritime Commission. There was considerable demand for such an appropriation, but due to the fact that there was no budget estimate for it and that it was a matter which naturally required some study by the Maritime Commission in conjunction with the military authorities, we considered it the part of wisdom to defer it until the beginning of the second session, when there would be opportunity for the committee to hold hearings and adduce testimony and reach some conclusion after opportunity for deliberation on the subject.

The third item is an appropriation for rural electrification. It was added by the Senate in response to the enactment of the bill H. R. 2960, covering rural telephones, an entirely new subject. In conformity with the provisions of the authorization bill which was extensively considered and debated in both Houses, we

provide \$250,000 for administrative expenses and authority to draw up to \$25,000,000 from the Secretary of the Treasury to be used for loans to cooperatives, following the same plan that is used in making loans to cooperatives for rural electrification.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

## [Roll No. 226]

Abbitt	Granger	Mason
Albert	Grant	Morgan
Allen, Ill.	Green	Morrison
Andresen.	Gregory	Mutter
August H.	Ha'll	Murphy
Baring	Edwin Arthur	Norblad
Barrett, Wyo.	Hall	Pfeiffer
Bates, Ky.	Leonard W.	William L.
Bentsen	Halleck	Phillips Calif.
Blackney	Harden	Phillips, Tenn.
Bland	Harvey	Poage
Blatnik	Hays, Ohio	Powell
Bonner	Robert	Reed, Ill.
Buckley, N. Y.	Heffernan	Regan
Bulwink'e	Heller	Ribicoff
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoffman, Ill.	Richards
Carroll	Huber	Rivers
Chatham	Jackson, Calif.	Sadlak
Clemente	Jenkins	Sadowski
Coudert	Jennings	Sanborn
Crosser	Kearney	Secrest
Davenport	Keating	Sheppard
Davies, N. Y.	Kennedy	Smith, Ohio
DeGraffenried	Keogh	Stanley
Denton	Kilburn	Tauriello
Dingell	Klein	Taylor
Dollinger	Larade	Thomas, N. J.
Dondero	Lina	Thornberry
Donohue	Lucas	Underwood
Ellsworth	McMillen, Ill.	Walter
Elston	McSweeney	White, Calif.
Engle, Calif.	Mack, Ill.	White, Idaho
Fellows	Mack, Wash.	Wier
Fisher	Macy	Withrow
Flood	Mansfield	Wolverton
Fogarty	Marcantonio	Wood
Garmatz	Marshall	Woodhouse
Gary	Martin, Mass.	Worley

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 317 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD. The subject matter may be a little longer than that allowed by the Public Printer, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact. I shall get an estimate on it.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL,  
1950

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is a conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill. I am only going to

talk about one item in it because, while there are other items that I think too large, that is the only one that I am going to raise a question about and ask for a vote on. When the time comes to vote and after the previous question has been ordered on the conference report, I shall offer a motion to recommit to the conferees instructing them to insist upon the House disagreement to amendment No. 12, which is the provision for a Sesquicentennial Commission, amounting to \$3,000,000. If the House votes "aye" on that motion, I am satisfied the Senate will immediately yield and that we will be rid of the proposition. These people have been before the House committee twice and they have been before the Senate committee twice. Gradually they have built up quite a story as to what they would spend and what they want.

When they first came before the House committee they asked for \$1,500,000. They went over to the Senate after that and asked for \$3,000,000. The Senate gave them an appropriation and it was eliminated in the conference. Then they came to us again when the supplemental hearing was held and they wanted \$3,000,000 again. They told a little more elaborate story. Now they have been to the Senate again and the Senate has placed \$3,000,000 in this bill, which I hope we can save. This involves a great lot of money, but the meat of the whole question is in an interview which Mr. Barron, who is the head of the Commission in charge of that operation, gave to the Washington Daily News as shown in its issue of August 18, 1949. There Mr. Barron was reported to have said:

Mr. Barron figures the Government will get back about \$10,861,000 from its investment. Local businessmen probably could have been able to contribute enough money to swing the whole celebration, but "we wanted the prestige of a congressional appropriation."

Can you imagine the Congress giving any outfit the prestige of a congressional appropriation, not because it needs the money but because of the prestige?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. Did we not read only in this last Sunday's issue of some of the Washington papers that in the coming year this city will receive approximately \$100,000,000 or more from conventions and tourists who visit this Capital?

Mr. TABER. Yes. The hotels are jammed every minute and even the movie houses are jammed every minute.

Amongst the items they want this money for is \$962,500 for space sales expense. They are paying not just 5 percent, they are paying 10 percent. Just think of it, \$962,000 for space sales expense.

Mr. SHORT. I wonder how much the city of New York or Buffalo or Rochester in the gentleman's own State would pay to get such a convention, or Chicago or Springfield or Peoria in Illinois, or Cleveland or Columbus in Ohio, or St. Louis or Kansas City in Missouri?



Mr. TABER. Chicago is running a show as big as this right now and paying its own expenses.

Mr. SHORT. We always do in Missouri.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true that on August 20, the day after we defeated this proposition in the House, which was on August 19, Mr. Barron announced that the plans had been abandoned for the sesquicentennial celebration and that time did not permit the staging of this so-called celebration here, even if the House later passed the item?

Mr. TABER. I believe that he did announce that.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri has stood for economy in the Congress. He has told us so. When they come before us, not with a request for which they say they need the money, but for an item where all they want is the congressional prestige, I hope that the gentleman from Missouri will stand for economy here and support the motion to insist upon our disagreement to the Senate amendment.

In the promotion of this thing there has been the most persistent lobby that I have ever seen in the 27 years I have been here. They have annoyed people to death—these costume jewelers and hot dog people. They have been out all over the congressional domain trying to persuade the membership of the House to go along with this unnecessary appropriation. Maybe we ought to do something like this—maybe we ought to agree to this sort of thing even when they say they do not need the money, but it does seem to me we should never appropriate money unless it is necessary.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman said that the gentleman from Missouri was talking about economy. I would like to know whom you are talking about because I have heard Members say that they are for economy, but then they vote for everything. I just want to know where this man from Missouri comes from. I am from Missouri, too—you have to show me.

Mr. TABER. I hope that the gentleman from Missouri will insist upon the disagreement of the House to this Senate amendment which is absolutely and totally unnecessary.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. In all fairness to the gentleman from Missouri, our distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, is it not a fact that he was in there pitching against this appropriation when it was first taken up in conference? Is that not correct?

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and it was thrown out. I hope we may have a continuance of that attitude here today and that we may throw this thing out and get rid of it.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to talk any longer at this time, but I do hope the membership of the House will show some appreciation of the situation that the country is in when we face a deficit of \$5,500,000,000 in the current fiscal year. I hope we will regard our obligation to the people of the United States and try to prevent such a terrible thing as a deficit of \$5,500,000,000.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. REES. I am in accord with the gentleman's statement and believe that we should strike this item out. I notice, however, that you also have in this conference report an amendment No. 16 where you increase an item up to \$100,000 for day nursery centers. Is that for those people who leave their youngsters while they go to work or go shopping and we pay for it?

Mr. TABER. I think it is. Frankly I do not feel very friendly to this item, because I think they could get along with what they have had before, namely, \$50,000.

Mr. REES. Why in the world should we pay the taxpayers' money to take care of these youngsters in the District of Columbia while their folks are away from home?

Mr. TABER. There seems to be a contest to see how much money we can spend.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, as I read the daily papers, Washington is afflicted. The people of the city have to associate with Senators and Congressmen. They seem to regard that as a very, very severe affliction. Other than that it seems to me that if there is any city in the whole wide, wide world that is blessed, it is the city of Washington.

In the cities of Michigan—and I assume it is so in other States—we have factories, we have men who are in business, but they all have to provide their own pay rolls. They have to get the money to meet the pay rolls, and they have to do it through their own individual efforts.

Sometimes business is up, sometimes business is down. We have good times, we have bad times, we have prosperous times, and we have depressions all over the United States, except in Washington. But never, at least during the 15 years I have been here, have the people of Washington failed to be on the receiving end. Something like 300,000 Federal employees, and that does not include Congressmen or their secretaries, 300,000 or more employees never miss a pay day or a pay check.

Washington should never have a financial worry. In addition to the more than 300,000 Federal employees residing either in or in the vicinity of Washington, thousands of businessmen or their

representatives must come to Washington on business.

In addition, hundreds of thousands of tourists come here each year and they come every month in the year. They must eat. They must sleep and they purchase entertainment.

Federal employees, the thousands who of necessity come to Washington on business, the hundreds of thousands who come for pleasure, spend millions of dollars each and every year.

In prosperous times, Washington is hard pressed to care for those who come with money to spend. There is a steady stream of Federal dollars and of dollars made in private business flowing into Washington, into the pockets of its merchants and, in fact, of every individual who does business here.

Washington is one city in a thousand. It is continuously on the receiving end. By that statement, it is not meant that those spending their dollars here do not receive an adequate return. The fact to which I wish to call attention is that Washington, year in and year out, day by day and week by week, has dollars literally dumped on its business people.

Washington has become so accustomed to being the Nation's Capital, to being ever a prosperous city, that it takes its prosperity as a matter of course—the spending of dollars something to which it is entitled.

To me, with the Nation operating day after day in the red, with unemployment spreading throughout the country, with other cities confronted by the problem of making ends meet, it seems that Washington, if it wants a celebration, wishes to use a national event for that purpose, should be willing to assume the business risk and not ask the taxpayers of other States to back a commercial venture, which, if rightly managed, will bring it a profit.

As the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] pointed out, the conferees who are insisting upon this \$3,000,000 being given to the city of Washington for a celebration deny a like sum to the Coast Guard, deny a like sum for welfare purposes here in the city.

We have heard overmuch about economy, but it is noted that the economy talk does not produce results.

I can listen patiently and courteously to the lobbyists of the city of Washington who come to the Hill, praising Congressmen for their intelligence, but backslapping and praise cannot make me forget my duty to my constituents. Nor do they cause me to forget that, day in and day out, Congressmen are, by an altogether too large proportion of the citizens of Washington, regarded as something of a nuisance—a necessary evil to be tolerated while we are spending our money here.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS].

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the announced motion to strike out this appropriation.



Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield for a question.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Does the gentleman from Indiana know that Union City, Indiana and Ohio, have just completed celebrating a centennial celebration and there was no tax money, either State, local, or Federal, used in that celebration?

Mr. JACOBS. That is correct. In my district, and in the district of the gentleman from Ohio, and in all of the other districts, for that matter, when there is going to be a convention or celebration, the business people underwrite it. They take their chance as to whether or not that convention will yield them sufficient profit to warrant or repay their contribution or advancements.

You will recall that I am the only Member on my side of the House who stood up and voted against relieving the inaugural tickets of the amusement tax. I could not do that when back in my home district and yours, if civic-minded folks put on a little show and charge 10 or 25 cents admission merely to get the kids off the streets and shield them from juvenile delinquency, they pay a tax on those tickets.

Now in my judgment it is about time that Washington was weaned.

Here is something else. I come here and I pay \$175 a month for a rabbit hutch to live in. They will not let me park my car on that street. They have to keep it clear as a racetrack for the folks who live out in Silver Spring. I have to wander around all over the neighborhood like a lost soul looking for a place to park my Ford. I checked up on this property. It is a three-story house that has been partially converted into two apartments. The second and third floors are mine, with a side entrance, at \$175 per month, and the staircase is partitioned off. That partition has holes and cracks large and long enough that I could throw a full-grown, fat, Hoosier black snake through them broadside. But this property, built out on the sidewalk, and jammed against the other houses, no back yard, but enough dirt on the walls to grow a crop of corn—different variety than is commonly found in Washington—yields \$240 a month income. It is assessed for \$8,400 at a 2¾ percent tax rate. I own property in my district, and I pay around 5 percent, and my property is assessed for what it is worth, too, and not at one-third of its market value. Despite this lush real estate business, comparable to the lushness of all other business here, a sales tax was imposed upon people so that we would have to pay the just taxes of those enjoying it.

So I simply say that it is about time we weaned Washington. If Washington wants a celebration, and it is as good an investment as they say it is, I do not think the local folks would be peddling it to the Federal Government. But even aside from this, let these business people in Washington, who gouge you every time you buy something, underwrite their own

celebration, because it is their celebration, and they will gouge every one of your constituents who come here for it.

They say the celebration is for the whole country. That is right; it is for the fleecing; and the local business people are the fleecers and your constituents, who will be able to get here, will be the fleeces, and lucky if they do not go home in a barrel.

A lot of people who are looking to me to represent them are not going to be here anyway, and those who will be here will then pay dearly for seeing the show without paying twice and in advance at that.

Furthermore, I am amazed at some folks who live near Washington and who urge economy constantly are the strongest supporters of this unwarranted syphoning of \$3,000,000 from the National Treasury.

It is time for some folks to practice with their votes what they preach.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], has referred to Senate amendment No. 13 which has been deleted from the conference report by reason of the decision of the Senate conferees to recede from the position of the Senate.

The amendment is one in which many Members of the House have expressed a deep interest.

It provides \$25,000,000 for the repair of 134 vessels in the national defense reserve, pursuant to section 11 (a) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946.

Under the terms of that act it is provided that the Maritime Commission "shall place in a national defense reserve such vessels owned by it as, after consultation with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, it deems should be retained for national defense," and "that unless otherwise provided for by law, all vessels placed in such reserve shall be preserved and maintained by the Commission for the purpose of national defense."

In other words, Mr. Speaker, a mandatory obligation for the preservation and maintenance of the ships referred to is placed upon the Commission.

Pursuant to this law, after consultation with the military and naval authorities, as appears from the Senate hearings, it has been determined that 439 specified ships, out of a total of about 900, have been designated as necessary for preservation, maintenance, and retention in the national defense reserve.

Speaking for the Joint Chiefs of Staff with reference to these ships, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, in a memorandum addressed

to the Secretary of Defense under date of March 22, 1949, made the following statement:

In answer to your memorandum of February 24, 1949, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommend that you reply to the letter of the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission along the following lines:

(a) The Joint Chiefs of Staff have repeatedly determined that the ability of the United States to meet the demands of shipping in the event of war, particularly in the early stages thereof, is largely dependent on the material condition of the merchant shipping held in inactive reserve.

(b) At the present time it is understood that many of the ships in inactive reserve are inoperable due to needs of repairs.

(c) From the military point of view, it would be highly desirable to accomplish the minimum essential repairs of all these vessels at this time. It is realized, however, that the complete program cannot be financed immediately.

(d) In lieu thereof, the Joint Chiefs of Staff feel that a modest program (of the nature of \$25,000,000 initially) in order to carry out essential repairs in commercial ship repair yards to hulls, engines, and electrical equipment to as many ships as feasible in the reserve fleet is a matter of high priority and essential to the national security.

(e) The Joint Chiefs of Staff further feel that it is very much in the national interest that some such similar program be carried out on an annual basis.

(f) It is also felt that the Maritime Commission should consult with the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force whenever it is necessary to determine the priority of ships which would undergo repair with the limited funds which may be made available.

The \$25,000,000 suggested would cover essential repairs for 134 vessels, each one of which is described in detail on pages 176 to 178 of the Senate hearings, representing an initial investment of \$800,000,000 and would make them available for immediate use at any time within a period of 20 years in the event of emergency. It will be noted that some of the ships are on the Atlantic coast, some on the Gulf coast, and the balance on the Pacific coast.

The amendment in question, designed to carry out the suggestion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in respect to the fiscal year 1950, was offered in the Senate, not by any one Senator but by no less than 25 Members of the Senate.

It was deleted in conference by reason of the decision of the Senate conferees to recede, largely because of the fact that there is no budget estimate for the expenditure in question.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, there should be a budget estimate. It is difficult to understand why those sponsoring the amendment have not obtained such an estimate.

I desire to point out, however, that there are several items approved in this conference report in respect to which there is no budget estimate and in respect to which no such powerful argument can be made as can be made for this amendment based first, on the high priority attached to the repair work in terms of national defense by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and second, on the jobs which its adoption would provide for thousands of skilled workers in the ship



of the things I would like to remind the Members who come from the different States of the Union is that nearly every State in the Union is going to participate in this sesquicentennial celebration. I will read a list of the names of the States that have sent in acceptances so far. They are Rhode Island, West Virginia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Washington, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Missouri, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Alaska, and Hawaii.

All of these States and Territories have given assurances that they will participate and send delegations here to represent them in the National Capital.

In addition, affirmative replies have been received from the following States: California, Illinois, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, Colorado, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

Negotiations are still under way with Connecticut. My own State of New Jersey, which I am sorry to say at first refused to participate in this celebration, is, I understand from a recent communication, going to participate and I would be very much surprised if it did not.

Now, let us not confuse the issue. Let us not say we are doing this for the District of Columbia. We are not doing this for the District. We are doing it for the United States of America. We are doing it because we want the people not only in the United States, but all over the world to know that we appreciate the fact that this Government has been meeting here in the Capital of the United States for 150 years. In addition, let me say I do not believe this celebration is going to cost the United States 1 cent. It is expected that the money, which will be advanced at this time, will be returned to the Treasury. Every big business organization in the country has advised that it will have a big celebration here. Just think what that is going to mean. Think of the number of people who are going to be employed, hundreds of thousands of people, not only from the District of Columbia, but from all over the country. That, in itself, is going to help pay for this celebration. So, my dear people, do not let us get confused with the idea that you are doing something for the District of Columbia. I was chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia for 7 years, and I know that no matter what happened in the District, it seemed to be nobody's business because everybody seemed to think that we were doing something for the District of Columbia whereas we were really doing it, not for the District, but because of our responsibility as Members of Congress whose duty it is to legislate for the District of Columbia.

So, my friends, I sincerely hope that this item of \$3,000,000 will not be used as a sort of whipping boy for the people who are talking about what they are going to save the taxpayers of our country because I do not think when you get right down to it that that is the reason for their objection to this appropriation

I sincerely hope that the committee will be able to say to the people of the country that we think enough of our Capital City—those of us who are interested in the Capital City and in the country and in the world, to make this very small contribution to a very worthy cause.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] to close the debate.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, with the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I have known Carter Barron all his life. I know him to be honest and upright. I resent the unjustified attacks upon him on this floor.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. COX. I want to join with my friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Brown] in what he says about Carter Barron. There is no cleaner or more wholesome man in Washington or anywhere else. He ought not to be condemned for having come forth and accepted a responsibility that was not of his own choosing.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I concur in the remarks which have just been made by my colleagues from Georgia. I know Carter Barron personally, and regard him as a man of high character and integrity. He has told me that the \$3,000,000 sesquicentennial item provided in this conference report will be repaid. I voted against this item when the bill originally passed the House, but on his statement that the money will be repaid, I am going to vote for the item today.

Mr. RABAUT. I thank the gentlemen for I recognize in their words the spirit of the adage, "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

Mr. Speaker, as my colleague, the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. Norton] spoke to this body a few moments ago, I could not help but feel in my heart that the very words she spoke here this morning were the sentiments of my Republican colleagues across the aisle when they passed this bill in the Eightieth Congress, creating the Sesquicentennial. This is the work of a Republican Congress, but it remains for the Eighty-first Congress to implement the law with funds to make the Sesquicentennial an actuality. So when we hear the words of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] it is evident that he forgets his work of yesteryear. When we hear the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Canfield], it is evident that he has forgotten the devotion that he had to the glorification of this Government of ours, our National Government, in this city, for the past 150 years. When we hear the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Wigglesworth] speak of this subject as if

he never before had a positive interest in it, as if it were a leech upon the people of the Nation, I say he has forgotten what he so quietly and properly decided in the last Congress of the United States.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I will not yield. I may yield when I am through.

I want to say that in our action we are implementing with funds the very law they passed.

Could you imagine what our friends across the aisle would be saying to us today—and I am speaking to you, my Democratic colleagues—what they would be saying to us today if the shoe were on the other foot? Oh, yes. We are placing in this bill \$3,000,000, and we will receive out of this bill substantial permanent buildings in the District of Columbia, the ownership of which will revert to the Federal Government, in the value of \$10,000,000. So it is a good business proposition. And do you not let anybody talk you out of it. It is a good business proposition.

Over and above that, let us turn to the sentimental devotion which this project engenders.

Is there any reason why we, as a Nation, should crawl beneath a bushel basket and hide the clear, brilliant light of achievement from the world at a time when we have progress through freedom? "Progress through freedom," that is the slogan of the Sesquicentennial, not stagnation through serfdom. There's a slogan to hurl from the housetops; it should be shouted from the mountain peaks to rumble through the valleys, and it should rumble in the valleys of the depressed countries across the sea.

Shame! Shame on those who would walk out in these times upon the glorification of the system of government that is ours, that we hope to present to the children of this Nation, that we hope to inculcate in the homes and the schools of this Nation, that we hope to put upon the radio, that we hope to put in the theater, showing the glory that has been ours through the century and a half that has passed while the sores of dictatorship have festered elsewhere in this world. Oh! The demand for space at the rate of \$30 a foot comes from the best industry in America. So business thinks it is good. Business, good business, big business, giant business, small business thinks it is good, and they will come to the Capital of the United States, not somewhere else; they will come to the seat of Government, the home of the Federal Government, if it please you, to recognize and hail the progress that has been ours through the years. Oh! There is going to be a vote here to recommend. I hope now that these maneuvers have been thoroughly explained. This bill was born across the aisle, and it will reach its maturity today over here.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield now? He has the time.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; I yield to the gentleman now.

Mr. CANFIELD. I am going to ask the gentleman these two questions: Has the gentleman forgotten the opposition



to this item by the distinguished chairman of our committee? Has the gentleman forgotten the amendment which caused this to be deleted from the RECORD in this House offered by the gentleman from Georgia on the other side?

Mr. RABAUT. I do not yield further. I yielded to the gentleman to ask a question; now let me answer the gentleman. I have not forgotten that it was deleted in this House, and I have not forgotten the part that the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey played in deleting it from the bill.

Mr. CANFIELD. A most justified action.

Mr. RABAUT. Just a moment; I am not yielding now. And I want to say further that I think the gentleman was as wrong then as I am proclaiming him to be wrong today. Variety of opinion still makes a horse race; I have mine and the gentleman has his.

Mr. CANFIELD. And I think the majority was right on three occasions.

Mr. RABAUT. I am not yielding to the gentleman now; I yielded to the gentleman for his questions and here is the answer to the second one. I am not going to differ with the chairman of my committee, and the gentleman from New Jersey cannot inveigle me into such a position. I do not travel the road of life in that manner.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this motion to be offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to recommit this item to the conferees instructing them to exclude this \$3,000,000 appropriation for a very definite and specific reason. My reason is because this conference report under consideration denies the appropriation of \$25,000,000 to reactivate the merchant ships on the west coast, which will deny employment to thousands of workmen in California, which is, in my opinion, more important than giving \$3,000,000 for a celebration in the District of Columbia. This celebration would not be postponed if this appropriation was denied, but it is certain that many men in California will lose their jobs if the \$25,000,000 is denied.

There is another item which is being neglected and which is vitally important, and that is the appropriation of \$800,000 for the improvement of the Los Angeles post office, which is badly in need of expansion in order to properly serve the public.

I would like to see this celebration proceed, but since more important matters, such as these two which I have referred to, are being held up and this item is given preference over them I am voting to recommit this report with instructions to eliminate this \$3,000,000 appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. TABER. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the conference report to the managers on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with instructions to further insist upon the disagreement of the House to Senate amendment No. 12.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 159, nays 163, not voting 110, as follows:

[Roll No. 227]

YEAS—159

Allen, Calif.	Hand	Nixon
Allen, La.	Hare	Noland
Andersen,	Herlong	Norrell
H. Carl	Herter	O'Konski
Angell	Heseltun	Pace
Arends	Hill	Pickett
Auchincloss	Hobbs	Plumley
Bates, Mass.	Hoeven	Polk
Bennett, Mich.	Hoffman, Mich.	Potter
Boggs, Del.	Holmes	Rankin
Bolton, Md.	Hope	Reed, N. Y.
Bolton, Ohio	Howell	Rees
Bramblett	Huber	Rich
Breen	Hull	Riehlman
Brown, Ohio	Jacobs	Rogers, Mass.
Burdick	James	St. George
Byrnes, Wls.	Jenison	Saylor
Canfield	Jensen	Scott, Hardie
Case, N. J.	Johnson	Scott,
Chiperfield	Jonas	Hugh D., Jr.
Church	Judd	Scrivner
Clevenger	Kean	Scudder
Cole, Kans.	Kearns	Shafer
Cole, N. Y.	Keefe	Short
Colmer	Kruse	Simpson, Ill.
Cotton	Kunkel	Smith, Kans.
Crawford	Lanham	Smith, Wls.
Cunningham	Latham	Stefan
Curtis	LeCompte	Stockman
Dague	LeFevre	Sutton
Davis, Wis.	Lemke	Taber
Denton	Lichtenwalter	Talle
D'Ewart	Lodge	Tollefson
Dolliver	Lovre	Towe
Dondero	McCarthy	Van Zandt
Doughton	McConnell	Velde
Eaton	McCulloch	Vorys
Engel, Mich.	McDonough	Vursell
Engle, Calif.	McGregor	Wadsworth
Felghan	McMillen, Ill.	Wagner
Fenton	Macy	Walsh
Fisher	Martin, Iowa	Welchel
Ford	Morrow	Werdel
Gavin	Meyer	Wheeler
Gillette	Michener	Whitten
Golden	Miller, Md.	Whittington
Goodwin	Miller, Nebr.	Wigglesworth
Gossett	Mills	Williams
Graham	Morton	Willis
Gross	Moulder	Wilson, Ind.
Gwinn	Murray, Tenn.	Withrow
Hale	Murray, Wls.	Wolcott
Hall,	Nelson	Woodruff
Leonard W.	Nicholson	Young

NAYS—163

Abernethy	Bryson	Christopher
Addonizio	Buchanan	Chudoff
Andrews	Buckley, Ill.	Combs
Aspinall	Burke	Cooley
Bailey	Burleson	Cooper
Barrett, Pa.	Burnside	Corbett
Battle	Burton	Cox
Beckworth	Camp	Crook
Bennett, Fla.	Cannon	Davis, Ga.
Biemiller	Carlyle	Davis, Tenn.
Bishop	Carnahan	Dawson
Boggs, La.	Carroll	Deane
Boiling	Cavalcante	Delaney
Bosone	Celler	Douglas
Boykin	Chelf	Doyle
Brown, Ga.	Chesney	Durham

Eberharter	King
Elliott	Kirwan
Evins	Klein
Fallon	Lane
Fernandez	Lnehan
Forand	Lyle
Frazier	Lynch
Fugate	McCormack
Fulton	McGrath
Furcolo	McGuire
Gathings	McKinnon
Gillmer	McMillan, S. C.
Gordon	Madden
Gore	Magee
Gorski, Ill.	Mahon
Gorski, N. Y.	Marsalls
Granahan	Marshall
Granger	Miles
Hagen	Miller, Calif.
Hardy	Mitchell
Harlis	Morris
Harrison	Murdock
Hart	Norton
Havener	O'Brien, Ill.
Hays, Ark.	O'Brien, Mich.
Hollfield	O'Hara, Ill.
Horan	O'Hara, Minn.
Irving	O'Sullivan
Jackson, Wash.	Passman
Javits	Patman
Jones, Ala.	Patten
Jones, Mo.	Patterson
Jones, N. C.	Perkins
Karst	Peterson
Karsten	Pfelfer,
Kee	Joseph L.
Kelley	Philbin
Kerr	Poulsen
Kilday	Preston

NOT VOTING—110

Abbitt	Garmatz	Morrison
Albert	Gary	Multer
Allen, Ill.	Grant	Murphy
Anderson, Calif.	Green	Norblad
Andresen,	Gregory	O'Neill
August H.	Hall,	O'Toole
Barden	Edwin Arthur Pfeiffer,	
Barling	Halleck	William L.
Barrett, Wyo.	Harden	Phillips, Calif.
Bates, Ky.	Harvey	Phillips, Tenn.
Beall	Hays, Ohio	Poage
Bentsen	Hébert	Powell
Blackney	Hedrick	Reed, Ill.
Bland	Heffernan	Regan
Blatnik	Heller	Ribicoff
Bonner	Hinshaw	Richards
Brehm	Hoffman, Ill.	Rivers
Brooks	Jackson, Calif.	Sadlak
Buckley, N. Y.	Jenkins	Sanborn
Bulwinkle	Jennings	Secrest
Byrne, N. Y.	Kearney	Smith, Ohio
Case, S. Dak.	Keating	Stanley
Chatham	Kennedy	Tauriello
Clemente	Keogh	Taylor
Coudert	Kilburn	Teague
Crosser	Larcade	Thomas, N. J.
Davenport	Lesinski	Thomas, Tex.
Davies, N. Y.	Lind	Thornberry
DeGraffenried	Lucas	Underwood
Dingell	McSweeney	Walter
Dollinger	Mack, Ill.	White, Calif.
Donohue	Mack, Wash.	White, Idaho
Ellsworth	Mansfield	Wier
Elston	Marcantonio	Wolverton
Fellows	Martin, Mass.	Wood
Flood	Mason	Woodhouse
Fogarty	Monroney	Worley
Gamble	Morgan	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Regan for, with Mr. Blackney against.  
Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Beall against.

Mr. Wolverton for, with Mr. Kearney against.

Mr. Jackson of California for, with Mr. Anderson of California against.

Mr. Keating for, with Mr. Garmatz against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Murphy against.

Mr. Elston for, with Mr. Wood against.

Mr. William L. Pfeiffer for, with Mr. Thornberry against.

Mr. Jenkins for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Fogarty against.

Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Heller against.



Mr. Allen of Illinois for, with Mr. Dollinger against.

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Davenport against.

Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Clemente against.

Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Mr. Fellows for, with Mr. Gary against.

Mr. Phillips of Tennessee for, with Mr. Green against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Mack of Illinois against.

Mr. Jennings for, with Mr. McSweeney against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Norblad.

Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Sadlak.

Mr. O'Neil with Mr. Edwin A. Hall.

Mr. Ribicoff with Mr. Brehm.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. August H. Andresen.

Mr. Stanley with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. Tauriello with Mr. Mack of Washington.

Mr. Monroney with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. Donohue with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Morgan with Mr. Sanborn.

Mr. Worley with Mrs. Harden.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Phillips of California.

Mr. PHILBIN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. TACKETT changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. CHESNEY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. JAMES changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. STEFAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BRYSON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. GATHINGS changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. GILMER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. WHITAKER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the first three amendments in disagreement, Senate amendments Nos. 2, 3, and 5, relate to Senate matters, I ask unanimous consent that these amendments be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the indicated amendments in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 1, line 9, insert:

"Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of this act, the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal

year 1950 is made available for the compensation of one additional special employee at the basic rate of \$1,000 per annum."

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 2, line 5, insert:

"For payment to Adelaide R. Hasse for compensation for the compilation of the index digest of the Temporary National Economic Committee, \$3,600."

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 3, line 3, insert:

"Senate Restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnishings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant, Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, \$13,500, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, without regard to Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 5, strike out lines 24 and 25 and insert the following: "Provided, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by said title."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by title III of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: On page 7, after line 3, insert the following: "The second proviso in the paragraph under the heading 'Public Housing Administration' in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, is hereby repealed as of August 24, 1949."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 13, after line 14, insert the following:

"RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

"To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act, as amended, and to provide for rural telephones and other purposes: *Provided*, That the following two paragraphs shall be effective only upon the

enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 2960, as follows:

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$250,000, of which amount \$35,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation for the Office of the Solicitor.

"Loans: For loans in accordance with title II and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 of title I, \$25,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the applicable provisions of section 3 of title I."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 15, after line 19, insert the following:

"INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN, NORTH DAKOTA

"For the construction of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and other improvements, including expenses incidental thereto, necessary for completion of the International Peace Garden, North Dakota, \$25,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 2369."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 20, after line 10 insert the following:

"PORT-AU-PRINCE BICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

"For carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution of August 19, 1949 (Public Law 251, 81st Cong.), authorizing Federal participation in the International Exposition for the Bicentennial of the Founding of Port-au-Prince, Republic of Haiti, \$170,000, to remain available through June 30, 1951."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$125,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 23, after line 5, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

"Refund of taxes illegally assessed and paid by Indian wards: For the payment by the Treasury Department of the principal amount of any claim or claims for refund of income taxes filed within the 2-year period permitted by and pursuant to the declared policy of Congress as contained in section 2 of the act of Congress of January 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 21), by or on behalf of any Indian allottee of the class mentioned therein as having been required or permitted to pay



any Federal income tax on the rents, royalties, or other gains arising from such allotment during the minority of the allottee, \$200,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks in the RECORD on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### ST. LOUIS RIVER BRIDGE

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5956) to provide a method of financing the acquisition and construction by the city of Duluth of certain bridges across the St. Louis River, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please explain the bill?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to clarify and amend the act of August 7, 1939, which authorized the city of Duluth to acquire two existing bridges and to construct a new bridge across the St. Louis River, a navigable stream between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The bill as amended conforms to the established policy of Congress with respect to the acquisition and construction costs of bridges upon which tolls are charged and the amortization of such costs within the period of 30 years as set forth in the General Bridge Act of 1946 as amended by Public Law 350, Eightieth Congress, approved May 25, 1948. I refer Members to the report of the committee which fully explains the bill which was unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, to construct a toll bridge across the St. Louis River, between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1258), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Said city of Duluth is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over any bridge or bridges acquired or constructed under the provisions of this act, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be such as will pay costs of operation and maintenance and amortize the cost, within the period provided herein, of such bridge or bridges as evidenced by an issue or issues of bonds to pay the cost of such bridge or bridges, which bonds may be so issued subject to and in accordance

with the pertinent laws of the State of Minnesota. All such bonds shall be in a form not inconsistent with this act, and shall mature at such time or times as the city may determine, not exceeding 20 years from the date of their issue. The city, when it deems it to be in the best interests of the city, may issue refunding bonds to repurchase and redeem any outstanding bonds before the maturity thereof: *Provided*, That the refunding bonds shall mature at such time or times not exceeding 30 years from the date of issue of such repurchased or redeemed bonds, as the city may determine. The city of Duluth, in its discretion, may treat the acquisition and construction of any bridge or bridges acquired or constructed under the provisions of this act as a single project, and may provide that revenues realized from the operation of any such bridge or bridges may be used in payment of any bond or bonds issued as provided by this act. An accurate record of the cost of any bridge or bridges and their approaches acquired or constructed, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested."

Sec. 2. The first sentence of section 4 of such act is amended by striking out "as a free bridge" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "with authority in the city of Duluth to charge such tolls as may be reasonable and necessary to defray all of the expenses incurred in connection with the operation, maintenance, and repair of such bridge or bridges".

Sec. 3. The first section of Public Law 527, Seventy-ninth Congress (60 Stat. 653), is amended by striking out "1 and 3 years, respectively, from October 16, 1946," and inserting in lieu thereof "until such construction is commenced and completed."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, before the word "amortize", insert the word "will."

Page 2, line 3, after the word "bridges", insert the following: "and approaches thereto."

Page 2, line 9, strike out "twenty" and insert "thirty."

Page 2, line 15, strike out "issue of such repurchased or redeemed bonds" and insert the following: "the original issue of the bonds proposed to be repurchased or redeemed."

Page 2, line 19, after the word "that", insert the word "the."

Page 3, beginning with line 2, strike out all of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 2. The first sentence of section 4 of such act is amended by striking out all after the word 'tolls' down to and including the words 'free bridge'."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GROSS (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD immediately following those made by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] on the sesquicentennial fund.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include excerpts.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one

to include articles on the atomic bomb, and the other relating to the Panama Canal.

PHILIP E. KEECH

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6284) for the relief of Philip E. Keech, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 340 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the number and character of crimes committed in the District of Columbia during recent years, and of the action taken by the responsible officers and employees of the Federal and District Governments in identifying and punishing the persons who committed such crimes.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple little resolution authorizing the District of Columbia Committee to investigate the rather inordinate increase in crime in the District in the last few years.

I figure that the committee would have authority in any event to hold investigations of an informal character, but it lacks the authority to subpoena witnesses and require the production of books and records.

The resolution was introduced by our colleague from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS], who is a member of the District of Columbia Committee, and his attention was brought to the situation in the District, which is truly alarming, by the recent report of the Washington Criminal Justice Association, which makes a report and investigation annually on crime conditions in the District.

I think it suffices to say that since these crime reports began to be made by the



Washington Criminal Justice Association in 1945 crime in the District of Columbia has increased 300 percent. Last year there were over 13,000 felonies reported.

I am a member of the District Committee and I am anxious to see this investigation conducted, but I do not prejudge the situation. I do not mean to criticize anybody about it because I do not know where the fault lies, if anywhere. However, I do think it is well for the District of Columbia Committee to look into the situation from an unbiased standpoint and find out, if we can, whether further legislation is desirable, and make a report back to the Congress as this resolution indicates.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. This is the first time this matter has been called to my attention. I happen to be a minority member of the committee, but I understand the chairman has had very little information about the necessity for this investigation. I am wondering why the petitioner went through the procedure of asking the Rules Committee for a rule on this when it could have gone to the chairman of the District Committee, himself, and had the chairman appoint a subcommittee. What was the reason that was not done?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Because the District of Columbia Committee does not have jurisdiction of investigations. This necessarily went to the Rules Committee. What members of the District of Columbia Committee were informally advised on the matter or discussed it I do not know. Personally, when I was spoken to about it, it seemed to me it was a thing to which no one would object. I can certainly see no reason why the District of Columbia Committee should not have authority to subpoena witnesses and find out why crime in the District of Columbia is three times as much as it was 3 years ago.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Then the whole question revolves around whether the committee itself has the authority to summons witnesses. We certainly have the authority to invite witnesses to appear and we certainly have the authority to investigate. We certainly have authority to go into every phase of municipal activity within the District. If the purpose of this resolution is simply to summons witnesses, we do not have that authority, and if the gentleman feels we ought to have it I have no objection. However, I do not like the idea of circumventing the work of the committee, even though I happen to be a minority member.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman and I have worked very harmoniously on the District of Columbia Committee in the past. Certainly there was no intention on my part to bypass the committee. However, I did not regard it as a function of the committee. The function of the Rules Committee is to grant rules for investigations of this kind. I hope the gentleman does not think anybody was trying to bypass the committee.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. No; but I still feel the committees of the House have certain jobs to perform, and I think this is well within the province of the committee that has jurisdiction over the administration of the affairs of the District. It is, Mr. Speaker, a very competent committee, in my opinion. However, I have no objection to this resolution if the only question involved is one of summoning witnesses. If that is the thing behind this whole investigation, then I have no objection to it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Of course, the gentleman understands this investigation is to be conducted by the District of Columbia Committee, of which the gentleman is a very distinguished and useful member.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 340, as the gentleman from Virginia has explained, was reported by the Committee on Rules which has original jurisdiction over the question of granting special authorities such as contained in this resolution to the various legislative committees of the House. The minority members of the Committee on Rules were unanimous in their vote in favor of this resolution, which does not take away from the Committee on the District of Columbia any of its rights or jurisdiction. It only gives the committee, if it desires to use it, the additional power of subpoenaing records and compelling the attendance of witnesses in the investigation of conditions in the District of Columbia. The Committee on Rules, when this resolution was presented, certainly did not feel there would be any objection from any of the members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, so far as the granting of this additional power to it is concerned. Rather, it was the feeling of the Committee on Rules that because this investigation dealt with the crime situation that the Committee on the District of Columbia should be given the power and authority not only to subpoena records, but to compel the attendance of witnesses. Rather peculiarly there are times when those who are engaged in criminal activities do not care to volunteer their testimony or their records.

This resolution also goes a bit further. It gives the District Committee the opportunity to determine for itself, after it has made an investigation, whether it wants to recommend any legislation, which authority it already has. Certainly it was the feeling of the Committee on Rules that there should be no limitation placed upon the power or authority of the Committee on the District of Columbia to go into this very important situation.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I feel this way about the resolution. There is no reason why the committee should not investigate crime in the District of Columbia. But I do think that

such a resolution should have come before our Committee on the District of Columbia instead of the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN] and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] not having any information about the resolution coming up. It did not come before our full committee.

I want to say in defense of the law-enforcement agencies of the District of Columbia that I believe the House of Representatives can be proud of the fact that, in my opinion at least, we have one of the finest law-enforcement agencies under Major Barrett of any city in the United States. I presume that one reason that crime has shown a large increase in the District of Columbia is the fact that they have been diligent in apprehending the criminals. Washington, D. C., is a cauldron of a mixture of people from the four corners of the earth. Crackpots of all types migrate to Washington, D. C., for one reason or another. I am not referring to my colleagues, although at times we have been called crackpots, or at least I have been called that. But we do have in Washington, D. C., because it is the Capital City, a festering cauldron, if you please, of population that is not always law-abiding. So our police officials have, through their activity and diligence, apprehended the criminals, so that the criminal records of the District of Columbia have gone up nearly 300 percent. I believe that is the right figure. I am somewhat concerned because when I was chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia Subcommittee on Adult Education, I wondered why the courts were so lenient in handling some of these criminals who were second and third offenders. I think they were entirely too lenient. Perhaps this investigation of the criminal situation, not only from the enforcement angle of police officials, but as to the courts and why they granted paroles, and so forth, so much sooner in comparison to the other States might be something that should have a second look.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I point out to the gentleman that the adoption of this resolution simply gives the Committee on the District of Columbia more authority and more power than the committee now possesses.

The District Committee will still control every action that is taken under this resolution. The Rules Committee will not control it. You gentlemen on the District Committee will have complete authority to do as you see fit with this new authority. All that the Rules Committee has suggested, as a result of this resolution, and all that the House will be doing if it adopts the resolution, is to give you a little more power, if you, in your wisdom, as the Committee on the District of Columbia, decide it is necessary to exercise such power and authority, not just in investigating the Police Department, but anyone else you desire.







[PUBLIC LAW 358—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 694—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 6008]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Effective on the first day of the first month following enactment of this Act, the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1950 is made available for the compensation of one additional special employee at the basic rate of \$1,000 per annum.

For payment to Adelaide R. Hasse for compensation for the compilation of the index digest of the Temporary National Economic Committee, \$3,600.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

For payment to John C. Davies, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Fuller versus Davies as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

For payment to Vincent L. Browner, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Browner versus Cunningham as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

For payment to Paul Cunningham, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested election case of Browner versus Cunningham as audited and recommended by the Committee on House Administration, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senate Restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnishings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant, Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, \$13,500, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the supervision of the Senate Committee



on Rules and Administration, without regard to Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

## THE JUDICIARY

### OTHER FEDERAL COURTS

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

#### Fees of Jurors

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Fees of jurors", \$40,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries of criers" for said fiscal year.

## FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### SPECIAL FUND FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

To enable the President, by allocation to any department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, to provide for expenses necessary for carrying out, by contract or otherwise, activities of primary importance in improving the effectiveness of Government management and operations, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; travel; and printing and binding; \$1,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the reserved portion of any appropriation or appropriations as the President may designate, against which reserves shall have been established pursuant to Executive Order No. 8512, as amended.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

#### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), \$28,100.

### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses", for retroactive pay increases granted by administrative action, comparable to those authorized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), \$200,000.

## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

### RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR SEAMEN

For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$300,000, together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1949.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

### FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

#### National Industrial Reserve

For an additional amount for "National industrial reserve", \$1,600,000, for payment of obligations incurred under authority granted under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

## HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,700,000; and appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That the Administrator may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this account from funds of the constituent agencies such sums as relate primarily to functions which are consolidated in the Office of the Administrator as authorized by Title III of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended.

### FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The amount made available under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, is increased by \$2,000,000; and the sources of funds for such administrative expenses shall include the Military Housing Insurance Fund created by Public Law 211 (Eighty-first Congress).

#### MILITARY HOUSING INSURANCE FUND

For payment to the Military Housing Insurance Fund, as provided by Public Law 211 (Eighty-first Congress), \$5,000,000.

### PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$4,250,000, to be merged with funds made available for such expenses by title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950; and such merged funds shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles (including those provided for in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950), and for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration.

The second proviso in the paragraph under the heading "Public Housing Administration" in title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, is hereby repealed as of August 24, 1949.

### NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary for the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to prepare and carry out a program for the commemora-

tion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, as authorized by the Acts of July 18, 1947 (Public Law 203), and May 31, 1949 (Public Law 78), including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and such construction or other expenses as may now be authorized by law; \$3,000,000.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### FISCAL SERVICE

#### COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Collector's Office", \$41,116.66.

### REGULATORY AGENCIES

#### BOARD OF PAROLE

For an additional amount for "Board of Parole", \$3,125.

### DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

For an additional amount for "Department of Weights, Measures and Markets", \$12,000.

### LICENSE BUREAU

For an additional amount for "License Bureau", \$5,000.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### CAPITAL OUTLAY

For alterations and additions at the Bell Vocational High School building, \$225,000, to remain available until expended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital outlay, construction, public schools, District of Columbia".

### COURTS

#### UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "United States Courts", \$122,186.73.

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT

#### MEDICAL CHARITIES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Medical charities" for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions as follows: Children's Hospital, \$1,227; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$50,582.35; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$51,256.60; in all, \$103,065.95.



## PUBLIC WELFARE

## SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$23,266.95.

## DAY-CARE CENTERS

For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950, including personal services, \$100,000.

## PUBLIC WORKS

## OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings", \$32,700.

## DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

(Payable from highway fund)

For an additional amount for "Department of Vehicles and Traffic" payable from highway fund, \$19,500.

## PAY INCREASES

For retroactive pay increases, fiscal year 1949, pursuant to the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June 30, 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said District for said fiscal year to which such increases are properly chargeable, \$4,205,850, of which \$142,060 shall be payable from the Highway Fund and \$83,245 shall be payable from the Water Fund.

The restrictions contained within appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1949, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by the Acts of July 3, 1948 (Public Law 900), June 30, 1949 (Public Law 151), and July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), and comparable increases granted by administrative action pursuant to law.

## SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$8,198.03.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of audited claims certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia under appropriations the

balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document 259 (Eighty-first Congress), \$1,550.17.

#### DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### FARM HOUSING

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as follows:

Loans: For loans, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 511 of said Act, \$25,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1953.

Grants and loans: For grants and loans, in accordance with the provisions of section 513 of said Act, for the purposes of subsections 504 (a) and 504 (b), \$2,000,000.

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$3,000,000, which shall be available for allocation by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and to State agencies through the Agricultural Extension Service.

#### FOREST SERVICE

#### EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

For an additional amount for "Emergency reconstruction and repair", \$325,000, to be merged with and made a part of the appropriation under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act, as amended, and to provide for rural telephones and other purposes: *Provided*, That the following two paragraphs shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 2960, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$250,000, of which amount \$35,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation for the Office of the Solicitor.

Loans: For loans in accordance with title II and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 of title I, \$25,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the applicable provisions of section 3 of title I.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## SEVENTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS

For an additional amount for "Seventeenth decennial census", to remain available until December 31, 1952, \$8,000,000; and appropriations under this head shall be available for carrying out those provisions of the Housing Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949, requiring a census of housing.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

## CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act", \$300,421.92, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Lubbock Municipal Airport, Lubbock, Texas, \$187,493; Del Norte County Airport, County of Del Norte, California, \$754.92; Memphis Municipal Airport, Memphis, Tennessee, \$112,174.

## BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

## DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Departmental salaries and expenses" pursuant to Public Law 153 (Eighty-first Congress), \$45,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## CONSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities", as follows:

Klamath, Oregon: \$150,000, in accordance with the Act of August 19, 1949, Public Law 256.

## ROADS

For an additional amount for "Roads", \$98,500, to remain available until expended.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks", \$12,400.

## INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN, NORTH DAKOTA

For the construction of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and other improvements, including expenses incidental thereto, necessary for completion of the International Peace Garden, North Dakota, \$25,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*. That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 2369.



## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for expenses of the offices of Governor and the Secretary, \$1,600.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Revolving fund: For establishing a revolving fund for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized by section 6 of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (Public Law 149, approved June 30, 1949), \$1,250,000.

Grants: For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, \$1,026,000, of which amount \$276,000 shall be for estimated losses to be sustained during the fiscal year 1950, as authorized by section 8 (a) of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act, in the conduct of activities budgeted as predominantly revenue producing, and \$750,000 shall be for repayment to the Secretary of the Treasury of loans outstanding.

During the fiscal year 1950 the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in House Document Numbered 291, Eighty-first Congress, first session: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$121,480 of the funds available to the Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis), covering the categories set forth in said document for such expenses of the Corporation.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to Public Law 93, approved June 10, 1949.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor", \$26,500.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards", \$55,400; and not to exceed \$68,400 of appropriations under this head for the fiscal year 1950 shall be available for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (Public Law 162).

## WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$53,300.

## NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

## ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

For an additional amount for "Acquisition and Construction of Real Property", for military installations and facilities authorized by the Act of May 11, 1949 (Public Law 60), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Not to exceed \$7,500,000 of any appropriations available to the Department of the Air Force for the fiscal year 1950 may, upon request of the Secretary of Defense, be transferred to and merged with the appropriation under this head in the National Military Establishment Appropriation Act, 1950.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

## DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

## Salaries

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General", \$50,000; and the amount made available under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1950, only for temporary personal services in the District of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), in connection with rate hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, is increased from "\$160,000" to "\$210,000".

## FIELD SERVICE

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

## Star Route Service

For an additional amount for "Star route service", \$2,900,000.

## FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Foreign air mail transportation", \$1,392,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Foreign air mail transportation", \$2,000,000, to be derived by transfer from "Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1948".

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,500,000; and funds appropriated under this head shall be available for retroactive salary increases for the fiscal year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), to the extent that appropriations for said fiscal year are insufficient therefor.

## PORT-AU-PRINCE BICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

For carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution of August 19, 1949 (Public Law 251, Eighty-first Congress), authorizing Federal participation in the International Exposition for the Bicentennial of the Founding of Port-au-Prince, Republic of Haiti, \$125,000, to remain available through June 30, 1951.

## FOREIGN SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", \$900,000, and, in addition, not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for transfer from the appropriation for "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service", for said fiscal year.

## INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments as authorized by H. R. 4406, Eighty-first Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two) and hire of passenger motor vehicles for field use only; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); payment of rent abroad in advance; employment of aliens; and ice and drinking water for use abroad; \$150,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State for administrative services: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress of H. R. 4406.

## SWISS WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

For payment of compensation, including interest thereon at such rate as may be agreed upon with the Government of Switzerland, for losses and damages inflicted on persons and property in Switzerland during World War II, as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1949 (Public Law 136), \$14,600,000.

## INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "International information and educational activities", \$11,500,000; and the limitation under this



head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1950, on the amount available for transfer to other appropriations of the Department of State is increased by \$90,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for retroactive salary increases for the fiscal year 1949, as authorized by the Act of July 6, 1949 (Public Law 160), to the extent that appropriations for said fiscal year are insufficient therefor: *Provided further*, That \$10,475,000 of this appropriation shall be available until expended, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise: *Provided further*, That land may be acquired outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Refund of taxes illegally assessed and paid by Indian wards: For the payment by the Treasury Department of the principal amount of any claim or claims for refund of income taxes filed within the two-year period permitted by and pursuant to the declared policy of Congress as contained in section 2 of the Act of Congress of January 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 21), by or on behalf of any Indian allottee of the class mentioned therein as having been required or permitted to pay any Federal income tax on the rents, royalties, or other gains arising from such allotment during the minority of the allottee, \$200,000, to remain available until expended.

### SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "Salaries and expenses, White House Police", \$29,000.

### BUREAU OF THE MINT

#### MEDAL FOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law 221, Eighty-first Congress, approved August 12, 1949, \$2,500.

## TITLE II—CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 111, and House Document Numbered 283, Eighty-first Congress, \$1,033,748.54, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates

of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

### TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950".

Approved October 14, 1949.